FIFA LEGAL HANDBOOK

Edition September 2020



FIFA

FIFA®

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DEFINITIONS

The terms given below denote the following:

1 **FIFA:** "Fédération Internationale de Football Association".

2 **Association:** a football association recognised as such by FIFA. It is a member of FIFA, unless a different meaning is evident from the context.

3 **League:** an organisation that is subordinate to an association.

4 **British associations:** the four associations in the United Kingdom – The Football Association, The Scottish Football Association, The Football Association of Wales and The Irish Football Association (Northern Ireland).

5 **The IFAB:** The International Football Association Board (IFAB).

6 **Country:** an independent state recognised by the international community.

7 **Confederation:** a group of associations recognised by FIFA that belong to the same continent (or assimilable geographic region).

8 **Congress:** the supreme and legislative body of FIFA.

9 **Council:** the strategic and oversight body of FIFA.

10 **Bureau of the Council:** the bureau of the Council as defined in art. 38 of these Statutes.

11 **Laws of the Game:** the laws of association football issued by The IFAB in accordance with art. 7 of these Statutes.

12 **Member association:** an association that has been admitted into membership of FIFA by the Congress.

13 **Official:** any board member (including the members of the Council), committee member, referee and assistant referee, coach, trainer and any other person responsible for technical, medical and administrative matters in FIFA, a confederation, a member association, a league or a club as well as all other persons obliged to comply with the FIFA Statutes (except players and intermediaries).

14 **Club:** a member of an association (that is a member association of FIFA) or a member of a league recognised by a member association that enters at least one team in a competition.

15 **Player:** any football player licensed by an association.

16 **Association football:** the game controlled by FIFA and organised by FIFA, the confederations and/or the member associations in accordance with the Laws of the Game.

17 **Official competition:** a competition for representative teams organised by FIFA or any confederation.

18 **Stakeholder:** a person, entity or organisation which is not a member association and/or body of FIFA but has an interest or concern in FIFA's activities, which may affect or be affected by FIFA's actions, objectives and policies, in particular clubs, players, coaches and professional leagues.

NB: Terms referring to natural persons are applicable to both genders. Any term in the singular applies to the plural and vice-versa.

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1 Name and headquarters

1.
The Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) is an association registered in the Commercial Register of the Canton of Zurich in accordance with art. 60 ff. of the Swiss Civil Code.

2.
FIFA's headquarters are located in Zurich (Switzerland) and may only be transferred to another location following a resolution passed by the Congress.

2 Objectives

The objectives of FIFA are:

a) to improve the game of football constantly and promote it globally in the light of its unifying, educational, cultural and humanitarian values, particularly through youth and development programmes;

b) to organise its own international competitions;

c) to draw up regulations and provisions governing the game of football and related matters and to ensure their enforcement;

d) to control every type of association football by taking appropriate steps to prevent infringements of the Statutes, regulations or decisions of FIFA or of the Laws of the Game;

e) to use its efforts to ensure that the game of football is available to and resourced for all who wish to participate, regardless of gender or age;

f) to promote the development of women's football and the full participation of women at all levels of football governance; and

g) to promote integrity, ethics and fair play with a view to preventing all methods or practices, such as corruption, doping or match

manipulation, which might jeopardise the integrity of matches, competitions, players, officials and member associations or give rise to abuse of association football.

3 Human rights

FIFA is committed to respecting all internationally recognised human rights and shall strive to promote the protection of these rights.

4 Non-discrimination, equality and neutrality

1.
Discrimination of any kind against a country, private person or group of people on account of race, skin colour, ethnic, national or social origin, gender, disability, language, religion, political opinion or any other opinion, wealth, birth or any other status, sexual orientation or any other reason is strictly prohibited and punishable by suspension or expulsion.

2.
FIFA remains neutral in matters of politics and religion. Exceptions may be made with regard to matters affected by FIFA's statutory objectives.

5 Promoting friendly relations

1.
FIFA shall promote friendly relations:

a) between and among member associations, confederations, clubs, officials and players; and

b) in society for humanitarian objectives.

2.
FIFA shall provide the necessary institutional means to resolve any dispute that may arise between or among member associations, confederations, clubs, officials and players.

6 Players

The Council shall regulate the status of players and the provisions for their transfer, as well as questions relating to these matters, in particular the encouragement of player training by clubs and the protection of representative teams, in the form of special regulations from time to time.

7 Laws of the Game

1.
Each member association shall play association football in compliance with the Laws of the Game issued by The IFAB. Only The IFAB may lay down and alter the Laws of the Game.

2.
The IFAB is an association in accordance with Swiss law with its headquarters located in Zurich (Switzerland). The members of The IFAB are FIFA and the four British associations.

3.
The organisation, duties and responsibilities of The IFAB are governed by the statutes of The IFAB.

4.
Each member association shall play futsal in accordance with the Futsal Laws of the Game, as issued by the Council.

5.
Each member association shall play beach soccer in accordance with the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game, as issued by the Council.

8 Conduct of bodies, officials and others

1.
All bodies and officials must observe the Statutes, regulations, decisions and Code of Ethics of FIFA in their activities.

2.
Executive bodies of member associations may under exceptional circumstances be removed from office by the Council in consultation with the relevant confederation and replaced by a normalisation committee for a specific period of time.

3.
Every person and organisation involved in the game of football is obliged to observe the Statutes and regulations of FIFA as well as the principles of fair play.

9 Official languages

1.
English, Spanish, French and German are the official languages of FIFA. English is the official language for minutes, official correspondence and announcements.

2.
Member associations are responsible for translations into the languages) of their country.

3.
English, Spanish, French, German, Russian, Arabic and Portuguese are the official languages at the Congress. Qualified interpreters shall translate into these languages. Delegates may speak in their mother tongue if they ensure interpretation into one of the official Congress languages by a qualified interpreter.

4.
The Statutes, Regulations Governing the Application of the Statutes, the Standing Orders of the Congress, decisions and announcements of FIFA shall be published in the four official languages. If there is any divergence in the wording, the English text shall be authoritative.

II. MEMBERSHIP

10 Admission, suspension and expulsion

The Congress shall decide whether to admit, suspend or expel a member association solely upon the recommendation of the Council.

11 Admission

1.
Any association which is responsible for organising and supervising football in all of its forms in its country may become a member association. Consequently, it is recommended that all member associations involve all relevant stakeholders in football in their own structure. Subject to par. 5 and par. 6 below, only one association shall be recognised as a member association in each country.

2.
Membership is only permitted if an association is currently a member of a confederation. The Council may issue regulations with regard to the admission process.

3.
Any association wishing to become a member association shall apply in writing to the FIFA general secretariat.

4.
The association's legally valid statutes shall be enclosed with the application for membership and shall contain the following mandatory provisions:

a) always to comply with the Statutes, regulations and decisions of FIFA and of the relevant confederation;

b) to comply with the Laws of the Game in force;

c) to recognise the Court of Arbitration for Sport, as specified in these Statutes.

5.
Each of the four British associations shall be recognised as a separate member association of FIFA.

6.
An association in a region which has not yet gained independence may, with the authorisation of the member association in the country on which it is dependent, also apply for admission to FIFA.

7.
This article shall not affect the status of existing member associations.

12 Request and procedure for application

1.
The Council shall request the Congress either to admit or not to admit an association. The association may state the reasons for its application to the Congress.

2.
The new member association shall acquire membership rights and duties as soon as it has been admitted. Its delegates are eligible to vote and be elected with immediate effect.

13 Member associations' rights

1.
Member associations have the following rights:

a) to take part in the Congress;

b) to draw up proposals for inclusion in the agenda of the Congress;

c) to nominate candidates for the FIFA presidency and the Council;

d) to participate in and cast their votes at all FIFA elections in accordance with the FIFA Governance Regulations;

e) to take part in competitions organised by FIFA;

f) to take part in FIFA's assistance and development programmes; and

g) to exercise all other rights arising from these Statutes and other regulations.

2.
The exercise of these rights is subject to other provisions in these Statutes and the applicable regulations.

14 Member associations' obligations

1.
Member associations have the following obligations:

a) to comply fully with the Statutes, regulations, directives and decisions of FIFA bodies at any time as well as the decisions of the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) passed on appeal on the basis of art. 57 par. 1 of the FIFA Statutes;

b) to take part in competitions organised by FIFA;

c) to pay their membership subscriptions;

d) to cause their own members to comply with the Statutes, regulations, directives and decisions of FIFA bodies;

e) to convene its supreme and legislative body at regular intervals, at least every two years;

f) to ratify statutes that are in accordance with the requirements of the FIFA Standard Statutes;

g) to create a referees committee that is directly subordinate to the member association;

h) to respect the Laws of the Game;

i) to manage their affairs independently and ensure that their own affairs are not influenced by any third parties in accordance with art. 19 of these Statutes;

j) to comply fully with all other duties arising from these Statutes and other regulations.

2.
Violation of the above-mentioned obligations by any member association may lead to sanctions provided for in these Statutes.

3.
Violations of par. 1 i) may also lead to sanctions, even if the third-party influence was not the fault of the member association concerned. Each member association is responsible towards FIFA for any and all acts of the members of their bodies caused by the gross negligence or wilful misconduct of such members.

15 Member associations' statutes

Member associations' statutes must comply with the principles of good governance, and shall in particular contain, at a minimum, provisions relating to the following matters:

a) to be neutral in matters of politics and religion;

b) to prohibit all forms of discrimination;

c) to be independent and avoid any form of political interference;

d) to ensure that judicial bodies are independent (separation of powers);

e) all relevant stakeholders must agree to respect the Laws of the Game, the principles of loyalty, integrity, sportsmanship and fair play as well as the Statutes, regulations and decisions of FIFA and of the respective confederation;

f) all relevant stakeholders must agree to recognise the jurisdiction and authority of CAS and give priority to arbitration as a means of dispute resolution;

g) that the member association has the primary responsibility to regulate matters relating to refereeing, the fight against doping, the registration of players, club licensing, the imposition of disciplinary measures, including for ethical misconduct, and measures required to protect the integrity of competitions;

h) definition of the competences of the decision-making bodies;

i) to avoid conflicts of interests in decision-making;

j) legislative bodies must be constituted in accordance with the principles of representative democracy and taking into account the importance of gender equality in football; and

k) yearly independent audits of accounts.

16 Suspension

1.
The Congress may suspend a member association solely at the request of the Council. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Council may, without a vote of the Congress, temporarily suspend with immediate effect a member association that seriously violates its obligations. A suspension approved by the Council shall be in effect until the next Congress, unless the Council has revoked such suspension prior to such Congress.

2.
A suspension of a member association by the Congress requires a three-quarter (3/4) majority of the member associations present and eligible to vote. A suspension of a member association by the Congress or the Council shall be confirmed at the next Congress by a three-quarter majority of the member associations present and eligible to vote. If it is not confirmed, such suspension shall be automatically lifted.

3.
A suspended member association may not exercise any of its membership rights. Other member associations may not entertain sporting contact with a suspended member association. The Disciplinary Committee may impose further sanctions.

4.
Member associations which do not participate in at least two of all FIFA competitions over a period of four consecutive years shall be suspended from voting at the Congress until they have fulfilled their obligations in this respect.

17 Expulsion

1.
The Congress may expel a member association only at the request of the Council if:

a) it fails to fulfil its financial obligations towards FIFA; or

b) it seriously violates the Statutes, regulations or decisions of FIFA; or

c) it loses the status of an association representing association football in its country.

2.
The presence of an absolute majority (more than 50%) of the member associations eligible to vote at the Congress is necessary for an expulsion of a member association to be valid, and the motion for expulsion must be adopted by a three-quarter (3/4) majority of the valid votes cast.

18 Resignation

1.
A member association may resign from FIFA with effect from the end of a calendar year. Notice of resignation must reach the general secretariat no later than six months before the end of the calendar year and be sent to the general secretariat by registered letter.

2.
The resignation is not valid until the member association wishing to resign has fulfilled its financial obligations towards FIFA and its other member associations.

19 Independence of member associations and their bodies

1.
Each member association shall manage its affairs independently and without undue influence from third parties.

2.
A member association's bodies shall be either elected or appointed in that association. A member association's statutes shall provide for a democratic procedure that guarantees the complete independence of the election or appointment.

3.
Any member association's bodies that have not been elected or appointed in compliance with the provisions of par. 2, even on an interim basis, shall not be recognised by FIFA.

4.
Decisions passed by bodies that have not been elected or appointed in compliance with par. 2 shall not be recognised by FIFA.

20 Status of clubs, leagues and other groups of clubs

1.
Clubs, leagues or any other groups affiliated to a member association shall be subordinate to and recognised by that member association. The member association's statutes shall define the scope of authority and the rights and duties of these groups. The statutes and regulations of these groups shall be approved by the member association.

2.
Every member association shall ensure that its affiliated clubs can take all decisions on any matters regarding membership independently of any external body. This obligation applies regardless of an affiliated club's corporate structure. In any case, the member association shall ensure that neither a natural nor a legal person (including holding companies and subsidiaries) exercises control in any manner whatsoever (in particular through a majority shareholding, a majority of voting rights, a majority of seats on the board of directors or any other form of economic dependence or control, etc.) over more than one club whenever the integrity of any match or competition could be jeopardised.

III. HONORARY PRESIDENT, HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT AND HONORARY MEMBER

21 Honorary president, honorary vice-president and honorary member

1.
The Congress may bestow the title of honorary president, honorary vice-president or honorary member upon any former member of the Council for meritorious service to football.

2.
The Council shall propose these nominations.

3.
The honorary president, honorary vice-president or honorary member may take part in the Congress. They may join in the debates but may not vote.

IV. CONFEDERATIONS

22 Confederations

1.
Member associations that belong to the same continent have formed the following confederations, which are recognised by FIFA:

a) Confederación Sudamericana de Fútbol – CONMEBOL

b) Asian Football Confederation – AFC

c) Union des associations européennes de football – UEFA

d) Confédération Africaine de Football – CAF

e) Confederation of North, Central America and Caribbean Association Football – Concacaf

f) Oceania Football Confederation – OFC

Recognition of each confederation by FIFA entails full mutual respect of each other's authority within their respective institutional areas of competence as set forth in these Statutes.

2.
FIFA may, in exceptional circumstances, authorise a confederation to grant membership to an association that belongs geographically to another continent and is not affiliated to the confederation on that continent. The opinion of the confederation concerned geographically shall be obtained.

3.
Each confederation shall have the following rights and obligations:

a) to comply with and enforce compliance with the Statutes, regulations and decisions of FIFA;

b) to work closely with FIFA in every domain so as to achieve the objectives stipulated in art. 2 and to organise international competitions;

c) to organise its own interclub competitions, in compliance with the international match calendar;

d) to organise all of its own international competitions in compliance with the international match calendar;

e) to ensure that international leagues or any other such groups of clubs or leagues shall not be formed without its consent and the approval of FIFA;

f) at the request of FIFA, to grant associations applying for membership the status of a provisional member. This status shall grant associations the right to take part in the confederation's competitions and conferences.
Any other rights and obligations of the provisional member shall be regulated by the confederation's statutes and regulations. Provisional members may not take part in FIFA final competitions;

g) to nurture relations and cooperation with FIFA actively and constructively for the good of the game through consultative meetings and to discuss and resolve any problems relating to the interests of the confederations and FIFA;

h) to ensure that the representatives appointed to FIFA bodies or elected to the Council carry out their activities on these bodies with mutual respect, solidarity, recognition and fair play, and in accordance with these Statutes and any related regulations issued by FIFA;

i) to set up committees that work closely together with the corresponding committees at FIFA;

j) exceptionally to allow, with FIFA's consent, an association from another confederation (or clubs belonging to that association) to participate in a competition that it is organising;

k) with the mutual cooperation of FIFA, to take any action considered necessary to develop the game of football on the continent concerned, such as arranging development programmes, courses, conferences, etc.;

l) to set up the bodies necessary to fulfil the duties incumbent upon it; and

m) to procure the funds necessary to fulfil its duties.

4.
The Council may delegate other duties or powers to one or more (or all) confederations by agreement with such confederations or confederation.

5.
The confederations' statutes and regulations, as revised from time to time, shall be submitted to FIFA for approval.

23 Confederations' statutes

The confederations' statutes must comply with the principles of good governance, and shall in particular contain, at a minimum, provisions relating to the following matters:

a) to be neutral in matters of politics and religion;

b) to prohibit all forms of discrimination;

c) to be independent and avoid any form of political interference;

d) to ensure that judicial bodies are independent (separation of powers);

e) all relevant stakeholders must agree to respect the Laws of the Game, the principles of loyalty, integrity, sportsmanship and fair play as well as the Statutes, regulations and decisions of FIFA and of the respective confederation;

f) all relevant stakeholders must agree to recognise the jurisdiction and authority of CAS and give priority to arbitration as a means of dispute resolution;

g) regulation of matters relating to refereeing, the fight against doping, club licensing, the imposition of disciplinary measures, including for ethical misconduct, and measures required to protect the integrity of competitions;

h) definition of the competences of the decision-making bodies;

i) to avoid conflicts of interests in decision-making;

j) legislative bodies must be constituted in accordance with the principles of representative democracy and taking into account the importance of gender equality in football; and

k) yearly independent audits of accounts.

V. ORGANISATION

24 Bodies

1.
The Congress is the supreme and legislative body.

2.
The Council is the strategic and oversight body.

3.
The general secretariat is the executive, operational and administrative body.

4.
Standing and ad-hoc committees shall advise and assist the Council and the general secretariat in fulfilling their duties. Their primary duties are defined in these Statutes and their composition, function and additional duties are defined in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

5.
The independent committees fulfil their functions in accordance with these Statutes and the applicable FIFA regulations.

6.
The independent auditors perform all audits of FIFA's accounts and financial statements as required by Swiss law.

A. CONGRESS

25 Congress

1.
A Congress may be an Ordinary or an Extraordinary Congress. A Congress may be held in person, by teleconference, by videoconference or by another means of communication.

2.
The Ordinary Congress shall be held every year. The Council shall fix the place and date. The member associations shall be notified in writing at least four months in advance of the place and date of such Ordinary Congress. The formal convocation shall be made in writing at least one month before the date of the Congress. This convocation shall contain the agenda, the President's report, the financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements, and the auditors' report.

3.
The Council may convene an Extraordinary Congress at any time.

4.
The Council shall convene an Extraordinary Congress if one-fifth (1/5) of the member associations make such a request in writing. The request shall specify the items for the agenda. An Extraordinary Congress shall be held within three months of receipt of the request.

5.
The member associations shall be notified of the place, date and agenda at least two months before the date of an Extraordinary Congress. The agenda of an Extraordinary Congress may not be altered.

26 Vote, delegates, observers

1.
Each member association has one vote in the Congress and is represented by its delegates. Only the member associations present are entitled to vote. Attendance by teleconference, by videoconference or by another means of communication shall constitute presence. Voting by proxy or by letter is not permitted at a Congress held in person. When a Congress

is held by teleconference, by videoconference or by another means of communication, voting by correspondence and/or online is permitted.

2.
Delegates must belong to the member association that they represent and be appointed by the appropriate body of that member association.

3.
Confederation delegates may take part in the Congress as observers without a right to vote.

4.
During their term of office, members of the Council may not be appointed as delegates for their association.

5.
The President shall conduct the Congress business in compliance with the Standing Orders of the Congress.

27 Candidates for the office of FIFA President, for the Council and for the chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and members of the Audit and Compliance Committee and the judicial bodies

1.
Only the member associations may propose candidatures for the office of FIFA President. A candidature for the office of FIFA President shall only be valid if supported by a total of at least five member associations. Member associations must notify the FIFA general secretariat, in writing, of a candidature for the FIFA presidency at least four months before the start of the Congress, together with the declarations of support of at least five member associations. A candidate for the office of FIFA President shall have played an active role in association football (e.g. as a player or an official within FIFA, a confederation or an association, etc.) for two of the last five years before being proposed as a candidate and must pass an eligibility check carried out by the Review Committee in accordance with the FIFA Governance Regulations.

2.
The general secretariat shall notify the member associations of the names of proposed candidates for the office of FIFA President at least one month before the date of the Congress.

3.
Subject to par. 4 below, only member associations may propose candidatures for the Council. The relevant confederation shall be in receipt of the candidatures for the Council proposed by the member associations at least three months before the start of the respective confederation congress on the occasion of which the said election shall take place. The confederations shall notify the FIFA general secretariat, in writing, of all candidatures submitted to them within five days of the expiration of the three-month deadline. The confederations shall furthermore provide FIFA with the evidence of timely submission of the candidatures. Each member association is entitled to submit only one proposal for a member of the Council. If a member association presents proposals for more than one candidate, all of its presented proposals shall be deemed invalid. A member association may only propose candidates affiliated to its confederation.

4.
The elections by the member associations of the female candidates for the Council (at least one per confederation) are set out in art. 33 par. 5 of these Statutes.

5.
Council members shall be elected by the member associations on the occasion of their confederation congresses in accordance with the FIFA Governance Regulations. Candidates for the Council must pass an eligibility check carried out by the Review Committee in accordance with the FIFA Governance Regulations. The election of Council members shall be monitored by FIFA.

6.
The conditions to be observed during a candidature for the office of President and for positions on the Council are stipulated in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

7.
The Council shall submit proposals for the positions of chairperson, deputy chairperson and members of each of the Audit and Compliance Committee, the Governance Committee and the judicial bodies to the Congress.
The Council shall determine the number of seats to be assigned to each confederation in the relevant committee. Proposals shall be submitted, in writing, to the general secretariat at least four months before the start of the Congress. The procedure shall be laid down in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

8.
Candidates for the positions of chairperson, deputy chairperson and members of each of the Audit and Compliance Committee and the judicial bodies must pass an eligibility check carried out by the Review Committee in accordance with the FIFA Governance Regulations.

28 Ordinary Congress agenda

1.
The Secretary General shall draw up the agenda based on proposals from the Council and the member associations. Any proposal that a member association wishes to submit to the Congress shall be sent to the general secretariat in writing, with a brief explanation, at least two months before the date of the Congress.

2.
The Congress agenda shall include the following mandatory items:

a) a declaration that the Congress has been convened and composed in compliance with the Statutes;

b) approval of the agenda;

c) an address by the President;

d) appointment of five member associations to check the minutes;

e) appointment of scrutineers;

f) suspension or expulsion of a member association (if applicable);

g) approval of the minutes of the preceding Congress;

h) activity report (containing the activities since the last Congress);

i) report from the Audit and Compliance Committee;

j) presentation of the annual audited financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements and the annual report as well as the auditors' reports;

k) approval of the annual audited financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements and the annual report;

l) approval of the budget;

m) admission for membership (if applicable);

n) votes on proposals for adopting and amending the Statutes, the Regulations Governing the Application of the Statutes and the Standing Orders of the Congress (if applicable);

o) discussion of proposals duly submitted by the member associations and the Council within the period stipulated under par. 1 (if applicable);

p) appointment of auditors (if applicable);

q) election or dismissal of the President in accordance with these Statutes (if applicable);

r) election or dismissal of the chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and members of the following committees (if applicable)on proposal of the Council:
- Disciplinary Committee
- Ethics Committee
- Appeal Committee
- Audit and Compliance Committee
- Governance Committee

s) vote on the designation of the host country of the FIFA World Cup™ final competition (if applicable).

3.
The agenda of an Ordinary Congress may be altered, provided three-quarters (3/4) of the member associations present at the Congress and eligible to vote agree to such a motion.

29 Adoption of and amendments to the Statutes, the Regulations Governing the Application of the Statutes and the Standing Orders of the Congress

1.
The Congress is responsible for adopting and amending the Statutes, the Regulations Governing the Application of the Statutes and the Standing Orders of the Congress.

2.
Any proposals for an amendment to the Statutes must be submitted in writing with a brief explanation to the general secretariat by a member association or by the Council. A proposal submitted by a member association shall be valid, provided it has been supported in writing by at least two other member associations.

3.
For a vote on an amendment to the Statutes to be valid, an absolute majority (more than 50%) of the member associations eligible to vote must be present.

4.
A proposal to adopt or amend the Statutes shall be adopted if approved by three-quarters (3/4) of the member associations present and eligible to vote.

5.
Any proposal to adopt or amend the Regulations Governing the Application of the Statutes and the Standing Orders of the Congress must be submitted in writing with a brief explanation to the general secretariat by a member association or by the Council.

6.
For any proposal to adopt or amend the Regulations Governing the Application of the Statutes and the Standing Orders of the Congress to be adopted, a simple majority (more than 50%) of the valid votes cast is required.

30 Elections, other decisions, requisite majority

1.
Elections shall be conducted by secret ballot.

2.
Any other decision that requires a vote shall be reached by a show of hands or by means of an electronic count. If a show of hands does not result in a clear majority in favour of a motion, the vote shall be taken by calling the roll, member associations being called in English alphabetical order.

3.
For the election of the President, where there is only one candidate, the Congress may decide to elect him by acclamation. Otherwise, if there are two or fewer candidates, a simple majority (more than 50%) of the valid votes cast is necessary. If there are more than two candidates for the election of the President, two-thirds (2/3) of the votes of the member associations present and eligible to vote are necessary in the first ballot. As from the second ballot, whoever obtains the lowest number of votes is eliminated until only two candidates are left.

4.
Council members shall be elected by the member associations in accordance with art. 27 par. 5 of these Statutes.

5.
Each confederation president shall be a vice-president ex officio of the Council.

6.
Each vice-president and each member of the Council shall be required to fulfil the eligibility check conducted by the Review Committee in accordance with the FIFA Governance Regulations.

7.
For the election of the chairperson, deputy chairperson and members of each of the judicial bodies, of the Audit and Compliance Committee and of the Governance Committee, the candidates) who receives) the most votes in respect of the free seats) shall be elected.

8.
The election of the chairperson, deputy chairperson and members of each of the judicial bodies, of the Audit and Compliance Committee and of the Governance Committee by the Congress may be conducted en bloc. At the request of at least ten member associations, however, a separate vote for a specific candidate shall take place.

9.
Unless otherwise stipulated in the Statutes, a simple majority (more than 50%) of the valid votes cast is sufficient for elections, votes and other decisions to be valid.

10.
Further details are stipulated in the Standing Orders of the Congress.

31 Minutes

1.
The Secretary General shall be responsible for recording the minutes at the Congress.

2.
The minutes of the Congress shall be checked by those member associations designated.

32 Effective dates of decisions

Decisions passed by the Congress shall come into effect for the member associations sixty (60) days after the close of the Congress, unless the Congress fixes another date for a decision to take effect.

B. COUNCIL

33 Composition, election of the President, the vice-presidents and the members of the Council

1.
The Council shall consist of 37 members:
1 President, elected by the Congress,
8 vice-presidents, and
28 other members.

Upon being elected to office, every member of the Council undertakes, and accepts responsibility, to faithfully, loyally and independently act in the best interests of FIFA and the promotion and development of football at global level.

2.
The President shall be elected by the Congress for a period of four years in the year following a FIFA World Cup™. His term of office shall begin after the end of the Congress at which he was elected. No person may serve as President for more than three terms of office (whether consecutive or not). Previous terms served as a vice-president or as a member of the Council shall not be considered in determining the term limits of a President.

3.
The members of the Council shall be elected by the member associations on the occasion of the respective confederation congresses for a term of four years. Their terms of office shall begin after the end of the congress at which they were elected. A member of the Council may serve for no more than three terms of office (whether consecutive or not).

4.
The confederations are allocated the following places on the Council:

a) CONMEBOL	vice-president (1)	members (4)
b) AFC	vice-president (1)	members (6)
c) UEFA	vice-presidents (3)	members (6)
d) CAF	vice-president (1)	members (6)
e) Concacaf	vice-president (1)	members (4)
f) OFC	vice-president (1)	members (2)

5.
The members of each confederation must ensure that they elect at least one female member to the Council. In the event that no female candidate is elected by the members of a confederation for the Council, the seat reserved for a female member of such confederation will be deemed forfeited by all members of such confederation and shall remain vacant until the next election of members of the Council.

6.
No more than one representative from the same member association may serve on the Council simultaneously.

7.
If the President is permanently or temporarily prevented from performing his official function, the longest-serving vice-president shall assume the powers and responsibilities of the President until the next Congress. This Congress shall elect a new President, if necessary. If the longest-serving vice-president is prevented from assuming the powers and responsibilities of the President, the next longest-serving vice-president shall assume the powers and responsibilities of the President.

8.
Any vice-president or other member of the Council who is permanently or temporarily prevented from performing his official function shall be replaced by the members of the relevant confederation which elected such vice-president or member for the remaining period of office.

34 Powers of the Council

1.
The Council defines FIFA's mission, strategic direction, policies and values, in particular with regard to the organisation and development of football at worldwide level and all related matters.

2.
As regards business- or finance-related matters, the Council shall, inter alia:

- define the standards, policies and procedures applicable to the awarding of commercial contracts by FIFA;
- define the standards, policies and procedures applicable to football development grants;
- define the standards, policies and procedures regarding the operational costs of FIFA; and
- define the standards, policies and procedures regarding all other business- or finance-related matters of FIFA.

The Council delegates the execution and management of business- or finance-related matters to the general secretariat, which operates under the authority and supervision of the Council and is accountable to it.

3.
The Council oversees the overall management of FIFA by the general secretariat.

4.
The Council approves the budget and the annual audited financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements, prepared by the Finance Committee and the annual report to be submitted to the Congress for approval.

5.
The Council appoints the chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and members of the standing committees with the exception of those who are elected by the Congress, in accordance with these Statutes.

6.
The Council shall propose to the Congress for election the chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and members of the Disciplinary Committee, the Ethics Committee, the Appeal Committee, the Audit and Compliance Committee and the Governance Committee.

7.
The Council may decide to set up ad-hoc committees if necessary at any time.

8.
The Council shall appoint the three representatives of FIFA who shall attend the general assembly of The IFAB in addition to the FIFA President. Furthermore, the Council is entitled to decide on how the representatives of FIFA shall vote in The IFAB.

9.
The Council shall appoint the Secretary General on the proposal of the President. The Secretary General may be dismissed by the Council acting alone.

10.
The Council shall decide the place and dates of the final competitions of FIFA tournaments and the number of teams taking part from each confederation. This shall not apply to decisions on the host country of the FIFA World Cup™ final competition, which shall be voted on by the Congress.

11.
The Council shall issue regulations generally and, in particular, the FIFA Governance Regulations.

12.
The Council shall deal with all matters relating to FIFA that do not fall within the sphere of responsibility of another body, in accordance with these Statutes.

13.
The powers and responsibilities of the Council may be specified in greater detail in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

C. PRESIDENT

35 President

1.
The President represents FIFA generally.

2.
The President shall aim to foster a positive image of FIFA and to ensure that FIFA's mission, strategic direction, policies and values, as defined by the Council, are protected and advanced.

3.
The President shall seek to maintain and develop good relations between and among FIFA, the confederations, member associations, political bodies and international organisations.

4.
The President chairs the Congress and meetings of the Council. The President shall have no right to vote at the Congress; he shall have one ordinary vote on the Council.

5.
Any powers and responsibilities of the President may be defined in greater detail in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

D. GENERAL SECRETARIAT

36 General secretariat

1.
The general secretariat shall perform its tasks under the direction of the Secretary General, in particular, as regards:

- Organisation of competitions and all related matters, in accordance with the decisions and directions of the Council;
- The negotiation, execution and performance of all commercial contracts, in accordance with the standards, policies and procedures established by the Council;
- Administrative support for the standing committees of FIFA, in particular with regard to the awarding of football development grants;
- Management of the operations and day-to-day business of FIFA, in accordance with the parameters established by the Council and within the budget established by the Finance Committee; and
- All other administrative matters necessary for the efficient operation and organisation of FIFA, as required and authorised by the Council.

2.
The general secretariat is supervised by, and is accountable to, the Council with regard to the discharge of its functions.

3.
The powers and responsibilities of the general secretariat may be defined in greater detail in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

37 Secretary General

1.
The Secretary General is the chief executive officer (CEO) of FIFA.

2.
The Secretary General is appointed and may be dismissed by the Council, in accordance with art. 34 par. 9 of these Statutes. The Secretary General shall report to the Council.

3.
The Secretary General shall be required to fulfil an eligibility check performed by the Review Committee.

4.
The powers and responsibilities of the Secretary General may be defined in greater detail in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

E. BUREAU OF THE COUNCIL

38 Bureau of the Council

1.
The Bureau of the Council shall deal with all matters within the competence of the Council requiring immediate decision between two meetings of the Council. The Bureau of the Council shall consist of a maximum of seven members. The FIFA President and the six confederation presidents are ex officio members of the Bureau of the Council.

2.
The President shall convene meetings of the Bureau of the Council. If a meeting cannot be convened within an appropriate period of time, decisions may be passed through other means of communication. Such decisions shall have immediate legal effect. The President shall notify the Council immediately of the decisions passed by the Bureau of the Council.

3.
All decisions taken by the Bureau of the Council shall be ratified by the Council at its next meeting.

4.
If the President is unable to attend a meeting, the longest-serving vice-president of the Council available to attend such meeting shall deputise for the President and act as the presiding official of such meeting.

5.
The President is entitled to designate a deputy for any member who is unable to attend or has a conflict of interest. The deputy shall belong to the Council and the same confederation as the member who is unable to attend or has a conflict of interest.

F. STANDING COMMITTEES

39 Standing committees

1.
The standing committees are:

a) Governance Committee

b) Finance Committee

c) Development Committee

d) Organising Committee for FIFA Competitions

e) Football Stakeholders Committee

f) Member Associations Committee

g) Players' Status Committee

h) Referees Committee

i) Medical Committee

2.
The standing committees shall report to the Council. They shall advise and assist the Council in their respective fields of function.

3.
Members of the standing committees may at the same time be members of the Council, with the exception of i) the members of the Governance Committee, who may not belong to the Council, (ii) the independent members of the Finance Committee in accordance with art. 41 par. 2 of these Statutes, and (iii) the independent members of the Development Committee in accordance with art. 42 par. 1 of these Statutes.

4.
The chairperson, deputy chairperson and members of each standing committee shall be appointed by the Council on the proposal of the member associations, the President of FIFA or the confederations, except for the chairperson, deputy chairperson and members of the Governance Committee, who are elected by the Congress upon the proposal of the Council. The Council shall ensure appropriate female representation on standing committees. Their terms shall last for four years, beginning upon the respective date of appointment by the Council. Members of the standing committees may be relieved of their duties at any time by the Council, except for the members of the Governance Committee, who may only be relieved of their duties by the Congress.

5.
Candidates for the standing committees must pass an eligibility check carried out by the Review Committee. Candidates for the Governance Committee must pass an eligibility check carried out by the investigatory chamber of the Ethics Committee in accordance with the FIFA Governance Regulations.

6.
The composition and structure, including qualification and number of members having to fulfil the independence criteria as defined in the FIFA Governance Regulations as well as the specific duties and powers of the individual committees, shall be stipulated in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

7.
Each chairperson shall represent his committee and conduct business in compliance with the FIFA Governance Regulations.

8.
The Council and each committee, the latter with the approval of the Council, may, if necessary, set up a bureau and/or sub-committee to settle urgent matters.

9.
Each committee may propose amendments to its regulations to the Governance Committee and/or the Council.

40 Governance Committee and Review Committee

1.
The Governance Committee shall consist of at least three members and not more than 12 members elected by the Congress. No fewer than half of the committee's members, including the chairperson and the deputy chairperson, shall fulfil the independence criteria as defined in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

2.
The chairperson, deputy chairperson and one independent member of the Governance Committee, while remaining members of the plenary committee, shall form the Review Committee.

3.
The Governance Committee shall deal with, and advise and assist the Council on, all FIFA governance matters.

4.
The Review Committee shall conduct eligibility checks in respect of candidates and incumbent members of FIFA bodies in accordance with these Statutes and the FIFA Governance Regulations.

5.
The Review Committee shall conduct the independence reviews in respect of candidates and incumbent members of the Audit and Compliance Committee and the judicial bodies as well as of candidates and incumbent members of the standing committees who must fulfil the independence criteria in accordance with the FIFA Governance Regulations.

6.
Details on the Governance Committee's and the Review Committee's responsibilities are stipulated in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

41 Finance Committee

1.
The Finance Committee shall consist of at least three members and not more than 12 members, all of whom must be qualified to deal with financial matters.

2.
No fewer than half of the committee's members shall fulfil the independence criteria as defined in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

3.
The Finance Committee shall determine FIFA's strategy regarding financial and asset management and advise the Council on these matters. The Finance Committee shall in particular prepare FIFA's budget to be submitted to the Council for approval, analyse the accounts and consolidated financial statements and issue a recommendation to the Council as to whether or not to approve them, and draft policies, rules and guidelines regarding FIFA's overall strategy in financial and asset management matters and submit them to the Council for approval.

4.
Details on the Finance Committee's responsibilities are stipulated in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

42 Development Committee

1.
The Development Committee shall consist of at least three members. No fewer than half of the committee's members shall fulfil the independence criteria as defined in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

2.
The Development Committee shall deal with FIFA's global development programmes. It shall devise and propose appropriate strategies, check these strategies and analyse the support and programmes provided to member associations and confederations in this regard. The Development Committee shall in particular analyse the major development challenges at stake, advise and assist the Council on FIFA's member associations and

developmentprogrammes, propose new development activities and address the related budget matters, draw up guidelines and regulations on development programmes, approve the thematic focus, types of activity and budget allocation per continent and/or per member association, and instruct the administration on the execution of the Development Committee's decisions. The Development Committee may structure itself in different sub-committees depending on relevant areas of expertise.

3.
Details on the Development Committee's responsibilities are stipulated in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

43 Organising Committee for FIFA Competitions

The Organising Committee for FIFA Competitions shall organise all official FIFA competitions in compliance with the provisions of the regulations applicable to the respective competitions, the hosting documents and the hosting requirements contained or referred to therein, and shall also deal with all matters relating to futsal and beach soccer.

44 Football Stakeholders Committee

The Football Stakeholders Committee shall deal with football matters, particularly the structure of the game and the relationship between clubs, players, leagues, member associations, confederations and FIFA as well as with issues relating to the interests of club football worldwide, and also analyse the basic aspects of football training and technical development.

45 Member Associations Committee

The Member Associations Committee shall deal with relations between FIFA and its member associations as well as the member associations' compliance with the FIFA Statutes and draw up proposals for optimum cooperation. The committee shall also monitor the evolution of the Statutes and regulations of FIFA, the confederations and member associations.

46 Players' Status Committee

1.
The Players' Status Committee shall set up and monitor compliance with the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players and determine the status of players for various FIFA competitions. Its jurisdiction is governed by the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players.

2.
It shall also be responsible for the work of the Dispute Resolution Chamber in accordance with the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players and the Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players' Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber.

3.
The Players' Status Committee as well as the Dispute Resolution Chamber may pronounce the sanctions described in these Statutes and the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players on member associations, clubs, officials, players, intermediaries and licensed match agents.

47 Referees Committee

The Referees Committee shall implement and interpret the Laws of the Game and may propose amendments to the Laws of the Game to the Council. It shall appoint the referees and assistant referees for matches in competitions organised by FIFA.

48 Medical Committee

The Medical Committee shall deal with all medical aspects of football, including the fight against doping.

VI. ANNUAL MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS CONFERENCE

49 Annual member associations conference

FIFA shall organise at least once a year, at its own cost, a member associations conference for the presidents of the member associations and/or their top executives, in order to address issues of high relevance for the football world, such as, for instance, football development, integrity, social responsibility, governance, human rights, racism, match-fixing, gender equality, protection of clean athletes and youth, and security.

50 Institutional independence

The independent committees as well as their individual members shall conduct their activities and perform their duties entirely independently but always in the interests of FIFA and in accordance with the Statutes and regulations of FIFA.

VII. INDEPENDENT COMMITTEES

51 Audit and Compliance Committee

1.
The Audit and Compliance Committee shall consist of at least three members and not more than seven members, all of whom must not belong to any other FIFA body. The committee members shall be knowledgeable and experienced in financial and/or regulatory and legal matters and may not be involved in any decision affecting the operations of FIFA.

2.
Candidates for any position on the Audit and Compliance Committee as well as the incumbent members of the committee shall fulfil the independence criteria as defined in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

3.
The chairperson, deputy chairperson and members of the Audit and Compliance Committee shall be elected by the Congress. Their terms shall last four years, beginning at the end of the Congress which has elected them. The chairperson, deputy chairperson and other members of the Audit and Compliance Committee may only be relieved of their duties by the Congress.

4.
The chairperson, deputy chairperson and members of the Audit and Compliance Committee may serve a maximum of three terms (whether consecutive or not).

5.
If the chairperson, deputy chairperson or a member of the Audit and Compliance Committee resigns or becomes permanently incapacitated with regard to performing his functions during his term of office, the Council shall appoint a replacement to serve until the next Congress, when a replacement shall be elected by the Congress for the remainder of the initial term of office.

6.
The Audit and Compliance Committee shall report to the Congress.

7.
The Audit and Compliance Committee shall advise, assist and oversee the Council in monitoring FIFA's financial and compliance matters, and monitor compliance with the FIFA Governance Regulations. It shall supervise the general secretariat.

8.
The Audit and Compliance Committee shall review the Related-Party Declarations submitted by the members of FIFA committees in accordance with the relevant provisions of the FIFA Governance Regulations.

9.
The Audit and Compliance Committee shall ensure the completeness and reliability of the financial accounting and review the financial statements, the consolidated financial statement and the external auditors' report. The committee shall furthermore monitor FIFA's financial and compliance matters including, in particular, the distribution and flow of development-related funds, and suggest to the appropriate FIFA bodies any action that it deems necessary as a result of such monitoring.

10.
The committee shall establish a Compensation Sub-Committee, consisting of the chairperson of the Finance Committee, the chairperson of the Audit and Compliance Committee and a third member to be jointly appointed by the two chairpersons. This third member shall fulfil the independence criteria as defined in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

11.
The Compensation Sub-Committee shall in particular define Compensation Rules and determine the compensation of the FIFA President, the members of the Council and the FIFA Secretary General. The individual compensation of the FIFA President, the members of the Council and the FIFA Secretary General shall be made public.

12.
Details on the Audit and Compliance Committee's and the Compensation Sub-Committee's responsibilities, their internal cooperation and other procedural matters are stipulated in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

52 Judicial bodies

1.
The judicial bodies of FIFA are:

a) the Disciplinary Committee;

b) the Ethics Committee;

c) the Appeal Committee.

2.
The Disciplinary Committee and the Appeal Committee shall consist of a chairperson, a deputy chairperson and a specific number of other members. Both chambers of the Ethics Committee shall each consist of a chairperson, two deputy chairpersons and a specific number of other members. The composition of the judicial bodies should respect the fair distribution of positions and take account of the member associations. When proposing chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and other members of judicial bodies to the Congress, the Council shall take into account appropriate female representation on the judicial bodies.

3.
The judicial bodies are to be composed in such a way that the members, together, have the knowledge, abilities and specialist experience that is necessary for the due completion of their tasks. The chairpersons and deputy chairpersons of the judicial bodies shall be qualified to practise law.

4.
The chairperson and deputy chairperson of the Disciplinary Committee and the chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and members of both chambers of the Ethics Committee and of the Appeal Committee shall fulfil the independence criteria as defined in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

5.
The chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and other members of the judicial bodies shall be elected by the Congress and shall not be members of any other FIFA body. Their terms shall last four years, beginning at the end of the Congress which has elected them. The chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and other members of the judicial bodies may only be relieved of their duties by the Congress.

6.
The chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and members of the judicial bodies may each serve a maximum of three terms (whether consecutive or not).

7.
If a chairperson, a deputy chairperson or a member of a judicial body resigns or becomes permanently incapacitated with regard to performing his functions during his term of office, the Council shall appoint a replacement to serve until the next Congress, when a replacement shall be elected by the Congress for the remainder of the initial term of office.

8.
The investigatory chamber of the Ethics Committee shall conduct the eligibility checks in respect of candidates and incumbent members of the Governance Committee in accordance with the FIFA Governance Regulations. It shall conduct the independence reviews in respect of candidates and incumbent members of the Governance Committee who shall fulfil the independence criteria in accordance with the FIFA Governance Regulations.

9.
The decision-making powers of certain committees remain unaffected.

53 Disciplinary Committee

1.
The function of the Disciplinary Committee shall be governed by the FIFA Disciplinary Code. The committee shall pass decisions only when at least three members are present. In certain cases, the chairperson may rule alone.

2.
The Disciplinary Committee may pronounce the sanctions described in these Statutes and the FIFA Disciplinary Code on member associations, clubs, officials, players, intermediaries and licensed match agents.

3.
These provisions are subject to the disciplinary powers of the Congress and Council with regard to the suspension and expulsion of member associations.

4.
The Council shall issue the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

5.
The Disciplinary Committee may propose amendments to its regulations to the Council.

54 Ethics Committee

1.
The function of the Ethics Committee shall be governed by the FIFA Code of Ethics. It is divided into an investigatory chamber and an adjudicatory chamber. The adjudicatory chamber shall pass decisions if at least three members are present. The chairperson may pass decisions alone in specific cases.

2.
The Ethics Committee may pronounce the sanctions described in these Statutes, the FIFA Code of Ethics and the FIFA Disciplinary Code on officials, players, intermediaries and licensed match agents.

3.
The Council shall issue the FIFA Code of Ethics.

4.
The Ethics Committee may propose amendments to its regulations to the Council.

55 Appeal Committee

1.
The function of the Appeal Committee shall be governed by the FIFA Disciplinary Code and the FIFA Code of Ethics. The committee shall pass decisions only when at least three members are present. In certain cases, the chairperson may rule alone.

2.
The Appeal Committee is responsible for hearing appeals against decisions from the Disciplinary Committee and the Ethics Committee that are not declared final by the relevant FIFA regulations.

3.
Decisions pronounced by the Appeal Committee shall be irrevocable and binding on all the parties concerned. This provision is subject to appeals lodged with the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

VIII. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

56 Disciplinary measures

The disciplinary measures are primarily:

1.
for natural and legal persons:

a) a warning;
b) a reprimand;
c) a fine;
d) the return of awards.

2.
for natural persons:

a) a caution;
b) an expulsion;
c) a match suspension;
d) a ban from the dressing rooms and/or the substitutes' bench;
e) a ban from entering a stadium;
f) a ban on taking part in any football-related activity;
g) social work;
h) compliance training.

3.
for legal persons:

a) a transfer ban;
b) playing a match without spectators;
c) playing a match on neutral territory;
d) a ban on playing in a particular stadium;
e) annulment of the result of a match;
f) expulsion;
g) a forfeit;
h) deduction of points;
i) relegation to a lower division;
j) replaying a match.

IX. ARBITRATION

57 Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS)

1.
FIFA recognises the independent Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) with headquarters in Lausanne (Switzerland) to resolve disputes between FIFA, member associations, confederations, leagues, clubs, players, officials, intermediaries and licensed match agents.

2.
The provisions of the CAS Code of Sports-related Arbitration shall apply to the proceedings. CAS shall primarily apply the various regulations of FIFA and, additionally, Swiss law.

58 Jurisdiction of CAS

1.
Appeals against final decisions passed by FIFA's legal bodies and against decisions passed by confederations, member associations or leagues shall be lodged with CAS within 21 days of receipt of the decision in question.

2.
Recourse may only be made to CAS after all other internal channels have been exhausted.

3.
CAS, however, does not deal with appeals arising from:

a) violations of the Laws of the Game;

b) suspensions of up to four matches or up to three months (with the exception of doping decisions);

c) decisions against which an appeal to an independent and duly constituted arbitration tribunal recognised under the rules of an association or confederation may be made.

4.
The appeal shall not have a suspensive effect. The appropriate FIFA body or, alternatively, CAS may order the appeal to have a suspensive effect.

5.
FIFA is entitled to appeal to CAS against any internally final and binding doping-related decision passed in particular by the confederations, member associations or leagues in accordance with the provisions set out in the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

6.
The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) is entitled to appeal to CAS against any internally final and binding doping-related decision passed in particular by FIFA, the confederations, member associations or leagues in accordance with the provisions set out in the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

59 Obligations relating to dispute resolution

1.
The confederations, member associations and leagues shall agree to recognise CAS as an independent judicial authority and to ensure that their members, affiliated players and officials comply with the decisions passed by CAS. The same obligation shall apply to intermediaries and licensed match agents.

2.
Recourse to ordinary courts of law is prohibited unless specifically provided for in the FIFA regulations. Recourse to ordinary courts of law for all types of provisional measures is also prohibited.

3.
The associations shall insert a clause in their statutes or regulations, stipulating that it is prohibited to take disputes in the association or disputes affecting leagues, members of leagues, clubs, members of clubs, players, officials and other association officials to ordinary courts of law, unless the FIFA regulations or binding legal provisions specifically provide for or stipulate recourse to ordinary courts of law. Instead of recourse to ordinary courts of law, provision shall be made for arbitration. Such

disputes shall be taken to an independent and duly constituted arbitration tribunal recognised under the rules of the association or confederation or to CAS.

The associations shall also ensure that this stipulation is implemented in the association, if necessary by imposing a binding obligation on its members. The associations shall impose sanctions on any party that fails to respect this obligation and ensure that any appeal against such sanctions shall likewise be strictly submitted to arbitration, and not to ordinary courts of law.

X. SUBMISSION TO DECISIONS OF FIFA

60 Implementation of decisions

1.
The confederations, member associations and leagues shall agree to comply fully with any decisions passed by the relevant FIFA bodies which, according to these Statutes, are final and not subject to appeal.

2.
They shall take every precaution necessary to ensure that their own members, players and officials comply with these decisions.

3.
The same obligation applies to intermediaries and licensed match agents.

61 Sanctions

Any violation of the foregoing provisions will be punished in compliance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

XI. FINANCE

62 Financial period

1.
The financial period of FIFA shall be four years and shall begin on each 1 January in the year following the final competition of the FIFA World Cup™.

2.
The revenue and expenditure of FIFA shall be managed so that they balance out over the financial period. FIFA's major duties in the future shall be guaranteed through the creation of reserves.

3.
The Secretary General is responsible for drawing up the annual consolidated accounts of FIFA with its subsidiaries as at 31 December.

63 Auditors

The auditors shall audit the accounts and annual financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements, approved by the Council and present a report to the Congress in accordance with applicable Swiss civil law. The auditors shall be appointed for a period of three years. Their mandates may be renewed.

64 Membership subscriptions

1.
Membership subscriptions are due on 1 January of each year. The annual subscription for new member associations for the year in question shall be paid within 30 days of the close of the Congress at which they were admitted.

2.
The Congress shall fix the amount of the annual subscription every four years on the recommendation of the Council. It shall be the same for every member association and amount to no more than USD 1,000.

65 Settlement

FIFA may debit any member association's account to settle claims.

66 Levies

1.
The confederations may demand a levy on international matches played between two "A" representative teams, in accordance with the confederations' statutes and regulations.

2.
Member associations may demand their own levy on matches played in their territory, independently of their confederation, in accordance with the member associations' statutes and regulations.

XII. RIGHTS IN COMPETITIONS AND EVENTS

67 Rights in competitions and events

1.
FIFA, its member associations and the confederations are the original owners of all of the rights emanating from competitions and other events coming under their respective jurisdiction, without any restrictions as to content, time, place and law. These rights include, among others, every kind of financial rights, audiovisual and radio recording, reproduction and broadcasting rights, multimedia rights, marketing and promotional rights and incorporeal rights such as emblems and rights arising under copyright law.

2.
The Council shall decide how and to what extent these rights are utilised and draw up special regulations to this end. The Council shall decide alone whether these rights shall be utilised exclusively, or jointly with a third party, or entirely through a third party.

68 Authorisation to distribute

1.
FIFA, its member associations and the confederations are exclusively responsible for authorising the distribution of image and sound and other data carriers of football matches and events coming under their respective jurisdiction, without any restrictions as to content, time, place and technical and legal aspects.

2.
The Council shall issue special regulations to this end.

XIII. COMPETITIONS

A. FIFA FINAL COMPETITIONS

69 Competition venues

1.
The Council shall decide the venue for the final competitions organised by FIFA, with the sole exception of the venue for the final competition of the FIFA World Cup™, which shall be decided by the Congress in accordance with par. 2 of this article.

2.
The decision on the venue for the final competition of the FIFA World Cup™ aims to achieve the objective of securing the best possible hosting conditions in the host country and shall follow the procedure below:

a) Based on specific regulations to be issued by the Council, the FIFA general secretariat shall establish a fair and transparent bidding procedure, inviting all qualified member associations to submit a bid and defining in detail the requirements for the bidding and hosting as well as criteria for selecting the host of the event.

b) Based on its best judgement, the FIFA general secretariat shall submit to the Council a public report evaluating the compliance of all bids with the bidding procedure and the requirements for hosting the event, taking into consideration the defined criteria for selecting the host.

c) The Council shall review the report and designate, based on its best judgement and in an open ballot, up to three bids to be submitted to the Congress for a final decision. The result of each ballot shall be made public.

d) The Congress shall select the host venue from the bids designated by the Council. An absolute majority (more than 50%) of the member associations present and eligible to vote is necessary in the first ballot. If an absolute majority is not reached in the first ballot, then the bid with the lowest number of votes in the first ballot is eliminated. In the second ballot, or if fewer than three bids are presented to the Congress, a simple majority (more than 50%) of the valid votes cast is sufficient.

3.
A Congress may not award the hosting rights to more than one FIFA World Cup™ at the same meeting.

4.
The right to host the event shall not be awarded to members of the same confederation for two consecutive editions of the FIFA World Cup™.

B. INTERNATIONAL MATCHES AND COMPETITIONS

70 International match calendar

The Council shall compile an international match calendar that shall be binding upon the confederations, member associations and leagues, after conferring with the confederations.

71 International matches and competitions

1.
The Council shall be responsible for issuing regulations for organising international matches and competitions between representative teams and between leagues, club and/or scratch teams. No such match or competition shall take place without the prior permission of FIFA, the confederations and/or the member associations in accordance with the Regulations Governing International Matches.

2.
The Council may issue further provisions for such matches and competitions.

3.
The Council shall determine any criteria for authorising line-ups that are not covered by the Regulations Governing International Matches.

4.
Notwithstanding the authorisation competences as set forth in the Regulations Governing International Matches, FIFA may take the final decision on the authorisation of any international match or competition.

72 Contacts

1.
Players and teams affiliated to member associations or provisional members of the confederations may not play matches or make sporting contacts with players or teams that are not affiliated to member associations or provisional members of the confederations without the approval of FIFA.

2.
Member associations and their clubs may not play on the territory of another member association without the latter's approval.

73 Authorisation

Associations, leagues or clubs that are affiliated to a member association may only join another member association or take part in competitions on that member association's territory under exceptional circumstances. In each case, authorisation must be given by both member associations, the respective confederations) and by FIFA.

XIV. FINAL PROVISIONS

74 Dissolution

If FIFA is disbanded, its assets shall be transferred to the supreme court of the country in which its headquarters are situated. It shall hold these assets in trust as "bonus pater familiae" until FIFA is re-established.

75 Enforcement

1.
These Statutes were adopted at the Congress on 18 September 2020 and come into force immediately after adoption.

2.
For members of committees elected or appointed before 27 April 2016, the term limits set forth in art. 33, art. 51 and art. 52 of these Statutes shall only apply as from the date of completion of their respective mandates.

18 September 2020

For FIFA

President
Gianni Infantino

Secretary General
Fatma Samoura

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE APPLICATION OF THE STATUTES

I. APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO FIFA

1 Application for admission

The Council may lay down the procedure for admission in special regulations.

2 Confederations

1.
The Council shall decide whether the association fulfils the requirements for admission to FIFA based on the confederation's final report.

2.
If the requirements have been fulfilled, the next Congress shall decide whether to admit the association or not.

II. MATCH AGENTS AND INTERMEDIARIES

3 Match agents

1.
Match agents may be employed to arrange matches.

2.
Match agents hired to organise matches between teams from the same confederation shall be recognised by the confederation concerned (licensed). The confederation shall issue appropriate rules.

3.
Match agents hired to organise matches between teams from different confederations shall hold a FIFA licence. The Council shall issue appropriate rules.

4.
FIFA is only entitled to intervene to enforce the contracts concluded between match agents and teams in the following cases:

a) if the match or tournament at the source of the dispute involves teams from different confederations;

b) if the match agent in question holds a FIFA licence.

4 Intermediaries

Players and clubs are entitled to engage the services of intermediaries when concluding an employment contract and/or a transfer agreement. The Council shall issue the Regulations on Working with Intermediaries.

III. ELIGIBILITY TO PLAY FOR REPRESENTATIVE TEAMS

5 Principles

1.
Any person holding a permanent nationality that is not dependent on residence in a certain country is eligible to play for the representative teams of the association of that country.

2.
There is a distinction between holding a nationality and being eligible to obtain a nationality. A player holds a nationality if, through the operation of a national law, they have:

a) automatically received a nationality (e.g. from birth) without being required to undertake any further administrative requirements (e.g. abandoning a separate nationality); or

b) acquired a nationality by undertaking a naturalisation process.

3.
With the exception of the conditions specified in article 9 below, any player who has already participated in a match (either in full or in part) in an official competition of any category or any type of football for one association may not play an international match for a representative team of another association.

4.
For the purposes of arts 6 to 9 below, the phrase "lived on the territory of the relevant association" shall mean a period of physical presence on the territory of that association. The period shall be for a defined period of time (in years) in accordance with the relevant provision.

a) The period of physical presence is not interrupted by:

i) short absences abroad for personal reasons;

ii) holidays abroad during the football off-season;

iii) medical treatment or rehabilitation abroad following injury or illness; or

iv) travel abroad as a result of football employment.

b) The period of physical presence is interrupted (and time requirement resets) where:

i) a player is transferred to a club affiliated to a different association; or
ii) a player is absent from a territory for any reason other than those set out in par. a) above.

5.
Notwithstanding art. 5 par. 4 a), unless exceptional circumstances exist, a player must be physically present on the territory of an association for at least 183 days during a 12 month period to be considered to have "lived on the territory" of that association for that year.

6.
For the purposes of arts 6 to 9 below, the Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players' Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber shall govern any requests for eligibility or change of association.

6 Nationality entitling players to represent more than one association

1.
A player who, under the terms of art. 5, is eligible to represent more than one association on account of his nationality, may play in an international match for one of these associations only if, in addition to holding the relevant nationality, he fulfils at least one of the following conditions:

a) He was born on the territory of the relevant association;

b) His biological mother or biological father was born on the territory of the relevant association;

c) His grandmother or grandfather was born on the territory of the relevant association;

d) He has lived on the territory of the relevant association for at least five years.

2.
Regardless of par. 1 above, associations sharing a common nationality may make an agreement under which item d) of par. 1 of this article is deleted completely or amended to specify a longer time limit. Such agreements shall be lodged with and approved by the Council.

3.
The associations which share a common nationality shall be identified and updated as appropriate by the FIFA general secretariat in a circular.

7 Acquisition of a new nationality

1.
Any player who refers to art. 5 par. 1 to assume a new nationality and who has not played international football in accordance with art. 5 par. 3 shall be eligible to play for the representative teams of the new association only if he fulfils one of the following conditions:

a) He was born on the territory of the relevant association;

b) His biological mother or biological father was born on the territory of the relevant association;

c) His grandmother or grandfather was born on the territory of the relevant association;

d) He has lived on the territory of the relevant association:

i) for players that began living on the territory before the age of 10: at least three years;

ii) for players that began living on the territory between the age of 10 and 18: at least five years;

iii) for players that began living on the territory from the age of 18: at least five years.

2.
A player who seeks to rely upon par. d ii) must:

a) demonstrate that the move to the territory of the association was not for the purpose of participating for its representative teams; and

b) submit, via the relevant association, a request for eligibility to the Players' Status Committee.

8 Stateless individuals

1.
A player that:

a) does not hold any nationality; and

b) due to national law of the country of their domicile, will never be granted the nationality of such country,

may be declared eligible to play for the representative teams of the association concerned, provided that:

c) he has lived on the territory of the relevant association for at least five years; and

d) he can demonstrate that the move to the territory of the association was not for the purpose of participating for its representative teams.

2.
A player who seeks to rely upon par. 1 must submit, via the relevant association, a request for eligibility to the Players' Status Committee.

9 Change of association

1.
A player may, only once, request to change the association for which he is eligible to play to the association of another country of which he holds nationality.

2.
A request to change association may be granted only in the following circumstances:

a) the player:

i) was fielded in a match in an official competition at any level (with the exception of "A" international level) in any kind of football for his current association; and

ii) at the time of being fielded for his first match in an official competition in any kind of football for his current association, he already held the nationality of the association which he wishes to represent.

b) the player:

i) was fielded in a match in an official competition at any level (with the exception of "A" international level) in any kind of football for his current association;

ii) at the time of being fielded for his first match in an official competition in any kind of football for his current association, he did not hold the nationality of the association which he wishes to represent;

iii) at the time of being fielded for his last match in an official competition in any kind of football for his current association, he had not turned 21 years old; and

iv) meets any of the requirements provided in article 6 or article 7.

c) the player:

i) was fielded in a match in an official competition at "A" international level in any kind of football for his current association;

ii) at the time of being fielded for his first match in an official competition (at any level) in any kind of football for his current association, he held the nationality of the association which he wishes to represent;

iii) at the time of being fielded for his last match in an official competition in any kind of football for his current association, he had not turned 21 years old;

iv) was fielded in no more than three matches at "A" international level in any kind of football for his current association, whether in an official competition or non-official competition;

v) at least three years have passed since being fielded for his last match at "A" international level in any kind of football for his current association, whether in an official competition or non-official competition; and

vi) has never participated in any kind of football at "A" international level in the final tournament of the FIFA World Cup or a final tournament of a confederation competition.

d) the player:

i) wishes to represent an association that was admitted to FIFA membership after he was fielded in his first match in an official competition (at any level) in any kind of football for his current association;

ii) was never fielded in a match in an official competition (at any level) in any kind of football for his current association after the association which he wishes to represent was admitted to FIFA membership;

iii) at the time of being fielded for his first match in an official competition (at any level) in any kind of football for his current association:

a. held the nationality of the association which he wishes to represent; or

b. obtained the nationality of the association which he wishes to represent as soon as reasonably practicable after the country was recognised by the majority of members of the United Nations;

iv) meets any of the requirements provided in article 6 or article 7.

e) the player:

i) was fielded in a match in an official competition at "A" international level in any kind of football for his current association;

ii) permanently loses his nationality without his consent or against his will due to a decision by a government authority; and

iii) holds the nationality of the association that he wishes to represent.

3.
A player is not permitted to play for his new association in any competition in which he has already played for his previous association.

4.
A player who seeks to rely upon par. 2 must submit, via the relevant association, a request for change of association to the Players' Status Committee.

5.
A player that was:

a) granted a change of association; and

b) was not fielded in a match in any (official or unofficial) competition in any kind of football by the new association,

may request a change of association back to his former association provided he continues to hold the nationality of such association.

6.
A player who seeks to rely upon par. 5 must submit, via the relevant association, a request for change of association to the Players' Status Committee.

7.
A player that has filed a request in accordance with this article is not eligible to participate for any representative team until the request has been decided upon.

IV. SPORTING INTEGRITY

10 Principle of promotion and relegation

1.
A club's entitlement to take part in a domestic league championship shall depend principally on sporting merit. A club shall qualify for a domestic league championship by remaining in a certain division or by being promoted or relegated to another at the end of a season.

2.
In addition to qualification on sporting merit, a club's participation in a domestic league championship may be subject to other criteria within the scope of the licensing procedure, whereby the emphasis is on sporting, infrastructural, administrative, legal and financial considerations. Licensing decisions must be able to be examined by the member association's body of appeal.

3.
Altering the legal form or company structure of a club to facilitate its qualification on sporting merit and/or its receipt of a licence for a domestic league championship, to the detriment of the integrity of a sports competition, is prohibited. This includes, for example, changing the headquarters, changing the name or transferring stakeholdings between different clubs. Prohibitive decisions must be able to be examined by the member association's body of appeal.

4.
Each member association is responsible for deciding national issues, which may not be delegated to the leagues. Each confederation is responsible for deciding issues involving more than one association concerning its own territory. FIFA is responsible for deciding international issues involving more than one confederation.

V. LAWS OF THE GAME

11 Amendments to the Laws of the Game

1.
FIFA shall notify its member associations of any amendments and decisions regarding the Laws of the Game within one month of the ordinary annual meeting of The IFAB.

2.
The member associations shall enforce these amendments and decisions no later than 1 July following The IFAB's annual meeting. Exceptions may be granted only to member associations whose football season has not terminated by this date.

3.
Member associations may apply such amendments and decisions as soon as they have been issued by The IFAB.

VI. REFEREES AND ASSISTANT REFEREES

12 Nomination

1.
Each referee and assistant referee appointed to an international match shall belong to a neutral member association unless otherwise previously agreed by the member associations concerned.

2.
The referee and assistant referees chosen to officiate at an international match shall be included in the official FIFA List of International Referees and Assistant Referees.

13 Report

1.
The referee of every international "A" match shall send a report within 48 hours of the match both to FIFA and the member association on whose territory the match was played.

2.
This report shall be made on the official form given to the referee by the member association under whose jurisdiction the match was played.

3.
The report shall record all the disciplinary measures taken and the reasons for these measures.

14 Reimbursement

1.
Referees and assistant referees at international matches shall be entitled to:

a) a daily allowance;

b) reimbursement of travel expenses.

FIFA shall determine the amounts, travel category and number of days due for reimbursement to which referees and assistant referees are entitled.

2.
The amount owed to the referees and assistant referees shall be paid to them in an easily convertible currency on the same day as the match by the organising member association.

3.
The expenses for hotel and board incurred by referees and assistant referees of international matches shall be borne by the organising member association.

VII. FINAL PROVISIONS

15 Objectives

1.
FIFA shall ensure that its objectives are achieved and secured solely by using suitable material and human resources either of its own or by delegating to member associations or confederations or by working with the confederations in accordance with the FIFA Statutes.

2.
With reference to art. 2 g) of the FIFA Statutes, FIFA shall take action especially, but not exclusively, against irregular betting activities, doping and racism. These activities are prohibited and subject to sanctions.

16 Enforcement

The Regulations Governing the Application of the Statutes were adopted at the Congress on 18 September 2020 and come into force immediately after adoption.

18 September 2020

For FIFA

President
Gianni Infantino

Secretary General
Fatma Samoura

STANDING ORDERS OF THE CONGRESS

STANDING ORDERS OF THE CONGRESS

1 Participation in the Congress

1.
Each member association may be represented at the Congress by a maximum of three delegates, all of whom may take part in the debates.

2.
The names of the delegates, including the one with the right to vote, shall be submitted to the general secretariat before the opening of the Congress. The general secretariat enters the delegates mentioned on to a list (numbered 1 to 3). The delegate with the right to vote is entered as number 1. If the delegate with the right to vote leaves the Congress during the debates, the delegate entered as number 2 on the member association's delegation list is entitled to vote. If this delegate is also absent, the delegate entered as number 3 is entitled to vote.

3.
FIFA shall bear the costs of travel and accommodation for three delegates of each member association taking part in the Congress. The Council shall issue appropriate directives in this connection.

2 Chair

1.
The President shall chair the Congress. If the President is unable to attend, the longest-serving vice-president available shall deputise. If none of the vice-presidents is present, the Congress shall elect a member of the Council as chairperson.

2.
The chair shall ensure that the Congress is conducted in strict compliance with these Standing Orders, open and close the Congress and debates, and, unless the Congress decides otherwise, grant delegates permission to speak and conduct all discussions.

3.
The chair shall be responsible for maintaining order during debates. He may take the following action against any Congress participant who disturbs the debates:

a) a call to order;

b) a reprimand;

c) exclusion from one or more sessions.

4.
If an appeal is made against such action, the Congress shall decide immediately without debate.

3 Scrutineers

At the beginning of the first session, the Congress shall appoint an adequate number of scrutineers to count the votes and to assist the Secretary General in distributing and counting voting papers issued for the elections. The Council may decide to use electronic equipment to determine the results of a vote.

4 Interpreters

Official interpreters shall be appointed to translate into the official languages of the Congress. They shall be appointed by the Secretary General.

5 Debates

1.
Debates on each item on the agenda shall be preceded by a short report:

a) by the chair or a member of the Council designated for this purpose;

b) by a representative of the committee designated by the Council to give a report;

c) by a delegate from the member association that requested the item be included in the agenda.

2.
The chair then opens the debate.

6 Speakers

1.
Permission to speak is granted in the order in which it is requested. A speaker may not begin speaking until he has obtained permission to do so. Speakers shall address the Congress from the rostrum intended for this purpose.

2.
A speaker may not speak for a second time on the same item until all other delegates who have requested permission to speak have spoken.

7 Proposals

1.
All proposals shall be submitted in writing. Proposals which are not relevant to the subject under discussion shall not be admitted to the debate.

2.
Any amendment shall be drawn up in writing and passed to the chair before being put to the debate.

8 Procedural motions and closing of debates

1.
If a procedural motion is made, discussion on the main question shall be suspended until a vote has been taken on the motion.

2.
If a motion is made to close the discussion, it shall immediately be put to the vote without debate. If the motion is approved, permission to speak shall only be granted to those member associations who have asked to speak before the vote was taken.

3.
The chair shall close the discussion unless the Congress decides otherwise by a simple majority (more than 50%) of the valid votes cast.

9 Votes

1.
Voting by secret ballot is prohibited. Voting by proxy or by letter is not permitted at a Congress held in person. When a Congress is held by teleconference, by videoconference or by another means of communication, voting by correspondence and/or online is permitted.

2.
Before each vote, the chair, or the person designated by him, shall read the text of the proposal aloud and explain the voting procedure (quorum) to the Congress. If an objection is raised, the Congress shall decide immediately.

3.
Votes may be taken by roll call if requested by at least 15 of the member associations present and eligible to vote.

4.
No-one is compelled to vote.

5.
As a rule, votes are taken by a show of hands (voting cards) or by the use of electronic equipment.

6.
Proposals shall be put to the vote in the order in which they are submitted. If there are more than two main proposals, they shall be put to the vote in succession and the delegates may not vote for more than one of the proposals.

7.
Alterations to amendments shall be put to the vote before the amendments proper, and amendments before the main proposal.

8.
Proposals without a vote against are regarded as having been passed.

9.
The chair shall check the result of the vote and announce it to the Congress.

10.
No one is permitted to speak during the vote and until after the result has been announced.

10 Elections

1.
Elections shall be carried out by secret ballot. They shall either be conducted with ballot papers or by using televoters, electronic vote counters that guarantee the secrecy of the election. Elections of the President shall not be carried out by using televoters. The Secretary General, assisted by the scrutineers, shall conduct the distribution and counting of the ballot papers or the distribution and evaluation of the televoters.

2.
The number of ballot papers that have been distributed shall be announced by the chair before the count.

3.
If the number of ballot papers returned is equal to or fewer than the number of ballot papers distributed, the election shall be declared valid. If the number returned exceeds that of the ballot papers distributed, the vote shall be declared null and void and another vote shall be taken immediately.

4.
The chair shall announce the result of each ballot.

5.
The Secretary General shall put the ballot papers that have been collected and counted into envelopes intended for this purpose and seal them immediately. The general secretariat shall keep these envelopes and destroy them 100 days after the end of the Congress.

11 Calculation of majorities

1.
The simple majority (more than 50%) shall be calculated for elections, votes and other decisions on the basis of the number of valid ballot papers collected or the number of valid votes cast electronically. Blank ballot papers, invalid votes or electronic votes manipulated in any other way as well as abstentions shall be disregarded when calculating the simple majority.

2.
The absolute majority (more than 50%) shall be calculated on the basis of the number of member associations present and eligible to vote.

3.
If during an election a member association casts two or more votes in support of one candidate on one ballot paper or through an electronic vote counter in an election round, or if during a vote a member association casts two or more votes for the same matter, only the last vote cast shall be considered valid and counted.

12 Enforcement

These Standing Orders of the Congress were adopted by the Congress on 18 September 2020 and come into force immediately after adoption.

18 September 2020

For FIFA

President
Gianni Infantino

Secretary General
Fatma Samoura

FIFA Governance Regulations (FGR)

2 Contents

NB: Terms referring to natural persons are applicable to both genders. Any term in the singular applies to the plural and vice-versa.

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I. INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

1 Purpose and scope of these regulations

1.
These FIFA Governance Regulations (FGR) contain the basic principles and detailed regulations regarding FIFA's corporate governance.

2.
In particular, they specify, based on the fundamental structure as set out in the FIFA Statutes, general principles regarding the internal organisation of FIFA. They further specify, within the framework of the general regime of competences as set out in the FIFA Statutes, general principles regarding the duties, powers and responsibilities of certain bodies, units and other entities of FIFA as well as of the members of those bodies and of the FIFA employees. Finally, they regulate the elections for the Council and the FIFA presidency, thereby supplementing and specifying the relevant provisions in the FIFA Statutes.

2 Implementation

The Council, the President, the standing committees, the independent committees and the Secretary General are authorised to issue directives, guidelines, policies, procedures, circular letters, manuals and similar documents for the implementation of these FIFA Governance Regulations as part of their range of duties and powers, subject to the FIFA Statutes and the provisions of these regulations.

3 General conduct of members of FIFA bodies and FIFA employees – FIFA compliance policy

1.
General principles
During their work and as part of their functions, members of FIFA bodies and FIFA employees shall do everything possible that is conducive to fulfilling FIFA's objectives (cf. art. 2 of the FIFA Statutes) and refrain from any action that could be detrimental to those objectives. Inside and outside FIFA, they shall know and comply with all applicable laws and regulations, as well as with FIFA's internal rules and regulations, such as the present regulations, the FIFA Code of Ethics, the FIFA Code of Conduct and the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

2.
The Secretary General shall issue special provisions regarding the conduct of FIFA employees.

4 Eligibility checks

Pursuant to the relevant provisions of the FIFA Statutes, all members of the Council (including the President), of the standing committees, of the independent committees as well as the Secretary General shall be required to fulfil eligibility checks in accordance with Annexe 1 of these regulations prior to their (re-)election or (re-)appointment.

5 Independence

1.
The restrictions resulting from the requirement of independence of the members of the relevant FIFA bodies are as follows:

2.
Additional provisions apply to the members of the FIFA Ethics Committee (cf. art. 34 of the FIFA Code of Ethics).

3.
"Immediate family" or "immediate family member" means, with respect to any person, such person's spouse or domestic partner, parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts, children (including any stepchild or adopted child), grandchildren, son-, daughter-, father- or mother-in-law and the spouses of such persons, and including anyone else, whether by blood or otherwise, with whom the individual has a relationship akin to a family relationship for which such person provides financial support.

4.
"Material business relationship" means, with respect to any person, that (i) such person has been, or (ii) such person is a current director or executive officer or employee of or owns, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the equity of any entity that has made payments to or received payments from FIFA, any confederation, any member association or any sponsor, auditor, outside counsel or other paid adviser or contractor of any of FIFA, any

confederation or any member association for property or services in an amount which, in any single year, exceeds USD 125,000. Any compensation or other amounts paid to any such person in their capacity as a member of the Council or of an independent FIFA body shall not constitute a material business relationship within the meaning of this provision.

6 Disclosure of compensation

The individual annual compensation of the President, of the vice-presidents and members of the Council, and of the Secretary General, as determined by the Compensation Sub-Committee pursuant to art. 37 par. 11 (b) of the present regulations, as well as the compensation of the chairperson of the Audit and Compliance Committee and the costs of the judicial bodies shall be published in the annual FIFA Financial Report.

II. DUTIES, POWERS, RESPONSIBILITIES AND ORGANISATION OF FIFA BODIES AND HOLDERS OF KEY POSITIONS

ANNUAL MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS CONFERENCE

7 Strategic football summits: the annual member associations conference

1.
The annual member associations conference provided for by the FIFA Statutes, which is a strategic advisory forum for FIFA, may be conducted in the form of annual strategic football summits and shall be organised under the direction of the President.

2.
The president of each member association shall be an ex officio member of the annual strategic football summits. The president may be accompanied at these summits by other association top executives, as the case may be.

3.
The format of the annual strategic football summits as well as the venue and timing of the meetings shall remain flexible in order to provide the appropriate platform of discussion depending on the topics to be discussed.

4.
The annual strategic football summits shall be dedicated to strategic discussions on issues of high relevance for the football world as provided for in the FIFA Statutes, with a particular focus on:

a) Football development
b) Competitions
c) Governance
d) Laws of the Game
e) Integrity of the game
f) Diversity
g) Women's football
h) Social responsibility

5.
The conclusions of these meetings shall constitute strategic advice to the FIFA Council and the FIFA Congress.

COUNCIL

8 Duties, powers and responsibilities

1.
The duties, powers and responsibilities of the Council are based on the applicable FIFA Statutes and regulations, and on rulings and decisions applicable to the Council passed by the appropriate FIFA bodies (e.g. by the judicial bodies).

2.
The Council defines FIFA's mission, strategic direction, policies and values, in particular with regard to the organisation and development of football at worldwide level and all related matters. In accordance with, and subject to, art. 34 of the FIFA Statutes, the Council has, in particular, the following specific duties:

a) It deals with global strategies for football and its political, economic and social status;

b) It defines FIFA's overall strategy, including with regard to sports-political and business matters;

c) It oversees the activities of the standing committees and the overall management of FIFA by the general secretariat;

d) It appoints and dismisses the chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and members of the standing committees, with the exception of the members of the Governance Committee, who are elected by the Congress and may only be dismissed by the Congress;

e) It proposes to the Congress for election the chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and members of the Disciplinary Committee, the Ethics Committee, the Appeal Committee, the Audit and Compliance Committee and the Governance Committee, thereby striving to ensure appropriate gender distribution;

f) It may decide to set up bureaus and/or sub-committees to the standing committees and ad-hoc committees if necessary at any time, as well as approve the set-up of a bureau and/or sub-committee proposed by a standing committee;

g) It may decide to establish ad-hoc Electoral Committees to assume certain duties that are, in principle, assigned to the Governance Committee;

h) It appoints and dismisses the Secretary General upon the proposal of the President; the Council may also dismiss the Secretary General without such a proposal, in which case the President shall nevertheless still be obliged to sign the respective termination notice with regard to the employment contract of the Secretary General;

i) It defines the standards, policies and procedures applicable to the awarding of commercial contracts by FIFA;

j) It defines the standards, policies and procedures applicable to football development grants;

k) It defines the standards, policies and procedures regarding the operational costs of FIFA;

l) It defines the standards, policies and procedures regarding all other business- or finance-related matters of FIFA;

m) It approves the budget prepared by the Finance Committee to be submitted to the Congress for approval;

n) It approves the accounts and annual audited financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements, drawn up by the Secretary General to be submitted to the Congress for approval;

o) It approves the annual report to be submitted to the Congress for approval;

p) It approves any proposals regarding amendments to the material structure of FIFA's subsidiaries as well as regarding acquiring and selling holdings in companies;

q) It decides on the place and dates of the final competitions of FIFA tournaments and the number of teams taking part from each confederation, except for the place of the FIFA World Cup™ final competition;

r) It appoints the three representatives of FIFA who shall attend the general assembly of The IFAB in addition to the President; furthermore, it is entitled to direct how the representatives of FIFA shall vote in The IFAB;

s) It supports the full participation of women at all levels of football, including in governance and technical roles;

t) It approves and issues FIFA regulations.

3.
In accordance with art. 27 par. 7 of the FIFA Statutes, the Council shall determine the number of seats to be assigned to each confederation in the Audit and Compliance Committee, in the Governance Committee and in the judicial bodies, and thereafter submit proposals, in writing, for the members of the Audit and Compliance Committee, the Governance Committee and the judicial bodies to the general secretariat at least four months before the start of the relevant Congress.

4.
The Council shall deal with all matters relating to FIFA that do not fall within the sphere of responsibility of another body, in accordance with the FIFA Statutes.

5.
The Council shall not be responsible for matters of an executive nature. Such matters shall be dealt with by the FIFA general secretariat.

9 Meetings and decision-making

1.
The Council shall meet at least three times a year.

2.
The President shall convene the meetings of the Council at least 14 days in advance by way of letter and/or email, stating the date, time and place of the meeting as well as the items of the agenda (the latter to be compiled by the President while considering possible proposals from the other Council members). Meetings may be held in person, by teleconference, by videoconference or by another means of communication. If a meeting cannot be convened within an appropriate period of time, decisions may be passed by other methods (e.g. circular resolution). The required documents to enable the members to prepare properly for the meeting shall be sent to the members at least seven days in advance by way of letter and/or email. If justified by special circumstances, additional and/or new documents may be distributed at the meeting. Meetings of the Bureau of the Council shall be convened immediately.

3.
If at least nineteen (19) members of the Council request a meeting, the President shall convene it according to par. 2 above.

4.
The President, as the chairperson of the Council, shall conduct the meetings in accordance with the FIFA Statutes and these regulations. He shall open and close the debates and give the floor to the Council members. If the President is unable to attend, the longest-serving vice-president shall conduct the meeting as deputy chairperson. If the longest-serving vice-president is prevented from conducting the meeting, the next vice-president in line shall conduct the meeting.

5.
If a vote is needed on any matter, a majority of the valid votes cast is required for a decision to be adopted. Each member of the Council has one vote. As a rule, votes of the Council shall be conducted openly.

6.
Decisions of the Council are signed by the President.

7.
Council meetings are confidential.

8.
The minutes of every meeting shall be recorded by the Secretary General, who attends the Council meetings ex officio and as the secretary of the meetings without voting rights. Should the Secretary General be unavailable, the Deputy Secretary General shall deputise. The minutes shall, as a general rule, be signed by the Secretary General.

10 Council members' duties

1.
The members of the Council shall participate in the meetings in person. Attendance by teleconference, by videoconference or by another means of communication shall also constitute presence.

2.
Council members shall show mutual respect and protect the interests of FIFA in their work. They shall read the agenda carefully as well as any documents sent to them before the meeting. They shall take an active part in the discussions.

3.
Council members shall adhere to all relevant FIFA rules and regulations in their work on the committees, in particular to the FIFA Statutes and the FIFA Code of Ethics but also to any decisions issued by FIFA.

4.
In particular, Council members shall always be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of art. 19 of the FIFA Code of Ethics (Conflicts of interest) and adjust their conduct as necessary (e.g. abstain from performing their duties, notify the President in cases of potential conflicts of interest).

5.
Council members shall complete and submit two copies, one to the President and one to the Review Committee, of the Related-Party Declaration (included in Annexe 2 to these regulations) on an annual basis. The President shall also complete and submit two copies, one to the Secretary General and one to the Review Committee, of the Related-Party Declaration.

6.
Every member of the Council undertakes, and accepts responsibility, to faithfully, loyally and independently act in the best interests of FIFA and the promotion and development of football at global level.

11 Expenses

Expenses of the Council members shall be reimbursed in accordance with the applicable FIFA Expenses Regulations.

12 Bureau of the Council

The provisions above shall also apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Bureau of the Council.

PRESIDENT

13 Contractual relationship with FIFA

In addition to the relevant provisions of the FIFA Statutes as well as of the present and other FIFA regulations, the details regarding the relationship between FIFA and the President including, in particular, compensation matters, shall be regulated by a contract between the (incumbent) President and FIFA. This contract shall be approved by the Compensation Sub-Committee and signed on behalf of FIFA by the Secretary General and a second person having the power to sign in accordance with the entry in the Commercial Register of the Canton of Zurich.

14 Role, duties, powers and responsibilities

1.
The President represents FIFA generally (cf. art. 35 par. 1 of the FIFA Statutes). He chairs the Congress and the Council, and coordinates the Council. The President's duties, powers and responsibilities are based on the applicable FIFA Statutes and regulations, and on rulings and decisions applicable to the President passed by the appropriate FIFA bodies (e.g. by the judicial bodies).

2.
The President shall aim to ensure that FIFA's statutory objectives, mission, strategic direction, policies and values are sustainably pursued and to foster a positive image of FIFA. While performing his activities, the President shall be, and thus contribute to FIFA being, a vanguard for promoting the following principles, rights and values in particular:

a) Integrity, ethics and fair play;

b) Human rights and humanitarian values;

c) Non-discrimination, gender equality, equal treatment in general, and the stance against racism;

d) Solidarity and mutual respect in football as well as in society in general;

e) Promoting friendly and peaceful relations within FIFA as well as in society in general for humanitarian reasons.

3.
The President shall be recorded in the Commercial Register of the Canton of Zurich as having joint powers of signature (with one other person).

4.
In accordance with, and subject to, art. 35 of the FIFA Statutes, the President has, in particular, the following specific duties:

a) He proposes the guidelines for FIFA's overall strategy to the Council; he oversees, together with the Council, the implementation of the guidelines for FIFA's overall strategy; he appraises the Secretary General's performance.

b) He prepares the business of the Council and the Congress.

c) He may propose the appointment or dismissal of the Secretary General.

d) He engages the members of the Executive Office of the President and terminates their employment.

5.
The President may delegate certain duties, powers and responsibilities that have been assigned to him to the Secretary General or individual members of the Council. In such cases, the Secretary General or the individual members of the Council shall report to the President.

6.
In accordance with art. 33 par. 8 of the FIFA Statutes, if the President is permanently or temporarily prevented from performing his official function, the longest-serving vice-president shall assume the powers and responsibilities of the President until the next Congress. This Congress shall elect a new President, if necessary. If the longest-serving vice-president is prevented from assuming the powers and responsibilities of the President, the next vice-president in line shall assume the powers and responsibilities of the President.

SECRETARY GENERAL

15 Secretary General

1.
The Secretary General is the chief executive officer (CEO) of FIFA. He chairs and heads the Management Board.

2.
The Secretary General shall be recorded in the Commercial Register of the Canton of Zurich as having joint powers of signature (with one other person).

3.
The Secretary General reports to the Council through the office of the President.

4.
The Secretary General shall be employed by FIFA on the basis of an employment agreement governed by private law. The employment contract of the Secretary General shall be signed on behalf of FIFA by the President and a second person having power to sign in accordance with the entry in the Commercial Register of the Canton of Zurich.

5.
The organisation and structure of the general secretariat shall be dealt with through directives issued by the Secretary General.

6.
Powers and responsibilities
The duties, powers and responsibilities of the Secretary General are based in principle on the FIFA Statutes and regulations applicable to the Secretary General, and on rulings and decisions applicable to the Secretary General passed by FIFA bodies as well as on any applicable legal provisions. The Secretary General has the responsibility and authority to make decisions on all executive and administrative matters that do not, based on the FIFA Statutes, these regulations or the regulations of other bodies, come under the remit of another body or person. He is authorised to issue implementing regulations, directives, policies, procedures, circular letters, manuals and similar documents as part of and within the framework of his duties and powers as set out in the FIFA Statutes, the provisions of these regulations, and the regulations of other bodies.

More particularly, the main duties of the Secretary General are as follows:

a) He manages the FIFA general secretariat and ensures that all of FIFA's executive and administrative work is carried out smoothly, promptly and properly;

b) He proposes targets for the various divisions in accordance with FIFA's overall strategy as determined by the Council;

c) He approves the organisational structures in each division at the proposal of the respective director; he proposes the creation of new divisions to the Council;

d) He implements, subject to other rulings stating the contrary, the rulings and decisions passed by the FIFA bodies, in particular decisions passed by the Congress and the Council, under the supervision of the President and adhering to the relevant guidelines and directives;

e) He prepares the administration and organisation of the Congress;

f) He appoints and/or dismisses the directors of FIFA; he approves proposals from the directors of the various divisions regarding the appointment or revocation thereof of a deputy; he engages and dismisses personnel in the FIFA general secretariat;

g) He appoints or removes one of the division directors as a deputy to the Secretary General;

h) He decides, on behalf of FIFA, on the signing powers of members of FIFA bodies and employees for the purpose of concluding legal transactions and signing correspondence as an addition to these regulations, wherever these persons are not recorded in the Commercial Register of the Canton of Zurich;

i) He issues guidelines and regulations for all FIFA employees after consulting the management concerned; he proposes the salary structure (including bonuses) as well as FIFA's social benefits to the President for approval;

j) He issues guidelines concerning procurement;

k) He proposes to the Council amendments to the material structure of FIFA's subsidiaries as well as regarding acquiring and selling holdings in companies;

l) He determines persons for representation in subsidiaries and companies in which FIFA has a full or partial holding and proposes their withdrawal;

m) He ensures that the provisions of art. 3 of the present regulations are also implemented in the consolidated subsidiaries of FIFA to the extent permitted by applicable law;

n) He designates specific persons for overall projects (overall project leaders) and submits the relevant project plans to the Council for approval;

o) He is responsible for managing and keeping the accounts of FIFA properly; he approves the guidelines proposed by the Finance & Corporate Services Division; he is responsible for preparing the annual and quadrennial budgets; he is responsible for preparing the annual audited financial statements;

p) He is responsible for asset and foreign exchange management;

q) He is responsible for FIFA's correspondence;

r) He facilitates relations with the confederations and member associations;

s) He is responsible for compiling the minutes for the meetings of the Congress, the Council, the standing committees and the ad-hoc committees.

7.
The President may devolve the following range of duties upon the Secretary General:

a) Reporting to the Congress and the Council;

b) Preparing decisions to be passed by the Congress and the Council.

8.
Moreover, the Secretary General has the following duties, powers and responsibilities with regard to compliance:

a) He monitors compliance by FIFA employees with the law and with all relevant FIFA rules and regulations;

b) He reviews reports directly submitted to the Secretary General by the Chief Compliance Officer;

c) He implements appropriate measures in cases of non-compliance, alleged corruption or other improper conduct by employees of FIFA and – to the extent permitted by applicable law – all members of executive bodies and employees of FIFA's consolidated subsidiaries who are not bound by the FIFA Code of Ethics, except for the Secretary General himself. In this respect, he ensures that the consolidated subsidiaries of FIFA set up their own compliance units which exercise the duties, powers and responsibilities in accordance with the applicable law, and that such compliance units report to the FIFA Compliance Unit in the absence of mandatory legal provisions to the contrary;

d) Based on reports and proposals from the FIFA Compliance Unit, he implements appropriate measures in cases of non-compliance, alleged corruption or other improper conduct by FIFA team members, except for the Secretary General himself;

e) He reports regularly (or, in cases of emergency, immediately) to the Audit and Compliance Committee on the findings of his compliance monitoring and on the cases reported and submitted to the Secretary General;

f) He reports annually to the President and to the Audit and Compliance Committee on his compliance-related activities.

9.
The Secretary General may delegate duties to his deputy or to another division director for a certain period and, in particular, delegate mandatory reporting and minutes-taking of the standing committee and ad-hoc committee meetings to his deputy or to the directors of the various divisions or advisory divisions.

10.
The Secretary General shall consult with the President concerning major decisions in order to ensure that the overall strategy, as defined by the Council, is reflected in FIFA's day-to-day business, in particular regarding par. 6 c), e), f), g), k), l) and n) of the present article.

11.
If the Secretary General intends to deviate from the principles and provisions contained in these FIFA Governance Regulations while performing his duties, he must obtain approval from the Council prior to taking any relevant action.

16 Deputy Secretary General

1.
The Deputy Secretary General deputises for the Secretary General if the latter is temporarily absent or incapacitated with regard to performing his duties. He further assumes the function of Acting Secretary General if the Secretary General resigns or becomes permanently incapacitated with regard to performing his functions during his term of office until a new Secretary General has been appointed in accordance with the FIFA Statutes and these regulations.

2.
The Secretary General may assign duties in certain areas to the Deputy Secretary General for a fixed period.

17 FIFA Compliance Unit and Chief Compliance Officer

1.
The FIFA Compliance Unit is led by the Chief Compliance Officer.

2.
The FIFA Compliance Unit reports to the Secretary General and to the Audit and Compliance Committee.

3.
The organisation and functions as well as any other details of the FIFA Compliance Unit and the Chief Compliance Officer are governed by directives issued by the Secretary General.

4.
In order to fulfil its duties, powers and responsibilities, the FIFA Compliance Unit has unrestricted right of access to and inspection of any organisational unit of FIFA.

5.
Appropriate funding from FIFA shall be provided for payment of any outside counsel, experts or advisers to be engaged and for covering any ordinary administrative expenses of the Chief Compliance Officer that are necessary or appropriate in carrying out his duties.

STANDING COMMITTEES

A. GENERAL RULES

18 Scope

1.
The provisions of this section refer to committees only. Notwithstanding this, they apply to the FIFA standing committees as well as to their respective sub-committees (if applicable).

2.
The provisions contained in the subsequent section (specific rules for individual committees) supersede any provisions of this section addressing the same matter(s).

19 Powers and competences of the Council relating to standing committees

1.
In addition to the duties set out in the FIFA Statutes and in arts 27 et seqq. below, the Council may delegate further duties to the committees at any time.

2.
The Council may remove any member of a committee at any time, with the exception of the members of the Governance Committee, who may only be dismissed by the Congress. Proposals to remove a particular committee member may, in particular, be submitted to the Council by the President. Reoccurring failure to attend committee meetings is especially regarded as a reason for relieving a member of his duties.

20 Terms of office

1.
The members of the standing committees are appointed for a term of office of four years. Reappointments are possible.

2.
If a member of a committee resigns or becomes permanently incapacitated with regard to performing his functions during his term of office, or if he is relieved of his duties pursuant to art. 19 par. 2, the Council shall, at the earliest opportunity, appoint a replacement for the remaining term of office.

21 Organisation

1.
The committees may work with other committees to deal with specific problems.

2.
If necessary, the committees may set up working groups to conduct specific tasks or examine specific issues. Such working groups may include experts who are not members of the committees. The results of such working groups should then be fed back to the respective committee.

3.
The committees may call upon specialists at any time to address any urgent and/or special business in accordance with the applicable procurement guidelines. If such engagements incur expenses exceeding USD 100,000, they must be approved by the Council. The chairperson of the committee concerned shall make an appropriate request to the Council.

4.
The committees may call upon staff from the general secretariat to assist and support them in their work.

22 Compliance training

1.
All chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and members of all committees shall complete initial compliance training within six months of assuming their positions.

2.
All chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and members of all committees shall complete additional compliance training at least once every two years.

23 Meetings and decision-making

1.
The committees shall meet whenever pending matters so require. The chairperson and the Secretary General shall draw up an annual plan to fix dates for meetings. Meetings may be held in person, by teleconference, by videoconference or by another means of communication. If a meeting cannot be convened within an appropriate period of time, decisions may be passed by other methods (e.g. circular resolution).

2.
The chairperson shall draw up the agenda in conjunction with the Secretary General. Committee members may send written requests to the chairperson for items to be included in the agenda.

3.
The agenda shall, as a general rule, include the following items:

a) Welcome from the President;

b) Welcome of new members by the President and the chairperson (if applicable);

c) Chairperson's remarks;

d) Roll call;

e) Approval of the agenda;

f) Approval of the minutes of the last meeting;

g) Agenda containing the items to be discussed and enclosures;

h) Any other business;

i) Next meeting.

4.
The Secretary General shall sign the agenda. The agenda and any enclosures shall be sent to the committee members in good time before the meeting. The agenda may be altered if a majority of the committee members present agrees

to such a proposal. Documents containing further information on the items to be discussed may be distributed to the committee members at any time.

5.
The chairperson shall open and conduct the meetings. The chairperson shall open and close the debates and give the floor to the committee members. If the chairperson is unable to attend, the deputy chairperson shall conduct the meeting. If the latter is also unavailable, the committee shall choose a chairperson for that meeting from the members present.

6.
If a vote is needed on any matter, a majority of the valid votes cast is required for the decision to be adopted. Each member of the committee has one vote. Votes are conducted openly. Voting by secret ballot is prohibited.

7.
Decisions of the standing committees are signed by the Secretary General.

8.
The Secretary General, or a representative of the general secretariat duly appointed by the Secretary General, shall attend committee meetings in an administrative capacity without voting rights.

9.
Committee meetings are confidential.

10.
Minutes shall be recorded of every meeting.

24 Committee members' duties

1.
The committee members shall take part in the meetings in person. Attendance by teleconference, by videoconference or by another means of communication shall also constitute presence.

2.
Committee members shall show mutual respect and protect the interests of FIFA in their work on the committees. They shall review all documents sent to them before the meeting. They shall take an active part in the discussions.

Committee members shall act faithfully, loyally and independently and in the best interests of FIFA and the promotion and development of football at global level.

3.
Committee members shall adhere to all relevant FIFA rules and regulations in their work on the committees, in particular to the FIFA Statutes and the FIFA Code of Ethics but also to any decisions issued by FIFA.

4.
In particular, committee members shall always be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of art. 19 of the FIFA Code of Ethics (Conflicts of interest) and adjust their conduct as necessary (e.g. abstain from performing their duties, notify the chairperson in cases of potential conflicts of interest).

25 Expenses

Committee members' expenses shall be reimbursed in accordance with the applicable FIFA Expenses Regulations.

26 Relationship with the Council

1.
The respective chairpersons shall represent the committees in dealings with the Council and other FIFA bodies or institutions.

2.
The chairpersons of the committees shall regularly report to the Council on the committees' work, either orally or in writing.

B. SPECIFIC RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL COMMITTEES

27 Governance Committee and Review Committee

1.

Composition and structure

The Governance Committee shall consist of at least three members and not more than 12 members elected by the Congress. No fewer than half of the committee's members, including the chairperson and the deputy chairperson, shall fulfil the independence criteria defined in art. 5 of these regulations.

2.

The chairperson, deputy chairperson and one independent member of the Governance Committee, while remaining members of the plenary committee, shall form the Review Committee.

3.

Funding

FIFA shall provide appropriate funding for payment of any outside counsel, experts or advisers to be engaged and for covering any ordinary administrative expenses of the committee that are necessary or appropriate in carrying out its duties. The expenses of the committee members shall be reimbursed in accordance with the applicable FIFA Expenses Regulations.

4.

Powers and responsibilities in general

The Governance Committee shall deal with, and advise and assist the Council on, all FIFA governance matters. In particular, the committee's main powers and responsibilities are as follows:

a) To monitor material changes to FIFA's governance or governance-related regulations as well as the introduction of material new regulations and propose material amendments to FIFA regulations as well as the introduction of new material regulations;

b) To deal with any other issues relating to FIFA governance matters;

c) To advise on social responsibility, human rights, environmental protection and gender equality matters in connection with FIFA and its activities.

5.
Powers and responsibilities in the context of election procedures

The Governance Committee's – or, if established by the Council in accordance with art. 8 par. 2g) of these regulations, the respective ad-hoc Electoral Committee's – duties with regard to election procedures shall include, in particular:

a) To supervise the administrative process relating to the elections for the position of President and to monitor compliance with the present regulations as well as with any other guidelines as required in the performance of its duties;

b) To ensure the correct application of the FIFA Statutes, regulations and provisions, as well as the contents of the present regulations, in matters relating to such electoral process;

c) To issue instructions for the application of the provisions of the present regulations relating to such elections as necessary before and during the entire electoral process in question;

d) To admit and announce candidatures. In this regard, the committee shall assess whether a candidate meets the profile specifications stipulated in the relevant provisions of the FIFA Statutes and these regulations.

6.
Specific powers and responsibilities of the Review Committee

a) To conduct, in accordance with Annexe 1, the eligibility checks as required by the present regulations, except for the candidates for, or holders of, positions on the Governance Committee;

b) To conduct the independence reviews with regard to the candidates for, or holders of, the positions requiring such independence, except for the candidates for, or holders of, positions on the Review Committee itself;

c) To review the Related-Party Declarations submitted by the members of the Council in accordance with art. 10 par. 5 of these regulations and to inform the President and the Council of any issues that it identifies during such review.

In the context of performing its duties as specified above, the Review Committee may retain, at its own discretion, outside counsel, experts, and other advisers as it determines appropriate to assist it in carrying out its duties.

The eligibility checks with regard to the members of the Governance Committee and the independence reviews with regard to the members of the Review Committee shall be conducted by the investigatory chamber of the Ethics Committee.

28 Finance Committee

1.
Composition

a) The Finance Committee shall consist of at least three members and not more than 12 members, all of whom must be qualified to deal with financial matters.

b) No fewer than half of the committee's members shall fulfil the independence criteria defined in art. 5 of these regulations.

2.
Powers and responsibilities

The Finance Committee shall determine FIFA's strategy regarding financial and asset management and advise the Council on these matters. In particular, the committee's main powers and responsibilities are as follows:

a) To prepare, in cooperation with the Secretary General, FIFA's budget to be submitted to the Council for approval;

b) To analyse the accounts and financial statements drawn up by the Secretary General and to issue a recommendation to the Council as to whether or not to approve them;

c) To draft policies, rules and guidelines regarding FIFA's overall strategy in financial and asset management matters and to submit them to the Council for approval;

d) To ensure that budgets submitted for approval support the growth and development of women's football;

e) To deal with any other matters relating to FIFA's finances as appropriate, except for operational matters.

29 Development Committee and Development Bureau

1. Composition of the Development Committee

The Development Committee shall consist of at least three members. No fewer than half of the committee's members shall fulfil the independence criteria defined in art. 5 of these regulations.

2. Powers and responsibilities

The Development Committee shall deal with FIFA's development programmes. It shall devise and propose appropriate strategies, check these strategies periodically and analyse the support provided to member associations, confederations and zonal/regional associations in this regard. More particularly, the committee's main duties are as follows:

a) To analyse the major development challenges at stake, taking into account the relevant geographical, social, economic and football potential as well as the principle of solidarity, and to inform the relevant bodies within FIFA;

b) To advise and assist the Council on the implementation of FIFA development programmes, including, but not limited to, the areas of governance, technical development and management of the member associations, confederations and zonal/regional associations;

c) To propose new development programmes, strategies and orientations, and address the related budget matters;

d) To draw up regulations for the FIFA development programmes and guidelines for the specific support provided to member associations, confederations and zonal/regional associations, and to submit these guidelines and regulations, through the Governance Committee, to the Council for approval;

e) To issue strategic orientations for the use of the financial support provided to member associations, confederations and zonal/regional associations;

f) To review and approve the contracts of agreed objectives presented by the member associations and confederations together with the FIFA administration;

g) To review and approve development projects for the use of FIFA development funds presented by the member associations and confederations, within the framework of the FIFA development programmes and the contracts of agreed objectives mentioned above;

h) To monitor the development and implementation of capacity-building support by the FIFA administration within the framework of the FIFA development programmes and the contracts of agreed objectives mentioned above;

i) To approve the thematic focus, types of activity, budget allocation per continent and/or per country in respect of new development programmes and special projects;

j) To ensure that development activities, guidelines and regulations reinforce the importance of developing and resourcing women's football, and to support the full participation of women in governance, technical and administrative roles;

k) To take any other decision regarding the distribution of development funds;

l) To instruct the administration on the execution of the Development Committee's decisions;

m) To deal with any other matters relating to development.

3.

Composition of the Development Bureau

The Development Bureau shall be composed of the chairperson and/or deputy chairperson and at least one member of the Development Committee selected by the chairperson or deputy chairperson.

No fewer than half of the bureau's composition shall fulfil the independence criteria defined in art. 5 of these regulations.

4.

Specific powers and responsibilities of the Development Bureau

The Development Bureau shall be called upon whenever necessary to allow for the approval of projects all year round, and shall take on the responsibilities and duties of the Development Committee as follows:

a) Approval of contracts of agreed objectives presented by the member associations and confederations within the framework of the FIFA development programmes;

b) Project requests presented by the member associations and confederations within the framework of the FIFA development programmes.

30 Organising Committee for FIFA Competitions

1. Composition

The Organising Committee for FIFA Competitions shall consist of an adequate number of members.

2. Powers and responsibilities

The Organising Committee for FIFA Competitions shall oversee the organisation of the following FIFA competitions in compliance with the provisions of the regulations applicable to the respective competitions, the relevant hosting documents and the hosting requirements contained or referred to therein:

a) the FIFA World Cup™;

b) the FIFA Confederations Cup;

c) the Olympic Football Tournaments, thereby also taking into account the Olympic Charter;

d) the FIFA U-20 World Cup;

e) the FIFA U-17 World Cup;

f) the FIFA Women's World Cup™;

g) the FIFA U-20 Women's World Cup;

h) the FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup;

i) the FIFA Futsal World Cup;

j) the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup;

k) the FIFA Club World Cup.

Moreover, the Organising Committee for FIFA Competitions shall advise and assist the Council on all matters regarding the organisation of the above-mentioned competitions, propose to the Council amendments to regulations applicable to these competitions, the hosting documents and hosting requirements contained or referred to therein, produce and publish an official report on these competitions, and deal with any other matters related to the organisation of these competitions. Furthermore, the Organising Committee for FIFA Competitions may propose new competitions to the Council.

3.
The Organising Committee for FIFA Competitions shall also advise and assist the Council on all matters relating to futsal, and shall in particular:

a) Draw up the Futsal Laws of the Game;

b) Approve the official translations of the Futsal Laws of the Game;

c) Make decisions regarding the application of the Futsal Laws of the Game;

d) Propose to the Council any measures deemed necessary to ensure the control of futsal;

e) Deal with other matters relating to futsal in general.

4.
The Organising Committee for FIFA Competitions shall also advise and assist the Council on all matters relating to beach soccer, and shall in particular:

a) Draw up the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game;

b) Approve the official translations of the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game;

c) Make decisions regarding the application of the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game;

d) Propose to the Council any measures deemed necessary to ensure the control of beach soccer;

e) Deal with other matters relating to beach soccer in general.

5.
In addition, the Organising Committee for FIFA Competitions shall deal with global strategies against match manipulation to protect the integrity of football. The committee shall issue and monitor compliance with the FIFA Stadium Safety and Security Regulations and monitor relevant developments in the area of stadium security.

31 Football Stakeholders Committee

1.
Composition and structure
The Football Stakeholders Committee shall consist of an adequate number of members. Each confederation shall be represented in the Football Stakeholders Committee. The Football Stakeholders Committee's composition shall also reflect the different stakeholders involved in association football.

2.
Powers and responsibilities
The Football Stakeholders Committee shall advise and assist the Council on all matters relating to football, particularly the structure of the game, as well as on all technical matters. The committee shall also deal with the relationship between clubs, players, leagues, member associations, confederations and FIFA as well as with issues relating to the interests of club football worldwide. More particularly, the committee's main duties are as follows:

a) To make recommendations and proposals to be submitted to the Council concerning the technical/structural development of football;

b) To analyse relations between clubs, leagues, associations, confederations and FIFA and to propose to the Council any measures that may improve cooperation;

c) To promote football;

d) To analyse the basic aspects of football;

e) To combat elements posing a threat to football, in particular related to its integrity;

f) To support and develop any projects benefiting supporters;

g) To make recommendations to promote a healthy environment in football;

h) To address fair play matters, promote the concept of fair play, promote gender equality in football and fight discrimination in football worldwide;

i) To safeguard the origins of football;

j) To develop training methods for football;

k) To deal with matters relating to football pitches;

l) To deal with any other technical matters relating to football and with any other matters relating to football in general.

3.
The main duties of the committee in connection with club football are as follows:

a) To make recommendations and proposals to be submitted to the Council with a view to the structural development of club football;

b) To observe the development of the regulatory framework in relation to club football worldwide and formulate comments and/or proposals;

c) To develop best-practice principles for club football governance;

d) To make recommendations and proposals to promote the growth of club football for women;

e) To deal with any other matters relating to club football.

32 Member Associations Committee

1.
The Member Associations Committee shall consist of an adequate number of members.

2.
The Member Associations Committee shall advise and assist the Council on all matters relating to the member associations. It shall deal with relations between FIFA and its member associations as well as the member associations'

compliance with the FIFA Statutes and draw up proposals for optimum cooperation. The Member Associations Committee shall also monitor the evolution of the Statutes and regulations of FIFA, the confederations and the member associations. More particularly, the committee's main duties are as follows:

a) To coordinate relations between FIFA and its member associations;

b) To devise projects for collaboration between FIFA and any member associations with special requirements or problems;

c) To examine any requests from member associations affected by exceptional circumstances, for presentation to the Council;

d) To advise the member associations, on request, on how to improve their internal organisation, especially at administrative level;

e) To draw up documents or organise courses/seminars designed to improve the member associations' standards of administration, in cooperation with other organisations. FIFA has the final say on any proposals submitted by these organisations;

f) To submit to the Council procedures for the affiliation of any association applying for membership of FIFA and to process all the applications received in accordance with the applicable provisions of the FIFA Statutes and regulations;

g) To assist any new FIFA member association to set up and organise its administration;

h) To investigate any problems arising in a member association and to propose suitable measures to the Council to resolve the situation;

i) To deal with other matters relating to the member associations.

33 Players' Status Committee

1.
Composition
In addition to the chairperson and the deputy chairperson, the Players' Status Committee shall, as a general rule, be composed as follows:

a) Member association representatives: maximum of six members in total;

b) Player representatives: maximum of six members in total;

c) Club representatives: maximum of six members in total.

2.
Powers and responsibilities
a) The Players' Status Committee shall set up and monitor compliance with the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players and determine the status of players for various FIFA competitions. Its jurisdiction is governed by the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players.

b) The Players' Status Committee shall also be responsible for the work of the Dispute Resolution Chamber in accordance with the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players.

c) The specific duties of the Players' Status Committee are set out in the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players and the Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players' Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber.

34 Referees Committee

1.
Composition and structure
The Referees Committee shall be made up of two sub-committees: a Competitions Sub-Committee and a Refereeing Development Sub-Committee. The chairperson and the deputy chairperson of the Referees Committee shall be members of, and perform their respective functions in, both sub-committees. In addition to the chairperson and the deputy chairperson, the Competitions Sub-Committee and the Refereeing Development Sub-Committee shall each consist of an adequate number of members.

2.
Powers and responsibilities

The Referees Committee shall implement and interpret the Laws of the Game and may propose amendments to the Laws of the Game to the Council. It shall appoint the referees and assistant referees for matches in competitions organised by FIFA and shall advise and assist the Council on all matters relating to refereeing, referees and assistant referees. More particularly, the committee's main duties are as follows:

a) To implement the Laws of the Game and interpret their application;

b) To approve the official translations of the Laws of the Game;

c) To propose to the Council any amendments to the Laws of the Game to be submitted to The International Football Association Board (IFAB);

d) To approve the wording of the Laws of the Game in official FIFA publications;

e) To compile a list of referees and assistant referees eligible to officiate at international matches from among the nominations submitted by associations;

f) To appoint referees and assistant referees for matches in competitions organised by FIFA or for any other tournaments, whenever requested to do so;

g) To establish standard refereeing methods and ensure uniform implementation of the Laws of the Game around the world;

h) To establish uniform criteria for the inspection of referees and assistant referees for use by every member association;

i) To organise courses for referees, assistant referees and referee instructors;

j) To draw up a list of instructors and speakers capable of conducting courses for referees;

k) To prepare and produce teaching materials on refereeing and assistant refereeing;

l) To ensure that each member association has a properly constituted referees and assistant referees committee and that this committee functions properly;

m) To monitor and supervise the compliance of member associations with the Regulations on the Organisation of Refereeing in FIFA Member Associations;

n) To deal with other matters relating to referees and assistant referees.

35 Medical Committee

1. Composition

The Medical Committee shall consist of an adequate number of members, all of whom shall be qualified in sports medicine, be specialised in football and, together, represent as many areas of sports medicine as possible.

2. Powers and responsibilities

The Medical Committee shall deal with all medical aspects of football. It shall advise and assist the Council on all matters relating to sports medicine. More particularly, the committee's main duties are as follows:

a) To advise on theoretical, practical and clinical aspects of medicine, physiology and hygiene;

b) To draw up medical guidelines for coaches, players, referees and assistant referees;

c) To draw up guidelines that enable players to improve their athleticism, fitness and stamina;

d) To draw up recommendations for coaches and other team supervisors regarding physical training for players;

e) To draw up guidelines on nutrition for players;

f) To draw up guidelines on general hygiene in sport that explain the effects of certain substances on the body, such as alcohol, nicotine, medication and drugs;

g) To draw up instructions regarding medical services at international matches and tournaments;

h) To investigate injuries sustained during matches and to draw up guidelines for preventing injury and improving treatment;

i) To advise the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit in relation to drawing up the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, recording and monitoring the medical aspects of any positive tests and reporting to the Disciplinary Committee;

j) To encourage the creation and development of anti-doping laboratories in the territories of member associations;

k) To deal with any other sports-medical matters connected with football.

INDEPENDENT COMMITTEES

36 Institutional independence

In accordance with art. 50 of the FIFA Statutes, the independent committees as well as their individual members shall conduct their activities and perform their duties entirely independently but always in the interests of FIFA and in accordance with the Statutes and regulations of FIFA.

37 Audit and Compliance Committee

1. Composition

a) The Audit and Compliance Committee shall consist of at least three members and not more than seven members, all of whom must not belong to any other FIFA body.

b) The committee members shall be knowledgeable and experienced in financial and/or regulatory and legal matters and may not be involved in any decision affecting the operations of FIFA.

c) In accordance with the present regulations, candidates for positions on the Audit and Compliance Committee shall be subject to eligibility

checks carried out by the Review Committee. The committee's incumbent members shall be subject to periodical eligibility reviews carried out by the Review Committee. Such reviews shall be carried out at least prior to any re-election or extension of mandate.

d) Candidates for any position on the Audit and Compliance Committee as well as the incumbent members of the committee shall fulfil the independence criteria defined in art. 5 of these regulations.

e) The committee's incumbent members shall be subject to periodical independence reviews. Such reviews shall be carried out at least prior to any re-election or extension of mandate.

2.
Organisation

a) The committee may work with other committees to deal with specific problems.

b) The committee shall establish a Compensation Sub-Committee, consisting of the chairperson of the Finance Committee, the chairperson of the Audit and Compliance Committee and a third member to be jointly appointed by the two chairpersons. This third member shall fulfil the independence criteria defined in art. 5 of these regulations.

c) The committee may call upon specialists or set up additional sub-committees at any time to settle any special and/or urgent business.

d) The committee may call upon staff from the FIFA general secretariat to carry out its work. Furthermore, the committee may retain such outside counsel, experts, and other advisers as it determines appropriate to assist it in carrying out its duties.

e) Unless the committee by resolution determines otherwise, any action required or permitted to be taken by the committee may be taken without a meeting of all members if all members consent thereto in writing, and the written consent is filed together with the committee meeting minutes.

3.
Relationship with other FIFA bodies and officials

a) The chairperson shall represent the Audit and Compliance Committee in dealings with other FIFA bodies and officials. If the chairperson is unable to represent the committee, the deputy chairperson shall deputise. If the latter is

also unable to represent the Audit and Compliance Committee, this task shall be assumed by a member designated by the members of the committee.

b) The chairperson of the Audit and Compliance Committee shall periodically meet separately with the appropriate directors of FIFA, FIFA's Chief Compliance Officer and the external auditors.

c) The chairperson of the committee shall annually report to the Congress and, on request by the Council, inform the President and the Council on the committee's work, either orally or in writing.

d) The committee may request the Council, through the Governance Committee, to make amendments to the provisions of the present article.

4.
Funding

Appropriate funding from FIFA shall be provided for payment of any outside counsel, experts or advisers to be engaged and for covering any ordinary administrative expenses of the committee that are necessary or appropriate in carrying out its duties. The expenses of the committee members shall be reimbursed in accordance with the applicable FIFA Expenses Regulations.

5.
Meetings and decision-making

a) The committee shall meet whenever pending matters so require. Meetings may be held in person, by teleconference, by videoconference or by another means of communication. If a meeting cannot be convened within an appropriate period of time, decisions may be passed by other methods (e.g. circular resolution).

b) The chairperson shall draw up the agenda. Members may send written requests to the chairperson for items to be included in the agenda.

c) The agenda shall, as a general rule, include the following items:
- Chairperson's remarks
- Roll call
- Approval of the agenda
- Approval of the minutes of the last meeting
- Agenda containing the items to be discussed and enclosures
- Any other business
- Next meeting

d) The agenda and any enclosures shall be sent to the members in good time before the meeting. The agenda may be altered if a majority of the members present agrees to such a proposal. Documents containing further information on the items to be discussed may be distributed to the members at any time.

e) The chairperson of the committee shall conduct the meetings. He shall open and close the debates and give the floor to the committee members. If he is unable to attend, the deputy chairperson shall deputise. If the latter is also unavailable, the committee shall choose a chairperson for that meeting from the members present.

f) If a vote is needed on any matter, a majority of the valid votes cast is required for the decision to be adopted. Each member of the committee has one vote. Votes are conducted openly. Voting by secret ballot is prohibited.

g) Decisions of the Audit and Compliance Committee are signed by the committee's chairperson.

h) Committee meetings are confidential.

i) Minutes shall be recorded of every meeting.

j) The committee shall review and approve the minutes, which shall be filed with the Secretary General for retention. Copies of such minutes shall be made available to the Council.

6.

Committee members' individual duties

a) The committee members shall take part in the meetings in person. Attendance by teleconference, by videoconference or by another means of communication shall also constitute presence.

b) The Congress may remove any member of the Audit and Compliance Committee at any time. Reoccurring failure to attend committee meetings is especially regarded as a reason for relieving a member of his duties.

c) Committee members shall show mutual respect and protect the interests of FIFA in their work on the Audit and Compliance Committee. They shall review the agenda and any documents sent to them before the meetings. They shall take an active part in the discussions.

d) Committee members shall adhere to all relevant FIFA rules and regulations in their work on the Audit and Compliance Committee, in particular to the FIFA Statutes and the FIFA Code of Ethics but also to any decisions issued by FIFA applicable to them.

e) In particular, committee members shall always be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of art. 19 of the FIFA Code of Ethics (Conflicts of interest) and adjust their conduct as necessary (e.g. abstain from performing their duties, notify the chairperson in cases of potential conflicts of interest).

f) The incumbent deputy chairperson and members of the Audit and Compliance Committee shall consult with the chairperson before accepting membership on the audit committee of any other organisation or company.

7.
Powers and responsibilities of the Audit and Compliance Committee in general

a) The Audit and Compliance Committee shall ensure the completeness and reliability of the financial accounting and review the financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements and the external auditors' report.

b) The committee shall furthermore advise, assist and oversee FIFA's financial and compliance matters including, in particular, the distribution and flow of development-related funds, and suggest to the appropriate FIFA bodies any action that it deems necessary as a result of such monitoring.

c) As part of performing its duties as set out above, the Audit and Compliance Committee may request any kind of relevant information from all bodies, units, officials and other individuals within FIFA and shall be entitled to conduct or authorise reviews into any matters within the scope of its duties. Representatives of the committee may also take part, as observers, in all meetings and other activities of FIFA bodies and units at any time. These powers are subject to applicable confidentiality obligations.

d) The Congress may delegate further duties to the Audit and Compliance Committee at any time.

8.

Powers and responsibilities of the Audit and Compliance Committee with regard to operational matters

With regard to operational matters, the committee's main duties are as follows:

a) To monitor the internal control environment;

b) To annually review the effectiveness of risk assessment, risk management and the internal control system;

c) To review reports and the effectiveness of the internal audit function;

d) To deal with other matters relating to the monitoring of FIFA's finances;

e) To review the external auditors' reports in order to ensure that appropriate action is taken if shortcomings have been detected in internal controls or procedures;

f) To review, at least annually, tax matters, including the status of income tax reserves and governmental tax audits and developments in this area.

9.

Powers and responsibilities of the Audit and Compliance Committee with regard to financial reporting matters

With regard to financial reporting matters, the committee's main duties are as follows:

a) To ensure the accuracy of the financial statements and other published financial information;

b) To ensure compliance with the applicable accounting standards;

c) To work with the external auditors in order to ensure that the audits of the annual financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements, are being carried out properly;

d) To review major issues regarding accounting policies and financial statement presentations, including any significant changes or applications of accounting principles;

e) To provide the Finance Committee and the Council with an opinion on the approval of the financial statements;

f) To monitor and review related-party transactions at least annually;

g) To review the reports of the yearly independent audits that the FIFA member associations are subject to pursuant to art. 15 (k) of the FIFA Statutes.

10.
Powers and responsibilities of the Audit and Compliance Committee with regard to compliance matters

With regard to compliance matters, the committee's main duties are as follows:

a) To review the status of FIFA's compliance with the law and FIFA's rules and regulations relating to compliance;

b) To monitor compliance with FIFA policies regarding social responsibility, human rights, environmental protection and gender equality matters;

c) To review reports directly submitted to the Audit and Compliance Committee by the Chief Compliance Officer;

d) To review FIFA employees' compliance with the law and all relevant FIFA rules and regulations;

e) To review the processes and procedures relating to the Secretary General's monitoring of FIFA employees' compliance with all relevant FIFA rules and regulations;

f) To review FIFA's rules and regulations relating to compliance with regard to their effectiveness;

g) To review and assess the external auditors' qualifications and independence;

h) To take note of all non-audit-related services to be provided by the external auditors and any fees for such services. The chairperson of the committee may take note of any such services in advance of the committee's regular meetings;

i) To issue guidelines regarding compliance matters;

j) To make recommendations regarding any changes, amendments, and modifications to FIFA's rules and regulations relating to compliance;

k) To review any major legislative and regulatory developments that may have a significant impact on FIFA;

l) To handle cases of alleged non-compliance.

In order to fulfil its duties relating to compliance matters, the committee will obtain and review information and reports submitted by the Secretary General on a regular basis or on special request.

11.
Compensation Sub-Committee

The provisions of pars 2 to 6 above also apply, as far as necessary *mutatis mutandis*, to the Compensation Sub-Committee. With regard to the committee's main duties, they shall be as follows:

a) To define Compensation Rules, which shall define the competent body and proper proceedings for determining the compensation as well as the principles and components of the compensation;

b) To determine the compensation of the President, the vice-presidents and members of the Council, and the Secretary General;

c) To approve the contract of the President. This contract shall be signed on behalf of FIFA by the chairperson of the Finance Committee and the Secretary General;

d) To approve the contract of the Secretary General;

e) To monitor compliance with the Compensation Rules.

38 Judicial bodies

1.
The composition, powers and responsibilities as well as the proceedings of the FIFA judicial bodies (the Disciplinary Committee, the Ethics Committee and the Appeal Committee) are set forth in the FIFA Statutes, the FIFA Disciplinary Code, and the FIFA Code of Ethics.

2.
Appropriate funding from FIFA shall be provided for payment of any outside counsel, experts or advisers to be engaged and for covering any ordinary administrative expenses of the judicial bodies that are necessary or appropriate in carrying out their duties. The expenses of the individual members of the judicial bodies shall be reimbursed in accordance with the applicable FIFA Expenses Regulations.

3.
According to the FIFA Statutes, candidates for any positions as members of the judicial bodies shall be subject to eligibility checks in accordance with Annexe 1 of these regulations. The incumbent members of the judicial bodies shall, at least annually and prior to re-election or extension of the mandate, be subject to eligibility reviews.

4.
Candidates for the offices of chairperson, deputy chairperson or member of the Disciplinary Committee, of each of the two chambers of the Ethics Committee and of the Appeal Committee shall fulfil the independence criteria defined in art. 5 of these regulations.

The incumbent chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and members of the Disciplinary Committee, of each of the two chambers of the Ethics Committee and of the Appeal Committee shall, at least annually and prior to re-election or extension of the mandate, be subject to independence reviews.

39 Auditors

1.
The auditors of FIFA shall be appointed by the Congress for a period of three years. This mandate may be renewed. Notwithstanding this, the person who manages the audit may exercise his mandate for a total duration of seven years at the most. Such person may only accept the same mandate again after an interruption of three years.

2.
The auditors shall fulfil the independence criteria set forth in art. 728 of the Swiss Code of Obligations.

III. ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

GENERAL PROVISIONS

40 Definitions

Unless indicated otherwise, terms used in this section that correspond to terms included in the Definitions section of the FIFA Statutes shall be understood as described there.

41 Subject matter of this section

This section governs:

- The election for the position of President;
- The special duties and competences of the Governance Committee in this regard.

42 Scope of application

The provisions of this section shall apply to all bodies of FIFA, the confederations, member associations, officials and candidates involved or participating in the election for the position of President.

43 General principles

Any election for the position of President shall be conducted in accordance with the fundamental principles of FIFA as laid down in the FIFA Statutes, the FIFA Code of Ethics and the FIFA Code of Conduct, such as democracy, separation of powers, transparency and openness.

44 Ad-hoc Electoral Committees

In accordance with art. 8 par. 2(g) of the present regulations, the Council may decide to establish ad-hoc Electoral Committees to assume certain duties related to elections that are, in principle, assigned to the Governance Committee. If such ad-hoc Electoral Committees are established, the provisions of this section regarding the Governance Committee shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to them.

45 Calling elections

1.

Implementation of the call

A FIFA presidential election shall be called by the Council in accordance with the relevant provisions of the FIFA Statutes and the pertinent FIFA regulations before a Congress and shall be included in the agenda of the Congress.

2.

Content of the call

The call for election shall contain, at a minimum, the following points:

a) The electoral period, which shall last from the opening of the Congress taking place before the Congress during which the election will take place, until the end of that Congress.

b) Electoral calendar, which shall respect the deadlines established in the FIFA Statutes, the Standing Orders of the Congress and the Governance Regulations.

3.

Announcing the call

The call shall be sent to the FIFA member associations and to the confederations. It shall also be published on the FIFA website: www.fifa.com.

46 Candidates

1.
Candidates within the meaning of these regulations are all individuals who are proposed by FIFA member associations as a candidate for the office of President, as from the moment that those persons are proposed in accordance with art. 27 par. 1 of the FIFA Statutes and art. 49 of these regulations.

2.
In addition, candidates for the FIFA presidency are all individuals who, irrespective of whether they have already been proposed as a candidate, declare themselves to be candidates or potential candidates for the position of President. If an individual engages in campaign or similar activities that give the appearance that he is a candidate, the Governance Committee, or – if applicable – the relevant ad-hoc Electoral Committee, shall give him a deadline of ten days to formally state, in writing, his intention of becoming a candidate. If the individual responds in the affirmative, he will be subject to the present regulations from the time of the relevant declaration onwards. This shall also apply for the incumbent President. Notwithstanding this, in order to be eligible for admission as a candidate, the individual concerned must still be proposed as a candidate in accordance with art. 27 par. 1 of the FIFA Statutes.

47 Candidatures

1.
Candidatures and electoral campaigns shall be carried out by the candidates in a fair and reputable manner and, more generally, in a spirit of respect for fundamental ethical principles and FIFA regulations.

2.
Candidates shall conduct all campaigns with dignity and moderation and with respect for any other candidate(s), for FIFA itself and for its member associations.

3.
Candidates shall refrain from carrying out any electoral campaigning prior to the start of the electoral period. Electoral campaigning shall be understood, for the purposes of these regulations, as all activities undertaken by candidates or those working for them with the aim of canvassing votes.

4.
Candidates within the meaning of art. 46 of these regulations acknowledge and submit themselves to the relevant electoral calendar.

5.
Candidates who hold official positions within FIFA, the confederations, the FIFA member associations and/or any other body in association football are permitted to remain in office during the election campaign.

48 Eligibility

1.
Candidates for the office of President must meet the following requirements:

a) The candidate shall have played an active role in association football (e.g. as a player or an official within FIFA, a confederation or an association, etc.) for two of the last five years before being proposed as a candidate and must pass an eligibility check carried out by the Review Committee (cf. art. 27 par. 1 of the FIFA Statutes);

b) The candidate shall have been proposed by a member association in accordance with art. 27 par. 1 of the FIFA Statutes and art. 49 of these regulations;

c) The candidate shall present declarations of support from at least five member associations (cf. art. 27 par. 1 of the FIFA Statutes). Being proposed as a candidate by a member association shall be understood as a declaration of support. Each member association may only present a declaration of support for one person. If a member association presents declarations of support for more than one person, all of its declarations shall become invalid;

d) The candidate shall pass the eligibility check conducted by the Review Committee.

2.
Member associations must notify the FIFA general secretariat, in writing, of a candidature for the office of President within the deadline stipulated in the FIFA Statutes.

49 Submission of candidatures

1.
Candidatures for the office of President shall be proposed by member associations by the deadline specified in art. 27 par. 1 of the FIFA Statutes, by a written proposal submission signed by the interested party and addressed to the FIFA general secretariat, including the candidate's identification details and declarations of support from at least five member associations.

2.
The FIFA general secretariat shall forward all candidatures without any undue delay to the FIFA Governance Committee, or – if applicable – the relevant ad-hoc Electoral Committee, for examination and for passing a decision on admission of the candidate.

50 Calculation of deadlines

The deadlines and timeframes contained in the present regulations shall be understood to refer to calendar days.

51 Matters not provided for

Any matters not provided for in this section of the present regulations shall be dealt with by the FIFA Governance Committee, or – if applicable – by the relevant ad-hoc Electoral Committee.

PROPOSAL AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATURES

52 Announcement of candidatures

1.
Upon receipt of the proposed candidatures, the Review Committee shall carry out the eligibility check in accordance with Annexe 1 and within the deadline specified in art. 62 of these regulations and review the candidatures.

2.
Upon receipt of the results of the eligibility checks carried out by the Review Committee, the Governance Committee, or – if applicable – the relevant ad-hoc Electoral Committee shall announce all candidatures it has admitted.

ELECTION FORMAT

53 Time and place of election

The President shall be elected by the Congress for a term of office of four years in the year following a FIFA World Cup™ (cf. art. 33 par. 2 of the FIFA Statutes). No person may serve as President for more than three terms of office (whether consecutive or not). Previous terms served as a vice-president or as a member of the Council shall not be considered in determining the term limits of a President.

54 Secret vote

1.
Elections shall be conducted by secret ballot (cf. art. 30 par. 1 of the FIFA Statutes), regardless of how many candidates there are.

2.
The ballot(s) for the election of the President shall be conducted by means of ballot papers (cf. art. 10 par. 1 of the Standing Orders of the Congress).

55 Ballot papers

1.
The ballot papers shall conform to the official model established by the Governance Committee, or – if applicable – by the relevant ad-hoc Electoral Committee, and any vote cast using a different ballot paper shall be deemed invalid.

2.
The number of ballot papers that have been distributed shall be announced by the chair of the Congress before the count (cf. art. 10 par. 2 of the Standing Orders of the Congress).

3.
If the number of ballot papers returned is equal to or fewer than the number of ballot papers distributed, the election shall be declared valid. If the number returned exceeds that of the ballot papers distributed, the vote shall be declared null and void and another vote shall be taken immediately (cf. art. 10 par. 3 of the Standing Orders of the Congress).

4.
The ballot papers shall contain the name(s) of the admitted candidate(s), and the voters must mark one candidate only. Ballot papers on which more than one candidate is marked or on which no candidate is marked shall be deemed invalid.

56 Scrutineers

At the beginning of the first session, the Congress shall appoint an adequate number of scrutineers (cf. art. 28 par. 2 (e) of the FIFA Statutes and art. 3 of the Standing Orders of the Congress). The Secretary General, assisted by the scrutineers, shall conduct the distribution and counting of the ballot papers (cf. art. 10 par. 1 of the Standing Orders of the Congress) and be responsible for ensuring that the process is properly documented.

57 Election

1.
Each member association has one vote in the election of the President.

2.
Before the voting is opened, the candidates shall each have the opportunity to present their programme to the Congress. The Governance Committee shall determine the length of time that each candidate is allowed to speak.

3.
For the election of the President, where there are two or fewer candidates, a simple majority (more than 50%) of the valid votes cast is necessary. If there are more than two candidates for the election of the President, two-thirds of the votes of the member associations present and eligible to vote are necessary in the first ballot. As from the second ballot, whoever obtains the lowest number of votes is eliminated until only two candidates are left.

58 Counting and declaring the results

1.
The counting and declaring of the results shall take place in accordance with the relevant provisions of the FIFA Statutes and the Standing Orders of the Congress.

2.
Any person elected as President shall state whether or not he accepts his election immediately after such election. In the affirmative, his mandate shall begin after the end of the Congress that has elected him (cf. art. 33 par. 2 of the FIFA Statutes).

59 Safe-keeping of ballot papers

The Secretary General shall put the ballot papers that have been collected and counted into envelopes intended for this purpose and seal them immediately. The general secretariat shall keep these envelopes and destroy them 100 days after the end of the Congress (cf. art. 10 par. 5 of the Standing Orders of the Congress).

60 Tied votes

In the event of a tied vote, there shall be a decisive vote with regard to the candidates having obtained an equal number of votes. The candidate with the highest number of votes in the decisive vote shall be elected.

JURISDICTION OF THE ETHICS COMMITTEE AND DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

61 Principle

1.
As from the moment that these regulations apply to a particular candidate (cf. art. 46 of these regulations), that candidate shall be subject to the FIFA Code of Ethics if he is not otherwise already bound and covered prior to that time.

2.
As from the moment that these regulations apply to a particular candidate, he shall also be subject to the FIFA Statutes as well as to all other FIFA regulations if he is not otherwise already bound and covered prior to that time.

3.
Any violation of these regulations shall be dealt with by the Ethics Committee or the Disciplinary Committee, in accordance with the FIFA Code of Ethics or the FIFA Disciplinary Code, as the case may be.

4.
The Governance Committee, or – if applicable – the relevant ad-hoc Electoral Committee, shall be obliged to notify the competent bodies of FIFA, in writing and in a substantiated manner, of any possible infringements of the provisions of these regulations that may be committed during the course of the electoral process as soon as it has direct knowledge of such infringements or is made aware of them by any of the candidates, member associations or confederations.

ROLE OF THE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE IN THE CONTEXT OF ELECTION PROCEDURES

62 Special duties and competences of the Governance Committee in the context of election procedures

The duties of the Governance Committee, or – if applicable – of the relevant ad-hoc Electoral Committee, with regard to election procedures shall include, in particular:

a) Supervising the administrative process relating to the election for the position of President and monitoring compliance with the present regulations as well as with any other guidelines as required in the performance of its duties.

b) Ensuring the correct application of the FIFA Statutes, regulations and provisions, as well as the contents of the present regulations, in matters relating to the electoral process.

c) Issuing instructions for the application of the Governance Regulations as necessary before and during the entire electoral process.

d) Admitting and announcing candidatures. In this regard, the Governance Committee, or – if applicable – the relevant ad-hoc Electoral Committee, shall assess whether a candidate meets the profile specifications provided for by art. 27 par. 1 of the FIFA Statutes as well as art. 48 of these regulations.

The duties of the Review Committee with regard to election procedures shall include, in particular, carrying out the eligibility check with regard to all candidates for the position of President within 21 days of receipt of the respective proposal by the FIFA general secretariat.

63 Appeals

The decisions of the Governance Committee, or – if applicable – of the relevant ad-hoc Electoral Committee, in the context of elections may be appealed against directly with the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

IV. ELECTION OF THE COUNCIL

64 Definitions

Unless indicated otherwise, terms used in this section that correspond to terms included in the Definitions section of the FIFA Statutes shall be understood as described there.

65 Subject matter of this section

This section governs:

- The elections for the vice-presidents and members of the Council.
- The special duties and competences of the Review Committee in this regard.

66 Scope of application

The provisions of this section shall apply to all bodies of FIFA, the confederations, member associations, officials and candidates involved or participating in the elections for the position of vice-president or member of the Council.

67 General principles

1.
Each confederation president shall be a vice-president ex-officio of the Council.

2.
The additional vice-presidents and the members of the Council shall be elected by the member associations in accordance with the fundamental principles of FIFA as laid down in the FIFA Statutes, the FIFA Code of Ethics and the FIFA Code of Conduct, such as democracy, separation of powers, transparency and openness, on the occasion of their respective confederation congresses.

3.
No more than one representative from the same member association may serve on the Council simultaneously, unless one of the two representatives is a designated female representative, in which case the maximum of two representatives of the same member association applies.

4.
A member of the Council may serve for no more than three terms of office (whether consecutive or not).

68 Candidates

Candidates within the meaning of this section are all individuals who are proposed by a member association as a vice-president or member of the Council.

69 Candidatures

1.
Candidatures and electoral campaigns shall be carried out by the candidates in a fair and reputable manner and, more generally, in a spirit of respect for fundamental ethical principles and FIFA regulations.

2.
Candidates shall conduct all campaigns with dignity and moderation and with respect for any other candidate(s), for FIFA itself and its member associations.

70 Proposals

1.
Only member associations may propose candidates for the position of member of the Council. Such proposals shall be submitted to the confederation concerned.

2.
Each member association is entitled to submit one proposal for a member of the Council. If a member association presents proposals for more than one individual, all of its proposals shall become invalid.

3.
The members of each confederation must ensure that they elect at least one female member to the Council. In the event that no female candidate is elected by the members of a confederation for the Council, the seat reserved for a female member of such confederation will be deemed forfeited by all members of such confederation and shall remain vacant until the next election of members of the Council.

4.
Upon request, the responsible body within the confederation shall inform a member association whether a person has already been proposed for the position of member of the Council.

71 Submission of candidatures

1.
Candidatures for the positions of vice-president or member of the Council, including the candidate's identification details and the position he is proposed for, shall be submitted to the FIFA general secretariat by the relevant confederation at least four months before the start of the respective confederation congress.

2.
The FIFA general secretariat shall forward all candidatures without any undue delay to the Review Committee to carry out the eligibility check.

72 Eligibility criteria

1.
Candidates shall be required to fulfil the eligibility check in accordance with Annexe 1 conducted by the Review Committee.

2.
The Review Committee shall carry out the eligibility check within 21 days of receipt of the respective candidature from the FIFA general secretariat.

3.
Based on the eligibility check carried out by the Review Committee, the Review Committee shall pass a decision on the eligibility of the candidate concerned.

73 Election procedure

1.
Elections shall be conducted by secret ballot (cf. art. 30 par. 1 of the FIFA Statutes), regardless of how many candidates there are.

2.
The ballot(s) may be conducted by using televoters (cf. art. 10 par. 1 of the Standing Orders of the Congress).

3.
Each member association shall have an equal number of votes in the election.

74 Jurisdiction of the Ethics Committee and Disciplinary Committee

1.
As from the moment that this section applies to a particular candidate (cf. art. 68), that candidate shall be subject to the FIFA Code of Ethics, the FIFA Statutes and all other FIFA regulations if he is not otherwise already bound and covered prior to that time.

2.
Any violation of this section shall be dealt with by the competent body in accordance with the FIFA Code of Ethics or the FIFA Disciplinary Code, as the case may be.

3.
Any official who may become aware of any possible infringements of the provisions of this section that may be committed during the course of the electoral process shall be obliged to notify the competent bodies, in writing

and in a substantiated manner, thereof as soon as he has direct knowledge of such infringements or is made aware of them by any of the candidates, member associations or confederations.

75 Supervision of the election

The elections of the vice-presidents and members of the Council at the confederation congresses shall be monitored by persons appointed by the Governance Committee. The persons appointed by FIFA shall in particular monitor compliance with the FIFA Statutes and regulations.

76 Appeal

Decisions of the Review Committee in the context of elections may be appealed against directly with the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

V. AUDITING

77 Auditing of FIFA

Pursuant to art. 63 of the FIFA Statutes, the FIFA auditors (cf. art. 39 of these regulations) shall audit the accounts and financial statements approved by the Council and present a report to the Congress. The audit shall be a full audit conducted by external auditors within the meaning of art. 69b pars 1 and 3 of the Swiss Civil Code. The provisions of arts 727 et seqq. of the Swiss Code of Obligations apply *mutatis mutandis*.

78 Auditing of FIFA's member associations

1.
All FIFA member associations shall subject themselves to yearly independent audits of their financial statements. These audits shall be carried out by local, external auditors with adequate qualifications in accordance with local law or by any qualified external auditors that the Audit and Compliance Committee deems appropriate.

2.
The auditors shall further undertake audit-related services on the development funds provided by FIFA on the basis of annual instructions provided by FIFA. These reports shall be submitted to the FIFA administration by each member association by 31 March following the financial year under review.

3.
The FIFA member associations shall supply all means of proof that FIFA and/or the auditors consider(s) necessary.

4.
The Audit and Compliance Committee and/or the Chief Compliance Officer may appoint a consultant for each member association concerned, who shall be given unrestricted access to all accounts, documents, etc. that the Audit and Compliance Committee and/or the auditors deem(s) necessary.

VI. FINAL PROVISIONS

79 Official languages

The present regulations are issued in the four official languages of FIFA: English, French, German and Spanish. If there are any discrepancies in the interpretation of the different versions of these regulations, the English text is authoritative.

80 Adoption and enforcement

These regulations, together with their annexes, which form an integral part of these regulations, were approved by the FIFA Council at its meeting on 25 June 2020 and come into force immediately.

Zurich, 25 June 2020

For FIFA

President:
Gianni Infantino

Secretary General:
Fatma Samoura

ANNEXE 1 – ELIGIBILITY CHECKS

1 General provisions

1.
The eligibility checks with regard to candidates for, and holders of, official positions within FIFA that are subject to such checks shall be conducted by the appropriate body in accordance with the provisions of the present annexe. The appropriate body may, at its sole discretion, in the context of conducting such eligibility checks, call on external specialised professional resources.

2.
Candidates for, and holders of, official positions subject to eligibility checks are obliged to comply with a screening and self-disclosure process as outlined below. Prior to the screening process, every candidate for, or holder of, the official position concerned shall give his written consent to said process. If such written consent is not provided, the eligibility check shall be deemed as not passed.

3.
Candidates for, and holders of, official positions subject to eligibility checks are obliged to collaborate to establish the relevant facts. In particular, they shall comply, upon reasonable notice, with requests for any documents, information or any other material of any nature held by them. In addition, they shall comply with the procurement and provision of documents, information or any other material of any nature not held by them but which they are entitled to obtain. Non-compliance with such requests may lead to sanctions imposed by the appropriate FIFA body.

4.
In the context of carrying out eligibility checks, the relevant body in charge has a wide margin of appreciation in evaluating and weighing the information gathered with regard to specific individuals. Notwithstanding this, an eligibility check shall, in principle, be deemed as not passed if the individual concerned is found to have committed misconduct that has a direct material connection to the position he holds or is a candidate for.

5.
Subject to the relevant provisions regarding disclosure and forwarding of the information and related data obtained in the context of eligibility checks in accordance with the present annexe, all such information and all related data

must be treated as strictly confidential by the body conducting the eligibility checks concerned.

6.
Incomplete or false information submitted in the context of eligibility checks is subject to sanctions by the appropriate body.

2 Screening process

1.
Identification check
At the beginning of the screening process, every individual subject to eligibility checks shall undergo an identification check ("ID check"). In this context, he must submit a copy of his current valid passport to the body in charge of performing the eligibility check. The ID check shall include verification/identification of the following:

a) name;

b) address (place of residence);

c) country of residence;

d) date and place of birth;

e) nationality/nationalities.

2.
Self-disclosure
Every individual subject to an eligibility check shall be subject to a self-disclosure process, including completing the attached eligibility questionnaire (cf. art. 3 below).

3.
Additional information
The body in charge of performing the eligibility check may conduct independent research and/or investigations in order to obtain further relevant information on a particular individual, which may include information on intermediaries and related parties, mandates, potential conflicts of interest

and significant participations as well as civil and criminal proceedings/ investigations.

3 Eligibility questionnaire

First name(s):	
Surname(s):	
Date of birth:	
Member association:	
Nationality/nationalities:	
Profession:	

1.
Have you been previously convicted by a final decision of any intentional indictable offence or of any offence corresponding to a violation of the rules of conduct set out in part II section 5 of the FIFA Code of Ethics?

☐ No ☐ Yes

If yes, please specify:

2.
Has a sports governing body ever imposed any disciplinary or similar sanction or measure on you in the past for actions which amount to a violation of the rules of conduct set out in part II section 5 of the FIFA Code of Ethics?

☐ No ☐ Yes

If yes, please specify:

3.
Are you the subject of any pending civil, criminal or disciplinary proceedings or investigations?

☐ No ☐ Yes

If yes, please specify:

4.
I am fully aware that I am subject to the provisions of the FIFA Code of Ethics and to the provisions of the Statutes and other regulations of FIFA that address integrity issues, and I fully comply with such provisions. In this respect, I have in particular taken due note of the fact that the FIFA Code of Ethics also applies to conduct which occurred before it entered into force (cf. art. 3 of the FIFA Code of Ethics).

5.
I currently hold the following positions in football:

6.
The following facts and circumstances may give rise to potential conflicts of interest regarding me (cf. in particular art. 19 of the FIFA Code of Ethics and the FIFA Governance Regulations in this respect):

7.
Remarks and observations which may be of potential relevance in the present context:

8.
I am fully aware and agree that this questionnaire is made available to the members of the appropriate FIFA bodies.

9.
I am fully aware and confirm that I must notify the body conducting the eligibility check of any relevant facts and circumstances arising after the eligibility check has been completed, and that failure to do so may be subject to sanctions by the appropriate body.

10.
I am fully aware and confirm that I am obliged to collaborate to establish the relevant facts with regard to the eligibility check I am subject to. In particular, I will comply with requests for any documents, information or any other material of any nature held by me. In addition, I will comply with the procurement and provision of documents, information or any other material of any nature not held by me but which I am entitled to obtain. I am fully aware and confirm that non-compliance with such requests may lead to sanctions imposed by the appropriate body.

11.
I am fully aware and confirm that the body conducting the eligibility check may also request information on possible sanctions (questions 1 and 2 above) directly from the relevant confederation or FIFA member association as well as from other institutions such as the Court of Arbitration for Sport or the International Olympic Committee. In this regard, I hereby release the relevant institutions from any obligation of confidentiality relating to the information concerned.

12.
I am fully aware and confirm that the body conducting the eligibility check may collect further information on me in accordance with art. 2 par. 3 of Annexe 1 to the FIFA Governance Regulations.

_____ _____

(Place and date) (Signature)

ANNEXE 2 – RELATED-PARTY DECLARATION

1 Objectives

The objectives of the provisions of this Annexe are:

a) to ensure that FIFA's financial statements contain, with regard to the members of the Council, the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and profit or loss may have been affected by transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, with Council members;

b. to ensure appropriate transparency with regard to the business and other relevant relations of Council members that may affect the members' conduct and activities in the context of the Council.

2 Obligation

1.
Pursuant to art. 10 par. 5 of the present regulations, the members of the Council shall complete and submit the Related-Party Declaration, using the form provided in art. 4 of this Annexe, on an annual basis.

2.
The Council members shall submit such a declaration for each calendar year. They shall do so by 15 January of the following year at the latest.

3.
The Related-Party Declarations are to be submitted in two copies: one to the President and one to the Review Committee. The President shall also submit two copies, one to the Secretary General and one to the Review Committee, of the Related-Party Declaration.

3 Definitions and explanations

1.

Related-party transactions

Under the heading of "Related-party transactions", Council members shall disclose all transactions carried out or agreed upon between themselves, a close member of their family or a company or other entity significantly influenced by them on the one hand, and FIFA or a FIFA subsidiary on the other.

The term "transactions" covers any transfer of resources, services or obligations. It includes purchases and sales of goods, services, property or other assets, lease agreements, transfers of research and development, transfers under licence agreements, and financing activities such as loans, and settlement of liabilities. This enumeration is merely exemplary and thus not conclusive.

2.

Business and other relevant relations

Under the heading of "Business and other relevant relations", Council members shall disclose any and all involvements in, and relations to, individuals and entities (e.g. companies) that might be relevant with regard to the objectivity of their activities as Council members. Relations that might be relevant under art. 19 of the FIFA Code of Ethics (Conflicts of interest) are of particular interest.

Such relations include board positions in, or business relations with, companies active in the field of production and/or selling of sports equipment, sports marketing, purchasing and selling of media rights, or sports betting; involvement (e.g. in the form of holding official positions) in confederations, FIFA member associations and/or affiliated entities; involvement in, or business relations with, FIFA subsidiaries. This enumeration is merely exemplary and thus not conclusive.

4 Related-Party Declaration form

Related-Party Declaration

for members of the Council

for the year:

Surname(s):

First name(s):

Member of the Council since:

Part 1 – Related-party transactions

As a member of the Council, I hereby declare, for myself, the following **related-party transactions within the meaning of art. 3 par. 1 of Annexe 2 of the FIFA Governance Regulations:**

Note: Please specify for each transaction carried out or agreed upon between yourself, a close member of your family or a company or other entity significantly influenced by yourself or a close member of your family on the one hand, and FIFA or a FIFA subsidiary on the other:

a. The relevant date or period of time;

b. The exact counterpart on behalf of FIFA or the FIFA subsidiary concerned;

c. The nature and contents of the transaction.

Part 2 – Business and other relevant relations

As a member of the Council, I hereby declare, for myself, the following **business and other relevant relations within the meaning of art. 3 par. 2 of Annexe 2 of the FIFA Governance Regulations:**

Note: Please specify for each relation:

I. The relevant commencement date or period of time;

II. The nature and contents of the relation.

_____ _____

(Place and date) (Signature)

DISCIPLINARY CODE

2019 edition

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TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1 Object

This Code describes infringements of the rules in FIFA regulations, determines the sanctions incurred, regulates the organisation and function of the FIFA judicial bodies responsible for taking decisions and the procedures to be followed before said bodies.

2 Scope of application: substantive law

1.
This Code applies to every match and competition organised by FIFA and to matches and competitions in association football that do not fall under the jurisdiction of the confederations and/or the associations, unless otherwise stipulated in this Code.

2.
This Code also applies to any breach of FIFA's statutory objectives as well as of any FIFA rule that does not fall under the jurisdiction of any other FIFA body.

3 Scope of personal application

The following are subject to this Code:
a) associations;
b) members of associations, in particular the clubs;
c) officials;
d) players;
e) match officials;
f) intermediaries;
g) licensed match agents;
h) anyone elected or assigned by FIFA to exercise a function, in particular with regard to a match, competition or other event organised by FIFA.

4 Scope of temporal application

1.
This Code applies to all disciplinary offences committed following the date on which it comes into force.

2.
This Code also applies to all disciplinary offences committed prior to the date on which it comes into force, subject to any milder sanction that would apply under previous rules.

3.
Disciplinary proceedings instigated against someone who was under FIFA's jurisdiction as per article 3 on the day the alleged disciplinary offence was committed shall not be abandoned by the FIFA judicial bodies solely because the person involved is no longer under FIFA's jurisdiction.

5 Applicable law

The FIFA judicial bodies base their decisions:
a) primarily, on the FIFA Statutes as well as FIFA's regulations, circulars, directives and decisions, and the Laws of the Game; and
b) subsidiarily, on Swiss law and any other law that the competent judicial body deems applicable.

6 Disciplinary measures

1.
The following disciplinary measures may be imposed on natural and legal persons:
a) warning;
b) reprimand;
c) fine;
d) return of awards;
e) withdrawal of a title.

2.
The following disciplinary measures may be imposed on natural persons only:
a) suspension for a specific number of matches or for a specific period;
b) ban from dressing rooms and/or the substitutes' bench;
c) ban on taking part in any football-related activity;
d) community football service.

3.
The following disciplinary measures may be imposed on legal persons only:
a) transfer ban;
b) playing a match without spectators;
c) playing a match with a limited number of spectators;
d) playing a match on neutral territory;
e) ban on playing in a particular stadium;
f) annulment of the result of a match;
g) deduction of points;
h) relegation to a lower division;
i) expulsion from a competition in progress or from future competitions;
j) forfeit;
k) replaying a match;
l) implementation of a prevention plan.

4.
Fines shall not be less than CHF 100 or more than CHF 1,000,000.

5.
Associations are jointly liable for fines imposed on representative team players and officials. The same applies to clubs in respect of their players and officials.

6.
The disciplinary measures provided for in this Code may be combined.

7 Directives

1.
Directives require those affected by them to behave in a certain manner.

2.
In addition to disciplinary measures, the FIFA judicial bodies may issue directives stipulating the manner in which a disciplinary measure must be carried out, including the date and conditions on which the disciplinary measure is enforced.

3.
The FIFA judicial bodies may also award compensation for damage where an association or club is liable for that damage on the basis of article 8 or 16.

8 Responsibility

1.
Unless otherwise specified in this Code, infringements are punishable regardless of whether they have been committed deliberately or negligently. In particular, associations and clubs may be responsible for the behaviour of their members, players, officials or supporters or any other person carrying out a function on their behalf even if the association or club concerned can prove the absence of any fault or negligence.

2.
Acts amounting to attempt are also punishable.

3.
Anyone who takes part in committing an infringement or induces someone to do so, whether as instigator or accomplice, may also be sanctioned.

9 Decisions of the referee

1.
Decisions taken by the referee on the field of play are final and may not be reviewed by the FIFA judicial bodies.

2.
In cases where a decision by the referee involves an obvious error (such as mistaking the identity of the person penalised), the FIFA judicial bodies may only review the disciplinary consequences of that decision. In cases of mistaken identity, disciplinary proceedings may, in accordance with this Code, be opened only against the person who was actually at fault.

3.
A protest against a caution or a sending-off from the field of play after two cautions is admissible only if the referee's error was to mistake the identity of the player.

4.
In cases of serious misconduct, disciplinary action may be taken even if the referee and his assistants did not see the event in question and were therefore unable to take any action.

5.
The provisions of this Code relating to protests against match results affected by a referee's decision that was an obvious violation of a rule remain applicable.

10 Limitation period for prosecution

1.
Infringements may no longer be prosecuted in accordance with the following periods:
a) two years for infringements committed during a match;
b) ten years for anti-doping rule violations (as defined in the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations), infringements relating to international transfers involving minors, and match manipulation;
c) five years for all other offences.

2.
The limitation period runs as follows:
a) from the day on which the perpetrator committed the infringement;
b) if the infringement is recurrent, from the day on which the most recent infringement was committed;
c) if the infringement lasted for a certain period, from the day on which it ended;
d) from the day on which the decision of the Dispute Resolution Chamber, the FIFA Players' Status Committee or the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) becomes final and binding.

3.
The limitation periods set out above are interrupted by all procedural acts, starting afresh with each interruption.

TITLE II. OFFENCES

Chapter 1. Infringements of the Laws of the Game

11 Offensive behaviour and violations of the principles of fair play

1.
Associations and clubs, as well as their players, officials and any other member and/or person carrying out a function on their behalf, must respect the Laws of the Game, as well as the FIFA Statutes and FIFA's regulations, directives, guidelines, circulars and decisions, and comply with the principles of fair play, loyalty and integrity.

2.
For example, anyone who acts in any of the following ways may be subject to disciplinary measures:
a) violating the basic rules of decent conduct;
b) insulting a natural or legal person in any way, especially by using offensive gestures, signs or language;
c) using a sports event for demonstrations of a non-sporting nature;
d) behaving in a way that brings the sport of football and/or FIFA into disrepute;
e) actively altering the age of players shown on the identity cards they produce at competitions that are subject to age limits.

Chapter 2. Disorderliness at matches and competitions

12 Misconduct of players and officials

1.
Players and officials shall be suspended for misconduct as specified below and may be fined accordingly:
a) one match for players who are sent off for denying the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity;
b) at least one match or an appropriate period of time for unsporting behaviour towards an opponent or a person other than a match official;
c) at least one match for officials who are sent off for dissent by word or action;

d) at least one match for deliberately receiving a yellow or red card, e.g. in order to be suspended for an upcoming match and to ultimately have a clean record;
e) at least two matches for serious foul play;
f) at least two matches for provoking spectators at a match by any means;
g) at least two matches or a specific period for acting with obvious intent to cause a match official to make an incorrect decision or supporting his error of judgement and thereby causing him to make an incorrect decision;
h) at least three matches or an appropriate period of time for assault, e.g. elbowing, punching, kicking, biting, spitting, hitting , etc., an opponent or a person other than a match official;
i) at least four matches or an appropriate period of time for unsporting behaviour towards a match official;
j) at least ten matches or an appropriate period of time for intimidating or threatening a match official;
k) at least 15 matches or an appropriate period of time for assaulting a match official, e.g. elbowing, punching, kicking, biting, spitting, hitting, etc.

2.
The misconduct described in paragraph 1 b), f), i) and j) is also subject to the respective sanctions of this Code, despite the fact that the offence has been committed off the field of play (e.g. via social networks etc.).

3.
If the suspension is to be served in terms of matches, only those actually played by the respective team count towards execution of the suspension. It is not necessary for a player to be included on the team sheet for the respective match or competition in order for a match suspension to be considered served.

4.
A player or official who, in the context of a match (including pre- and post-match) or competition, publicly incites others to hatred or violence will be sanctioned with a ban on taking part in any football-related activity for no less than six months and with a minimum fine of CHF 5,000. In serious cases, in addition to the above sanctions and in particular if the infringement is committed using social networks and/or the mass media (such as the press, radio or television) or takes place on a matchday in or around a stadium, the minimum fine will be CHF 20,000.

5.
If a national or club team conducts itself improperly (for example, if individual disciplinary sanctions are imposed by the referee on five or more players – three or more in the case of futsal – during a match), disciplinary measures may also be taken against the association or club concerned.

6.
Additional disciplinary measures may also be imposed in all cases.

13 Discrimination

1.
Any person who offends the dignity or integrity of a country, a person or group of people through contemptuous, discriminatory or derogatory words or actions (by any means whatsoever) on account of race, skin colour, ethnic, national or social origin, gender, disability, sexual orientation, language, religion, political opinion, wealth, birth or any other status or any other reason, shall be sanctioned with a suspension lasting at least ten matches or a specific period, or any other appropriate disciplinary measure.

2.
If one or more of an association's or club's supporters engage in the behaviour described in paragraph 1, the association or club responsible will be subject to the following disciplinary measures:

a) For a first offence, playing a match with a limited number of spectators and a fine of at least CHF 20,000 shall be imposed on the association or club concerned;
b) For reoffenders or if the circumstances of the case require it, disciplinary measures such as the implementation of a prevention plan, a fine, a points deduction, playing one or more matches without spectators, a ban on playing in a particular stadium, the forfeiting of a match, expulsion from a competition or relegation to a lower division may be imposed on the association or club concerned.

3.
Individuals who have been the direct addressee of potential discriminatory behaviour may be invited by the respective judicial body to make an oral or written victim impact statement.

4.
Unless there are exceptional circumstances, if a match is abandoned by the referee because of racist and/or discriminatory conduct, the match shall be declared forfeited.

14 Unplayed matches and abandonment

1.
If a match cannot take place or cannot be played in full for reasons other than force majeure, but due to the behaviour of a team or behaviour for which an association or a club is liable, the association or the club will be sanctioned with a minimum fine of CHF 10,000. The match will either be forfeited or replayed.

2.
Additional disciplinary measures may be imposed on the association or club concerned.

3.
If a match was abandoned and is to be replayed in full, any caution issued during that match shall be annulled. If a match was abandoned, in particular for reasons of force majeure, and it recommences at the minute at which play was interrupted, any caution imposed before the match was abandoned remains valid for the remainder of the match. If the match is not to be replayed, the cautions received by the teams shall be upheld.

15 Failure to respect decisions

1.
Anyone who fails to pay another person (such as a player, a coach or a club) or FIFA a sum of money in full or part, even though instructed to do so by a body, a committee or an instance of FIFA or a CAS decision (financial decision), or anyone who fails to comply with another final

decision (non-financial decision) passed by a body, a committee or an instance of FIFA, or by CAS:

a) will be fined for failing to comply with a decision; in addition:
b) will be granted a final deadline of 30 days in which to pay the amount due or to comply with the non-financial decision;
c) in the case of clubs, upon expiry of the aforementioned final deadline and in the event of persistent default or failure to comply in full with the decision within the period stipulated, a transfer ban will be pronounced until the complete amount due is paid or the non-financial decision is complied with. A deduction of points or relegation to a lower division may also be ordered in addition to a transfer ban in the event of persistent failure, repeated offences or serious infringements or if no full transfer could be imposed or served for any reason.
d) in the case of associations, upon expiry of the aforementioned final deadline and in the event of persistent default or failure to comply in full with the decision within the period stipulated, additional disciplinary measures may be imposed;
e) in the case of natural persons, upon expiry of the aforementioned final deadline and in the event of persistent default or failure to comply in full with the decision within the period stipulated, a ban on any football-related activity for a specific period may be imposed. Other disciplinary measures may also be imposed.

2.
With regard to financial decisions passed by a body, a committee or an instance of FIFA, or CAS, disciplinary proceedings may only commence at the request of the creditor or any other affected party, who will have the right to be notified of the final outcome of the said disciplinary proceedings.

3.
If the sanctioned person disregards the final time limit, FIFA and/or the relevant association (in cases involving clubs or natural persons) shall implement the sanctions imposed. A transfer ban or a ban on taking part in any football-related activity may only be lifted before it has been fully served upon payment of the due amounts, with other disciplinary measures being reserved.

4.
The sporting successor of a non-compliant party shall also be considered a non-compliant party and thus subject to the obligations under this provision. Criteria to assess whether an entity is to be considered as the

sporting successor of another entity are, among others, its headquarters, name, legal form, team colours, players, shareholders or stakeholders or ownership and the category of competition concerned.

5.
Any financial or non-financial decision that has been pronounced against a club by a court of arbitration within the relevant association or national dispute resolution chamber (NDRC), both duly recognised by FIFA, shall be enforced by the association of the deciding body that has pronounced the decision in accordance with the principles established in this article and in compliance with the applicable disciplinary regulations.

6.
Any financial or non-financial decision that has been pronounced against a natural person by a court of arbitration within the relevant association or NDRC, both duly recognised by FIFA, shall be enforced by the association of the deciding body that has pronounced the decision or by the natural person's new association if the natural person has in the meantime registered (or otherwise signed a contract in the case of a coach) with a club affiliated to another association, in accordance with the principles established in this article and in compliance with the applicable disciplinary regulations.

16 Order and security at matches

1.
Host clubs and associations are responsible for order and security both in and around the stadium before, during and after matches. They are liable for incidents of any kind and may be subject to disciplinary measures and directives unless they can prove that they have not been negligent in any way in the organisation of the match. In particular, associations, clubs and licensed match agents who organise matches shall:

a) assess the degree of risk posed by the match and notify the FIFA bodies of those that are especially high-risk;
b) comply with and implement existing safety rules (FIFA regulations, national laws, international agreements) and take every safety precaution demanded by the circumstances in and around the stadium before, during and after the match and if incidents occur;
c) ensure the safety of the match officials and the players and officials of the visiting team during their stay;

d) keep local authorities informed and collaborate with them actively and effectively;
e) ensure that law and order are maintained in and around the stadiums and that matches are organised properly.

2.
All associations and clubs are liable for inappropriate behaviour on the part of one or more of their supporters as stated below and may be subject to disciplinary measures and directives even if they can prove the absence of any negligence in relation to the organisation of the match:
a) the invasion or attempted invasion of the field of play;
b) the throwing of objects;
c) the lighting of fireworks or any other objects;
d) the use of laser pointers or similar electronic devices;
e) the use of gestures, words, objects or any other means to transmit a message that is not appropriate for a sports event, particularly messages that are of a political, ideological, religious or offensive nature;
f) acts of damage;
g) causing a disturbance during national anthems;
h) any other lack of order or discipline observed in or around the stadium.

17 Doping

Doping is sanctioned in accordance with the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations and this Code.

18 Manipulation of football matches and competitions

1.
Anyone who directly or indirectly, by an act or an omission, unlawfully influences or manipulates the course, result or any other aspect of a match and/or competition or conspires or attempts to do so by any means shall be sanctioned with a minimum five-year ban on taking part in any football-related activity as well as a fine of at least CHF 100,000. In serious cases, a longer ban period, including a potential lifetime ban on taking part in any football-related activity, shall be imposed.

2.
If a player or official engages in behaviour described in paragraph 1, the club or association to which the player or official belongs may be sanctioned with the forfeiting of the match in question or may be declared ineligible to participate in a different competition, provided the integrity of the competition is protected. Additional disciplinary measures may be imposed.

3.
Persons bound by this Code must cooperate fully with FIFA at all times in its efforts to combat such behaviour and shall therefore immediately and voluntarily report to the secretariat of the Disciplinary Committee any approach in connection with activities and/or information directly or indirectly related to the possible manipulation of a football match or competition as described above. Any breach of this provision shall be sanctioned with a ban of at least two years on taking part in any football related activity and a fine of at least CHF 15,000.

4.
The Disciplinary Committee shall be competent to investigate and adjudicate all conduct on and off the field of play in connection with the manipulation of football matches and competitions.

Chapter 3. Other provisions

19 Duty to report

1.
Anyone subject to this Code shall immediately report to the secretariat of the Disciplinary Committee any violation of, or attempt to violate, this Code by any third party.

2.
Anyone subject to this Code making an unfounded or irresponsible accusation may be sanctioned.

20 Duty to collaborate

1.
The parties shall act in good faith during the whole proceedings.

2.
The parties shall collaborate to establish the facts and, in particular, comply with requests for information from the FIFA judicial bodies.

3.
At the request of the judicial body, persons subject to this Code shall help to establish and/or clarify the facts of a case or any possible breaches of this Code and, in particular, shall provide any evidence requested.

4.
If the parties are dilatory in responding, the chairperson of the judicial body may, after warning them, impose disciplinary measures on them. The same principle applies to persons subject to this Code and witnesses.

5.
If the parties fail to collaborate, especially if they ignore the stipulated time limits, the judicial body may nonetheless reach a decision on the case using the file in its possession.

21 Forgery and falsification

1.
Anyone who, in football-related activities, forges a document, falsifies an authentic document or uses a forged or falsified document will be sanctioned with a fine and a ban of at least six matches or for a specific period of no less than 12 months.

2.
An association or a club may be held liable for an act of forgery or falsification by one of its officials and/or players.

22 Forfeit

1.
If a player is fielded in a match despite being ineligible, the team to which the player belongs will be sanctioned by forfeiting the match and paying a minimum fine of CHF 6,000. The player may also be sanctioned.

2.
A team sanctioned with a forfeit is considered to have lost the match 3-0 in 11-a-side football, 5-0 in futsal or 10-0 in beach soccer. If the goal difference at the end of the match is less favourable to the team at fault, the result on the pitch is upheld.

3.
If ineligible players are fielded in a competition, the FIFA judicial bodies, taking into consideration the integrity of the competition concerned, may impose any disciplinary measures, including a forfeit, or declare the club or association ineligible to participate in a different competition.

4.
The Disciplinary Committee has also the capacity to act ex officio.

5.
Cautions issued in a match that is subsequently forfeited shall not be annulled.

Chapter 4. Implementation of disciplinary measures

23 Enforcement of sanctions

1.
The limitation period to enforce disciplinary measures is five years.

2.
The limitation period begins on the day on which the final decision comes into force.

24 Determining the disciplinary measure

1.
The judicial body determines the type and extent of the disciplinary measures to be imposed in accordance with the objective and subjective elements of the offence, taking into account both aggravating and mitigating circumstances.

2.
Disciplinary measures may be limited to a geographical area or to one or more specific categories of match or competition.

3.
When determining the disciplinary measure, the judicial body shall take into account all relevant factors of the case, including any assistance of and substantial cooperation by the offender in uncovering or establishing a breach of any FIFA rule, the circumstances and the degree of the offender's guilt and any other relevant circumstances.

4.
In exercising its discretionary powers, the relevant FIFA judicial body may scale down the disciplinary measure to be imposed or even dispense with it entirely.

25 Recidivism

1.
Recidivism occurs if another offence of a similar nature and gravity is committed after notification of the previous decision within:

a) one year of the previous offence if that offence was sanctioned with a suspension of up to two matches;
b) two years of the previous offence if that offence related to order and security;
c) ten years of the previous offence if that offence related to match manipulation or corruption;
d) three years of the previous offence in all other cases.

2.
Recidivism counts as an aggravating circumstance.

3.
Recidivism in doping matters is subject to the rules of the FIFA Anti Doping Regulations.

26 Suspension of implementation of disciplinary measures

1.
The judicial body may decide to fully or partially suspend the implementation of a disciplinary measure.

2.
By suspending the implementation of the sanction, the judicial body subjects the person sanctioned to a probationary period of one to four years.

3.
If the person benefiting from a suspended sanction commits another infringement of a similar nature and gravity during the probationary period, the suspension shall be revoked by the judicial body and the sanction enforced without prejudice to any additional sanction imposed for the new infringement.

4.
Anti-doping rule violations or disciplinary measures relating to match manipulation cannot be suspended.

TITLE III. ORGANISATION AND COMPETENCE

Chapter 1. General provisions

27 General rule

1.
The FIFA judicial bodies shall be competent to investigate, prosecute and sanction conduct within the scope of application of this Code.

2.
Confederations, associations and other sports organisations are responsible for investigating, prosecuting and sanctioning conduct in their respective jurisdictions. In particular, confederations shall have jurisdiction on disciplinary matters related to friendly matches and competitions between representative teams or clubs belonging to the same confederation, provided that the competition is not organised by FIFA.

3.
FIFA shall have jurisdiction on disciplinary matters related to matches and competitions organised by it, to friendly matches and competitions between representative teams or clubs belonging to different confederations or to matches involving invitational teams composed of players registered with clubs belonging to associations of different confederations.

4.
Each association has a duty to cooperate with other associations to forward and notify them of documents or to provide information related to and/or required for domestic disciplinary proceedings. If an association fails to cooperate in this way, it may lead to sanctions as provided under this Code.

5.
Confederations shall inform FIFA of the sanctions pronounced.

6.
The FIFA judicial bodies reserve the right to investigate, prosecute and sanction serious infringements within the scope of application of this Code that fall under the jurisdiction of confederations, associations or other sports organisations if deemed appropriate in a specific case and if the

confederation, association or other sports organisation fails to prosecute serious infringements within three months from the infringement becoming known to the Disciplinary Committee.

28 Composition of the FIFA judicial bodies

1.
In the context of this Code, the FIFA judicial bodies are:
a) the Disciplinary Committee;
b) the Appeal Committee.

2.
The FIFA judicial bodies shall consist of a chairperson, a deputy chairperson and an unspecified number of members.

3.
The Congress elects, upon the proposal of the Council, the chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and other members of the FIFA judicial bodies for a period of four years.

29 Independence

1.
The chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and other members of the FIFA judicial bodies shall fulfil the independence criteria as defined in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

2.
Members of the FIFA judicial bodies must decline to participate in any meeting concerning a matter where there are serious grounds for questioning their impartiality and/or if there is a conflict of interest.

3.
Members who decline to participate in a meeting on any of the above grounds shall notify the chairperson immediately.

4.
The chairperson shall decide on any claim of bias. If an objection is raised concerning the chairperson, the deputy chairperson or, in his absence, the longest-serving member present shall decide on such claim.

30 Meetings

1.
At the request of the chairperson, the deputy chairperson or, in his absence, the longest-serving member available, and depending on the seriousness of the potential infringement, the secretariat shall call the number of members deemed necessary to each meeting.

2.
A meeting may take place with a single judge.

3.
The chairperson, the deputy chairperson or, in their absence, the single judge, shall conduct the meetings and pass the decisions that this Code empowers him to take.

31 Confidentiality

1.
The members of the FIFA judicial bodies shall ensure that everything disclosed to them during the course of their duty remains confidential (including the facts of the case, the contents of the deliberations and decisions taken).

2.
The opening of proceedings as well as decisions already notified to the addressees may be made public by FIFA.

3.
Any person who is required to participate in or is subject to a disciplinary investigation or disciplinary proceedings must keep such information confidential at all times, unless the chairperson of the judicial body explicitly stipulates otherwise in writing. Any breach of such duty may be sanctioned.

4.
In the event of a breach of this article by a member of a judicial body, the relevant member shall be suspended from the Disciplinary Committee until the next FIFA Congress.

32 Secretariat

1.
The FIFA general secretariat provides the FIFA judicial bodies with a secretariat and the necessary support, infrastructure and staff at FIFA headquarters. The FIFA judicial bodies may be assisted by legal counsel or experts.

2.
The secretariat takes charge of the administrative work and writes the decisions of the meetings.

3.
The secretariat manages the case files. The decisions passed and the relevant files shall be kept for at least ten years.

4.
The secretariat keeps records of cautions, sendings-off and match suspensions, which are stored in FIFA's central data storage system. The secretariat of the Disciplinary Committee confirms them in writing to the association or club concerned or, in the case of final competitions, to the head of the delegation concerned (or the person(s) indicated by the latter for each competition). To ensure that the relevant records are complete, the confederations shall inform FIFA of all sanctions that have been pronounced during their own competitions that are likely to be carried over to a FIFA competition or future competitions organised by the confederations.

5.
The secretariat takes charge of the necessary investigation ex officio.

33 Exemption from liability

Except in the case of gross culpability, neither the members of the FIFA judicial bodies nor the secretariat may be held liable for any deeds or omissions relating to any disciplinary procedure.

34 Time limits

1.
Time limits to which the associations shall adhere commence the day after they have received the relevant document.

2.
Official holidays and non-working days are included in the calculation of time limits. Time limits are interrupted from 20 December to 5 January inclusive.

3.
Time limits to which persons other than the associations shall adhere commence on the day after receipt of the document by the association responsible for forwarding it, except when the document is also or solely sent to the person concerned or his legal representative. If the document was also or solely sent to the parties or their legal representatives, the time limit starts on the day after receipt of the document by such person.

4.
When a deadline expires on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday in the Swiss canton of Zurich, where FIFA´s headquarters are located, it is carried forward to the next working day.

5.
If a time limit is not observed, the defaulter loses the procedural right in question.

6.
Time limits laid down by this Code may not be extended.

35 Evidence, evaluation of evidence and standard of proof

1.
Any type of proof may be produced.

2.
The competent judicial body has absolute discretion regarding the evaluation of evidence.

3.
The standard of proof to be applied in FIFA disciplinary proceedings is the comfortable satisfaction of the competent judicial body.

36 Burden of proof

1.
The burden of proof regarding disciplinary infringements rests on the FIFA judicial bodies.

2.
Any party claiming a right on the basis of an alleged fact shall carry the burden of proof of this fact. During the proceedings, the party shall submit all relevant facts and evidence of which the party is aware at that time, or of which the party should have been aware by exercising due care.

3.
For anti-doping rule violations, the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations apply.

37 Witnesses

1.
Witnesses shall tell the absolute and whole truth and shall answer the questions put to them to the best of their knowledge and judgement.

2.
It is the responsibility of the parties to ensure the appearance of the witnesses requested by them and to pay all costs and expenses in connection with their appearance.

38 Anonymous participants in proceedings

1.
When a person's testimony in proceedings conducted in accordance with this Code could lead to threats on his person or put him or any person particularly close to him in physical danger, the chairperson of the competent judicial body or the deputy chairperson may order, inter alia, that:
a) the person not be identified in the presence of the parties;
b) the person not appear at the hearing;
c) the person's voice be distorted;
d) the person be questioned outside the hearing room;
e) the person be questioned in writing;
f) all or some of the information that could be used to identify the person be included only in a separate, confidential case file.

2.
If no other evidence is available to corroborate the testimony provided by the person concerned, such testimony may only be used in the context of imposing sanctions under this Code if:
a) the parties and their legal representatives have had the opportunity to pose questions to the person concerned in writing; and
b) the members of the judicial body have had the opportunity to interview the person concerned directly and in full awareness of his identity and to assess his identity and record in full.

3.
Disciplinary measures shall be imposed on anyone who reveals the identity of any person granted anonymity under this provision or any information that could be used to identify such person.

39 Identification of anonymous participants in proceedings

1.
To ensure their safety, persons granted anonymity shall be identified behind closed doors in the absence of the parties. This identification shall be conducted by the chairperson of the competent judicial body alone, the deputy chairperson and/or the members of the competent judicial body present and shall be recorded in minutes containing the relevant person's personal details.

2.
These minutes shall not be communicated to the parties.

3.
The parties shall receive a brief notice which:
a) confirms that the person concerned has been formally identified; and
b) contains no details that could be used to identify such person.

40 Match officials' reports

Facts contained in match officials' reports and in any additional reports or correspondence submitted by the match officials are presumed to be accurate. Proof of their inaccuracy may be provided.

41 Representation and assistance

1.
Subject to article 42 of this Code, the parties are free to have legal representation at their own cost, in which case a duly signed power of attorney must be submitted.

2.
If they are not required to appear personally, they may be represented.

42 Legal aid

1.
In order to guarantee their rights, individuals bound by this Code who have insufficient financial means may request legal aid from FIFA for the purpose of proceedings before the FIFA judicial bodies.

2.
Applicants for legal aid must submit reasoned requests and supporting documents.

3.
The secretariat establishes a list of pro bono counsel.

4.
According to each applicant's needs, and subject to prior written confirmation by FIFA, legal aid may be provided as follows:
a) The applicant may be released from having to pay the costs of proceedings.
b) Pro bono counsel may be selected by the applicant from the list provided by the secretariat.
c) The applicant's own reasonable travel and accommodation costs and those of witnesses and experts he calls to testify may be covered by FIFA, including the travel and accommodation costs of any pro bono counsel selected from the list provided by the secretariat.

5.
The chairperson of the Disciplinary Committee decides on requests for legal aid. Such decisions are final.

6.
Further conditions and requirements associated with legal aid and pro bono counsel may be communicated by circular letter.

43 Language used in proceedings

1.
The languages used in proceedings are the four official languages of FIFA (English, French, German and Spanish). The FIFA judicial bodies and the parties may choose to communicate in any of these languages.

2.
Decisions are passed in any of the four official languages.

3.
If the language used in a decision is not the mother tongue of the person concerned, the association to which the person belongs will be responsible for translating it.

44 Communication with the parties

1.
All of the parties shall be notified of the decision.

2.
Communications from the secretariat shall be sent to the email address specifically provided to the secretariat by the party concerned and/or via registered letter. Emails and registered letters are valid and binding means of communication and will be deemed sufficient to establish time limits and their observance.

3.
The parties and associations must ensure that their contact details (e.g. address, telephone number and email address) are valid and kept up to date at all times.

4.
Decisions and other documents intended for players, clubs and officials are addressed to the association concerned on condition that it forwards the documents to the parties concerned. In the event that the documents were not also or solely sent to the party concerned, these documents are considered to have been communicated properly to the ultimate addressee the day after receipt of the document by the respective

association. Failure by the association to comply with the aforementioned instruction may result in disciplinary proceedings in accordance with this Code.

45 Costs and expenses

1.
Costs and expenses shall be borne by the party that has been sanctioned, unless otherwise stipulated in this Code.

2.
The costs of proceedings before the Disciplinary Committee shall be borne by FIFA, except in protest cases, when they shall be borne by the defeated party.

3.
If no party is sanctioned, the costs and expenses shall be borne by FIFA. Should a party generate unnecessary costs on account of its conduct, costs may be imposed upon it, irrespective of the outcome of the proceedings.

4.
The judicial body that rules on the substance of the matter decides how costs and expenses shall be allocated and the relevant amounts are stipulated by the chairperson of the relevant judicial body. This decision is not subject to appeal.

5.
Each party shall bear its own costs, including the costs of its own witnesses, representatives, legal advisers, interpreters and counsel, subject to article 42.

46 Protests

1.
Associations and their clubs are entitled to lodge protests. Protests must reach the Disciplinary Committee in writing, indicating the relevant grounds, within 24 hours of the end of the match in question.

2.
The 24-hour time limit cannot be extended. For the sake of the smooth running of the competition, the corresponding competition regulations may shorten the protest deadline accordingly.

3.
The protest fee is CHF 1,000. It must be paid when the protest is lodged and is reimbursed only if the protest is admitted in full.

4.
A protest is admissible only if it is based on:
a) an ineligible player's participation in a match as a consequence of that player not fulfilling the conditions defined in the relevant FIFA regulations;
b) an unfit field of play, as long as the referee was informed as soon as the problem was reported or observed (whether in writing before the match, or orally by a team captain, in the presence of the captain of the opposing team, during the match);
c) an obvious error by the referee as defined in article 9 of this Code, in which case the protest may be directed only at the disciplinary consequences of the referee's obvious error.

47 Effects of decisions

1.
Decisions come into force as soon as they are notified.

2.
Cautions, sendings-off and automatic match suspensions have an immediate effect on subsequent matches even if the notification reaches the association, club or head of delegation concerned later.

48 Provisional measures

1.
The chairperson of the competent judicial body, or his nominee, is entitled to pronounce provisional measures where these are deemed necessary to ensure the proper administration of justice, to maintain sporting discipline

or to avoid irreparable harm, or for reasons of safety and security. He is not obliged to hear the parties.

2.
Provisional measures pronounced by the chairperson of the Disciplinary Committee or his nominee may be appealed against in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Code. However, the appeal must reach FIFA in writing and with grounds within three days of notification of the contested measure, without the condition of payment of any appeal fee. The chairperson of the Appeals Committee, or his nominee, decides on such appeals as a single judge. Such decisions are final.

3.
A provisional measure may apply for up to 90 days. The duration of any such measure may be deducted from the final disciplinary sanction. The chairperson of the competent judicial body, or his nominee, may exceptionally extend the validity of a provisional measure by up to 90 days.

49 Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS)

Decisions passed by the Disciplinary and Appeal Committees may be appealed against before CAS, subject to the provisions of this Code and articles 57 and 58 of the FIFA Statutes.

Chapter 2. Decision-making process

50 Convocation, rights of the parties, hearings, decisions, communications and confidentiality

1.
As a general rule, there are no oral statements and the FIFA judicial bodies decide on the basis of the file.

2.
At the motivated request of one of the parties or at the discretion of the chairperson, the deputy chairperson or the competent single judge, a hearing may be arranged to be held, to which all the parties shall be summoned.

3.
Unless this Code specifies otherwise, the parties are entitled to submit written statements, examine the case file and order copies of the case file before any decision is reached.

4.
Hearings are recorded and archived. Parties are not given access to recordings of hearings; however, if a party claims that procedural rules in its favour have been breached during a hearing, the chairperson of the competent judicial body, or his nominee, may allow that party to have access to the recording. Recordings are destroyed after five years.

5.
The FIFA judicial bodies may hold hearings and take decisions in the absence of one or all of the parties.

6.
If different proceedings are opened against the same association, club or individual, the competent judicial body may combine the cases and issue one comprehensive decision.

7.
Hearings of the FIFA judicial bodies are not open to the public, except in cases of anti-doping rule violations by individuals if duly requested by the defendant and approved by the chairperson of the relevant judicial body or his nominee. In cases of match manipulation, the relevant chairperson or his nominee will decide about a public hearing. The chairperson or his nominee decides at his own discretion if and under what conditions a public hearing may take place.

8.
At any time prior to the meeting set up to decide the case by the relevant judicial body, a party may accept responsibility and request the FIFA judicial bodies to impose a specific sanction. The FIFA judicial bodies may decide on the basis of such request or render a decision which it considers appropriate in the context of this Code.

9.
All communications concerning an association, club or individual (including notifications of proceedings against them and the issuing of the decisions taken by the FIFA judicial bodies) are addressed to the association or

club concerned, which must then, if applicable, inform the club or the individual in person. All such communications by FIFA or the FIFA judicial bodies take the form of emails sent by the secretariat.

10.
Written communications to FIFA by an association, club or individual shall take the form of email.

51 Decisions

1.
Decisions are passed by a single judge or by a simple majority of the members present. If votes are equal, the chairperson has the casting vote.

2.
The FIFA judicial bodies may take decisions via personal meetings, teleconference, videoconference or any other method.

3.
In principle, the FIFA judicial bodies issue the terms of decisions without grounds, and only these terms of the decision are notified to the parties, who are informed that they have ten days from that notification to request, in writing, a motivated decision. Failure to make such a request results in the decision becoming final and binding and the parties being deemed to have waived their right to lodge an appeal.

4.
If the motivated decision is requested within the time limit stipulated in paragraph 3 above, the time limit for lodging an appeal begins only on notification of the motivation. Only the parties to which a decision is addressed can request the motivation.

5.
Any appeal lodged before notification of the motivated decision is regarded exclusively as a request for motivation.

6.
Doping-related decisions are always issued with grounds.

7.
The FIFA secretariat publishes decisions issued by the FIFA judicial bodies. Where such a decision contains confidential information, FIFA may decide, ex officio or at the request of a party, to publish an anonymised or a redacted version.

8.
The request for a motivated decision does not affect the enforcement of the decision, which shall take effect as soon as it is notified, with the exception of orders to pay a sum of money.

9.
The competent judicial body may rectify any mistakes in calculation or any other obvious errors in the decision at any time.

Chapter 3. Disciplinary Committee

52 Commencement of proceedings

1.
Proceedings are opened by the secretariat of the Disciplinary Committee:
a) on the basis of match officials' reports;
b) where a protest has been lodged;
c) at the request of the FIFA Council;
d) at the request of the Ethics Committee;
e) on the basis of a report filed by FIFA TMS;
f) on the basis of article 15 of this Code;
g) on the basis of documents received from a public authority;
h) ex officio.

2.
Any person or body may report conduct that he or it considers incompatible with the regulations of FIFA to the FIFA judicial bodies. Such complaints shall be made in writing.

53 Jurisdiction

1.
The Disciplinary Committee is competent to sanction any breach of FIFA regulations which does not come under the jurisdiction of another body.

2.
The Disciplinary Committee is, in particular, responsible for:
a) sanctioning serious infringements which have escaped the match officials' attention;
b) rectifying obvious errors in the referee's disciplinary decisions;
c) extending the duration of a match suspension incurred automatically by a sending-off;
d) pronouncing additional sanctions.

54 Jurisdiction of the single judges of the Disciplinary Committee

1.
The chairman can rule alone as a single judge and may delegate his functions to another member of the Disciplinary Committee. In particular, the chairman or his nominee acting as a single judge may take the following decisions with respect to any of the following matters:
a) urgent or protest cases;
b) deciding whether disciplinary proceedings shall be initiated, suspended or terminated;
c) suspending a person for up to four matches or for up to three months;
d) pronouncing a fine of up to CHF 50,000;
e) ruling on extending a sanction;
f) settling disputes arising from objections to members of the Disciplinary Committee;
g) pronouncing, altering and annulling provisional measures;
h) cases involving matters under article 15 of this Code;
i) other infringements that are punishable with a fine only.

2.
The secretariat, under the guidance of the chairperson or the deputy chairperson, is responsible for assigning the relevant cases to single judges. The proceedings before a single judge shall be conducted in accordance with this Code.

3.
In matters reserved for the single judge, the chairperson of the Disciplinary Committee or his nominee may propose a sanction on the basis of the existing file before the disciplinary proceedings even commence. The party concerned may reject the proposed sanction and request the commencement of disciplinary proceedings within five days of notification of the proposed sanction, in the absence of which the sanction will become final and binding. Should disciplinary proceedings be opened, the Disciplinary Committee, which shall not contain the single judge proposing the sanction, will determine the appropriate disciplinary measure in accordance with this Code. The proposed sanction shall become null and void and shall not be taken into consideration by the Disciplinary Committee.

55 Closure of proceedings

Proceedings may be closed when:
a) the parties reach an agreement;
b) a party is under insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings according to the respective procedures provided for by the relevant national law;
c) a club is disaffiliated from an association;
d) the alleged violation has not been proven.

Chapter 4. Appeal Committee

56 Jurisdiction

1.
The Appeal Committee is competent to decide appeals against any of the Disciplinary Committee's decisions that FIFA regulations do not declare as final or referable to another body.

2.
The Appeal Committee is also competent to decide appeals against decisions of the Ethics Committee, as set out in the FIFA Code of Ethics.

3.
Any party intending to lodge an appeal must inform the Appeal Committee of its intention to appeal in writing within three days of notification of the grounds of the decision.

4.
Within five days of expiry of the time limit for the declaration of appeal, the appellant must file, in writing, the appeal brief. This must contain the appellant's requests, an account of the facts, evidence, a list of the proposed witnesses (with a brief summary of their expected testimony) and the appellant's conclusions. The appellant is not authorised to produce further written submissions or evidence after the deadline for filing the appeal brief.

5.
In urgent cases and during final competitions, the chairperson may shorten the deadline for the submission of the above-mentioned documents.

6.
The appeal fee is CHF 1,000, payable on submission of the appeal brief at the latest.

7.
The appeal is not admissible if any of the above-mentioned requirements have not been complied with.

57 Admissibility of appeals

1.
An appeal may be lodged with the Appeal Committee against any decision passed by the Disciplinary Committee, unless the disciplinary measure pronounced is:
a) a warning;
b) a reprimand;
c) a suspension of up to two matches or of up to two months (with the exception of doping-related decisions);
d) a fine of up to CHF 15,000 imposed on an association or a club or of up to CHF 7,500 in other cases;
e) decisions passed in compliance with article 15 of this Code.

2.
Only the motivated decision can be appealed against.

3.
If the Disciplinary Committee combines disciplinary measures, an appeal is admissible if at least one of the disciplinary measures imposed exceeds the above limits. In this case, the subsequent instance(s) will only be entitled to examine the sanctions that exceed the above limit.

58 Standing to appeal

1.
Anyone who has been a party to the proceedings before the Disciplinary Committee may lodge an appeal with the Appeal Committee, provided this party has a legally protected interest in filing the appeal.

2.
Associations and clubs may appeal against decisions sanctioning their players, officials or members.

59 Deliberations and decisions

1.
The Appeal Committee deliberates behind closed doors.

2.
Within the framework of the appeal proceedings, the Appeal Committee has full power to review the facts and the law.

3.
The decision by the Appeal Committee upholds, amends or overturns the contested decision. In the case of a fundamental mistrial, the Appeal Committee can overturn the contested decision and refer the case back to the Disciplinary Committee for reassessment.

4.
If the accused is the only party to have lodged an appeal, the sanction cannot be increased.

5.
If new disciplinary offences come to light while appeal proceedings are pending, they may be judged in the course of the same proceedings. In such a situation, the sanction can be increased.

60 Jurisdiction of the chairperson ruling alone

The chairperson (or in his absence, the deputy chairperson) of the Appeal Committee may take the following decisions alone:

a) in urgent or protest cases;
b) decide on an appeal against a decision to extend a sanction;
c) resolve disputes arising from objections to members of the Appeal Committee;
d) rule on appeals against provisional decisions passed by the chairperson of the Disciplinary Committee;
e) pronounce, alter and annul provisional measures;
f) in cases where the sanction imposed by the Disciplinary Committee is a fine of up to CHF 500,000 or a suspension from playing or carrying out a function for up to five matches or a period of time up to 12 months;
g) in cases where the appeal is clearly inadmissible; or
h) at the request of the parties.

61 Effects of appeal

1.
The appeal does not have a suspensive effect except with regard to orders to pay a sum of money.

2.
The chairperson, the deputy chairperson or, in his absence, the longest-serving member available, may, on receipt of a reasoned request, award a stay of execution.

TITLE IV. SPECIAL PROCEDURES

62 Expulsion and match suspension

1.
A player who has been sent off:
a) shall stay in the team dressing room or the doping control room, accompanied by a chaperone, until the names of the players selected for the doping test are communicated. The player may be allowed to sit in the stands, provided his integrity and security are safeguarded, he is not picked for doping control and is no longer wearing his football equipment;
b) is not entitled to attend the post-match press conference or any other media activity held in the stadium.

2.
An official who has been sent off or is serving a match suspension:
a) may be allowed to sit in the stands, but not in the immediate vicinity of the field of play, provided his security and integrity are safeguarded;
b) shall not enter the dressing room, tunnel or technical area, or communicate with or contact any person involved in the match – in particular, players or technical staff – by any means whatsoever;
c) is not entitled to attend the post-match press conference or any other media activity held in the stadium.

3.
A sending-off automatically incurs suspension from the subsequent match. The FIFA judicial bodies may impose additional match suspensions and other disciplinary measures.

4.
The automatic match suspension and any additional match suspension must be served, even if the sending-off is imposed in a match that is later abandoned, annulled, forfeited and/or replayed.

5.
If a match is abandoned, cancelled or forfeited (except for a violation of article 22), a suspension is only considered to have been served if the team to which the suspended player belongs is not responsible for the circumstances that led to the abandonment, cancellation or forfeit of the match.

6.
A match suspension is regarded as no longer pending if a match is retroactively forfeited because a player took part in a match despite being ineligible. This also applies to the match suspension imposed on the player who took part in the match despite being ineligible.

63 Carrying over cautions

1.
If a person receives a caution in two separate matches of the same FIFA competition, he is automatically suspended from the next match in that competition. Such suspensions must be served before any other suspension. The Disciplinary Committee may exceptionally depart from or amend this rule before the start of a particular competition. Any such decision reached by the Disciplinary Committee is final and binding.

2.
Cautions received during one competition are not carried over to another competition.

3.
They are, however, carried over from one round to the next in the same competition. The Disciplinary Committee may exceptionally depart from this rule before the start of a particular competition. This provision is subject to article 64 of this Code and to any derogating rules that FIFA may issue for a specific competition.

4.
If a person is guilty of a sending-off offence (direct red card), any other caution he has previously received in the same match is upheld.

64 Cancellation of cautions

1.
The Disciplinary Committee may, at its own discretion and on its own initiative or at the request of a confederation, cancel cautions that have not resulted in a sending-off by means of a decision not subject to appeal.

2.
In any case, the committee may do this only once in any competition.

65 Carrying over match suspensions

1.
As a general rule, every match suspension (of players and other persons) is carried over from one round to the next in the same competition.

2.
Match suspensions imposed in terms of matches in relation to a sending-off pronounced on a player outside of a competition (separate match[es]) or not served during the competition for which they were intended (elimination or the last match in the competition) are carried over as follows:

a) FIFA World Cup™ and FIFA Women's World Cup™: carried over to the representative team's next official match;
b) competitions subject to an age limit: carried over to the representative team's next official match in the same age group. Where the suspension cannot be served in the same age group, it shall be carried over to the next highest age category;
c) FIFA Confederations Cup: carried over to the representative team's next official match;
d) FIFA Club World Cup: carried over to the club's next official match;
e) Women's Olympic Football Tournament: carried over to the representative team's next official match;
f) Men's Olympic Football Tournament: for players who meet the age limit, carried over to the representative team's next official match in the same age group. Where the suspension cannot be served in the same age group, it shall be carried over to the next-highest age category. For players who do not meet the age limit, it shall be carried over to the representative team's next official match;
g) confederation competitions for representative teams: carried over to the representative team's next official match;
h) competitions in which teams have been chosen in accordance with certain criteria (cultural, geographical, historical, etc.): unless the regulations of these competitions specifically stipulate otherwise, the suspension is carried over to the representative team's next official match;
i) friendly matches: carried over to the representative team's next friendly match.

3.
If a representative team is hosting a final competition and is consequently not required to participate in qualifying matches to reach the final competition of this tournament and its next official match is in that final competition, any match suspension shall be carried over to the representative team's next friendly match.

4.
In no case may match suspensions resulting from several cautions issued to a player in different matches of the same competition be carried over to another competition.

5.
Officials of a club or an association shall serve a match suspension with any club or association of which the official is an official.

6.
Match suspensions that have to be carried over to another competition must be served by the person concerned, regardless of whether the status of that person has changed in the meantime – e.g. from player to official or vice versa.

66 Extending sanctions to have worldwide effect

1.
If the infringement is serious, in particular but not limited to discrimination, the manipulation of football matches and competitions, misconduct against match officials or forgery and falsification, the associations, confederations, and other organising sports bodies shall request the Disciplinary Committee to extend the sanctions they have imposed so as to have worldwide effect.

2.
Any doping-related legally binding sanction imposed by another national or international sports association, national anti-doping organisation or any other state body that complies with fundamental legal principles shall automatically be adopted by FIFA and, provided that the requirements described hereunder and in article 71 of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations are met, shall be automatically recognised by all confederations and associations.

3.
The request shall be submitted in writing and enclose a true copy of the decision. It shall show the name and address of the person who has been sanctioned and that of the club and the association concerned.

4.
If the Disciplinary Committee discovers that associations, confederations and other sports organisations have not requested a decision to be extended to have worldwide effect, a decision may still be passed ex officio.

5.
A worldwide extension will be approved if:
a) the person sanctioned has been cited properly;
b) he has had the opportunity to state his case (with the exception of provisional measures);
c) the decision has been communicated properly;
d) the decision is compatible with the regulations of FIFA;
e) extending the sanction does not conflict with public order or with accepted standards of behaviour.

6.
The chairperson of the Disciplinary Committee takes his decision, in principle, without deliberations or orally hearing any of the parties, using only the file.

7.
The chairperson may exceptionally decide to summon the parties concerned.

8.
The chairperson is restricted to ascertaining that the conditions of this article have been fulfilled. He may not review the substance of the decision.

9.
The chairperson shall either grant or refuse to grant the request to have the sanction extended.

10.
A sanction imposed by an association or a confederation has the same effect in each association of FIFA, in each confederation and in FIFA itself as if the sanction had been imposed by any one of them.

11.
If a decision that is not yet final in a legal sense is extended to have worldwide effect, any decision regarding extension shall follow the outcome of the association's or confederation's current decision.

67 Review

1.
A review may be requested before the competent judicial body after a legally binding decision has been passed if a party discovers facts or proof that would have resulted in a more favourable decision and that, even with due diligence, could not have been produced sooner.

2.
A request for review shall be made within ten days of discovering the reasons for review.

3.
The limitation period for submitting a request for review is one year after the decision has become final and binding.

TITLE V. FINAL PROVISIONS

68 Official languages

1.
This Code exists in the four official languages of FIFA (English, French, German and Spanish).

2.
In the event of any discrepancy between the four texts, the English version is authoritative.

69 Gender and number

Terms referring to natural persons are applicable to both genders. Any term in the singular applies to the plural and vice versa.

70 Specific disciplinary rules

Specific disciplinary rules may be introduced for the duration of a FIFA final competition. Such rules shall be communicated to the participating associations/clubs before the first match of the final competition at the latest.

71 Associations' disciplinary codes

1.
The associations are obliged to adapt their own disciplinary provisions to the general principles of this Code for the purpose of harmonising disciplinary measures. Article 62 paragraph 3 of this Code is considered mandatory in domestic competitions.

2.
Upon FIFA's request, the associations must provide FIFA with a copy of their updated regulations.

3.
All associations shall also ensure that no one is involved in the management of clubs or the association itself who is under prosecution for action unworthy of such a position or who has been convicted of a criminal offence in the past five years.

72 Adoption and enforcement

1.
This Code was adopted by the FIFA Council at its meeting in Paris on 3 June 2019 and comes into force on 15 July 2019.

2.
Disciplinary measures for failure to respect a final CAS decision rendered in the context of ordinary proceedings shall be imposed provided that the respective CAS procedure has started after the entry into force of this Code.

Paris, 3 June 2019

For the FIFA Council:

President:
Gianni Infantino

Secretary General:
Fatma Samoura

FIFA CODE OF ETHICS

2020 edition

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This Code of Ethics was adopted at the meeting of the FIFA Council of 25 June 2020, based on proposals from the Ethics Committee. It comes into force on 13 July 2020.

6 Preamble

FIFA bears a special responsibility to safeguard the integrity and reputation of football worldwide. FIFA is constantly striving to protect the image of football, and especially that of FIFA, from jeopardy or harm as a result of illegal, immoral or unethical methods and practices. In this connection, the following Code reflects the principles of the FIFA Code of Conduct, which defines the most important core values for behaviour and conduct within FIFA as well as with external parties. The conduct of persons bound by this Code shall reflect the fact that they support the principles and objectives of FIFA, the confederations, associations, leagues and clubs in every way and refrain from anything that could be harmful to these aims and objectives. They shall respect the significance of their allegiance to FIFA, the confederations, associations, leagues and clubs, and represent them and behave towards them honestly, worthily, respectably and with integrity. They shall further respect the core value of fair play in every aspect of their functions. They shall assume social and environmental responsibility.

For the purpose of this Code, the terms set out below are defined as follows:

1. **FIFA:** Fédération Internationale de Football Association.

2. **Official:** any board member (including the members of the Council), committee member, referee, assistant referee, coach, trainer or any other person responsible for technical, medical or administrative matters in FIFA, a confederation, a member association, a league or a club as well as all other persons obliged to comply with the FIFA Statutes (except players and intermediaries).

3. **Match agent:** a natural or legal person licensed by FIFA to arrange matches, in accordance with the pertinent FIFA regulations.

4. **Intermediary:** a natural or legal person who, for a fee or free of charge, represents players and/or clubs in negotiations with a view to concluding an employment contract or represents clubs in negotiations with a view to concluding a transfer agreement.

5. **Player:** any football player licensed by an association.

6. **Related party:** any party related to persons bound by the Code shall be considered a related party if they fulfil one or more of the following criteria:

   a) representative and employee;

   b) spouse and domestic partner;

   c) individual sharing the same household, regardless of the personal relationship;

   d) other family member with whom they have a close relationship within a third degree;

e) legal entity, partnership and any other fiduciary institution, if the person bound by this Code or the person receiving an undue advantage alternatively:

i) holds a management position within that entity, partnership or fiduciary institution;

ii) directly or indirectly controls the entity, partnership or fiduciary institution;

iii) is a beneficiary of the entity, partnership or fiduciary institution;

iv) performs services on behalf of such entity, partnership or fiduciary institution, regardless of the existence of a formal contract.

7. **FIFA events:** any event, including but not limited to FIFA Congress, Council or committee meetings, FIFA competitions, as well as any other event that is within FIFA's authority or organised by FIFA.

8. **Ethics Committee:** references to the Ethics Committee in this Code shall include the investigatory and/or adjudicatory chamber.

NB: Terms referring to natural persons are applicable to both genders.
Any term in the singular applies to the plural and vice-versa.
The definitions section in the FIFA Statutes shall also apply.

1 Scope of applicability

1.
This Code shall apply to any conduct, other than those specifically provided by other regulations and connected to the field of play that damages the integrity and reputation of football and in particular to illegal, immoral and unethical behaviour of the persons covered under art. 2 of this Code.

2.
The rules of conduct defined under part II, section 5 (arts 13 to 29) of the present Code shall be included within their respective applicable regulations by the confederations and member associations unless such rules of conduct are already included within their respective regulations currently in place.
The principles of the sanctioning system referred to under part II, section 5 (arts 13 to 29) of the present Code shall be used as a minimum requirement guidance by the confederations and member associations.

2 Persons covered

1.
This Code shall apply to all officials and players as well as match agents and intermediaries, under the conditions of art. 1 of the present Code.

2.
The Ethics Committee is entitled to investigate and judge the conduct of persons who were bound by this or another applicable Code at the time the relevant conduct occurred, regardless of whether the person remains bound by the Code at the time proceedings commence or any time thereafter.

3 Applicability in time

This Code applies to conduct whenever it occurred, including before the enactment of this Code. An individual may be sanctioned for a breach of this Code only if the relevant conduct contravened the Code applicable at the time it occurred. The sanction may not exceed the maximum sanction available under the then-applicable Code.

4 Scope of the Code, omissions, custom, doctrine and jurisprudence

1.
This Code governs every subject to which the text or the meaning of its provisions refers.

2.
If there are any omissions in this Code with respect to procedural rules, and in case of doubts regarding the interpretation of the Code, the Ethics Committee shall decide in accordance with FIFA custom.

3.
During all its operations, the Ethics Committee may draw on precedents and principles already established by sports doctrine and jurisprudence.

5 Division of the Ethics Committee, division of proceedings

1.
The Ethics Committee shall be composed of an investigatory chamber and an adjudicatory chamber.

2.
Ethics Committee proceedings shall be made up of an investigation and an adjudicatory process.

Section 1: Basis for sanctions

6 Basis for sanctions

1.
The Ethics Committee may pronounce the sanctions described in this Code, the FIFA Disciplinary Code and the FIFA Statutes.

2.
Unless otherwise specified, breaches of this Code shall be subject to the sanctions set forth in this Code, whether acts of commission or omissions, whether they have been committed deliberately or negligently, whether or not the breach constitutes an act or attempted act, and whether the parties acted as principal, accomplice or instigator.

Section 2: Disciplinary measures

7 Type of sanctions

1.
Breaches of this Code or any other FIFA rules and regulations by persons bound by this Code are punishable by one or more of the following sanctions:

a) warning;
b) reprimand;
c) compliance training;
d) return of awards;
e) fine;
f) social work;
g) match suspension;
h) ban from dressing rooms and/or substitutes' bench;
i) ban on entering a stadium;
j) ban on taking part in any football-related activity.

2.
The specifications in relation to each sanction in the FIFA Disciplinary Code shall also apply.

8 Suspension of sanctions

1.
Upon request from the relevant party, the adjudicatory chamber can decide to suspend the sanction provided for by art. 7(j) of the present Code. The probationary period shall consist of anything from one to five years.

2.
If the person benefiting from a suspended sanction commits any other breach of this Code during the probationary period, the suspension shall automatically be revoked and the original sanction fully applied and added to the sanction imposed for the new breach.

Section 3: Determining the sanction

9 General rules

1.
When imposing a sanction, the Ethics Committee shall take into account all relevant factors in the case, including the nature of the offence; the substantial interest in deterring similar misconduct; the offender's assistance to and cooperation with the Ethics Committee; the motive; the circumstances; the degree of the offender's guilt; the extent to which the offender accepts responsibility, and whether the person mitigated his guilt by returning the advantage received, where applicable.

2.
In case of mitigating circumstances, and if deemed appropriate taking into account all circumstances of the case, the Ethics Committee may go below the minimum sanction and/or decide to hand down alternative sanctions as provided under article 7, paragraph one.

3.
Unless this Code mentions otherwise, the Ethics Committee shall decide the scope and duration of any sanction.

4.
Sanctions may be limited to a geographical area or to one or more specific categories of match or competition.

5.
The Ethics Committee may recommend to the responsible FIFA body that it share information on a case with the appropriate public authorities.

10 Repeated breaches

Repeated breaches shall be considered aggravating circumstances, allowing the Ethics Committee to go beyond the maximum limit provided for a violation of the relevant rule, as specified in this Code.

11 Concurrent breaches

Where more than one breach has been committed, the sanction other than monetary sanctions shall be based on the most serious breach, and increased as appropriate, depending on the specific circumstances.

Section 4: Limitation period

12 Limitation period for prosecution

1.
As a general rule, breaches of the provisions of this Code may no longer be prosecuted after a lapse of five years.

2.
Offences relating to bribery and corruption (article 27), misappropriation and misuse of funds (article 28), and protection of physical and mental integrity (article 23) may no longer be prosecuted after a lapse of ten years.

3.
The limitation period, when applicable, shall be extended by half its length if a formal investigation is opened before its expiration.

4.
The limitation period, when applicable, shall be interrupted where criminal proceedings are formally opened against a person bound by this Code during such proceedings.

5.
In case of repeated breaches, the limitation period as described above shall start only after the last of the repeated breaches has ended.

Section 5: Rules of conduct
Subsection 1: Duties

13 General duties

1.
Persons bound by this Code shall be aware of the importance of their duties and concomitant obligations and responsibilities. In particular, persons bound by this Code shall fulfil and exercise their duties and responsibilities diligently, especially with regard to finance-related matters.

2.
Persons bound by this Code shall respect FIFA's regulatory framework to the extent applicable to them.

3.
Persons bound by this Code shall appreciate the impact their conduct may have on FIFA's reputation, and shall therefore behave in a dignified and ethical manner and act with complete credibility and integrity at all times.

4.
Persons bound by this Code must refrain from any activity or behaviour or any attempted activity or behaviour that might give rise to the appearance or suspicion of improper conduct as described in the sections that follow.

5.
Violation of this article shall be sanctioned with an appropriate fine of at least CHF 10,000 as well as a ban on taking part in any football-related activity for a maximum of two years.

14 Duty of neutrality

1.
In dealings with government institutions, national and international organisations, associations and groupings, persons bound by this Code shall,

in addition to observing the basic rules of art. 13, remain politically neutral, in accordance with the principles and objectives of FIFA, the confederations, associations, leagues and clubs, and generally act in a manner compatible with their function and integrity.

2.
Violation of this article shall be sanctioned with an appropriate fine of at least CHF 10,000 as well as a ban on taking part in any football-related activity for a maximum of two years.

15 Duty of loyalty

1.
Persons bound by this Code shall have a fiduciary duty to FIFA, the confederations, associations, leagues and clubs.

2.
Violation of this article shall be sanctioned with an appropriate fine of at least CHF 10,000 as well as a ban on taking part in any football-related activity for a maximum of two years.

16 Duty of confidentiality

1.
Depending on their function, information of a confidential nature divulged to persons bound by this Code while performing their duties shall be treated as confidential or secret by them, if the information is given with the understanding or communication of confidentiality and is consistent with FIFA principles.

2.
The obligation to respect confidentiality survives the termination of any relationship which makes a person subject to this Code.

3.
Violation of this article shall be sanctioned with an appropriate fine of at least CHF 10,000 as well as a ban on taking part in any football-related activity for a maximum of two years.

17 Duty to report

1.
Persons bound by this Code who become aware of any infringements of this Code shall inform, in writing, the secretariat and/or chairperson of the investigatory chamber of the Ethics Committee directly.

2.
Failure to report such infringements shall be sanctioned with an appropriate fine of at least CHF 10,000 as well as a ban on taking part in any football-related activity for a maximum of two years.

18 Duty to cooperate

1.
Persons bound by this Code shall assist and cooperate truthfully, fully and in good faith with the Ethics Committee at all times, regardless of whether they are involved in a particular matter as a party, as a witness, or in any other role. This requires, inter alia, full compliance with Ethics Committee requests, including without limitation requests to clarify facts; provide oral or written testimony; submit information, documents or other material; and disclose details regarding income and finances, if the Ethics Committee deems it to be necessary.

2.
Persons bound by this Code who are required to cooperate with the Ethics Committee in a specific case, regardless of whether they are involved as a party, as a witness, or in any other role, shall treat the information provided and their involvement strictly confidentially, unless otherwise instructed by the Ethics Committee.

3.
Persons bound by this Code shall not take any action actually or apparently intended to obstruct, evade, prevent, or otherwise interfere with any actual or potential Ethics Committee proceedings.

4.
In connection with any actual or potential Ethics Committee proceedings, persons bound by this Code shall not conceal any material fact; make any materially false or misleading statement or representation; or submit any incomplete, materially false or misleading information or other material.

5.
Persons bound by this Code shall not harass, intimidate, threaten or retaliate against someone for any reason related to that person's actual, potential or perceived assistance to or cooperation with the Ethics Committee.

6.
Violation of this article shall be sanctioned with an appropriate fine of at least CHF 10,000 as well as a ban on taking part in any football-related activity for a maximum of two years.

Subsection 2: Conflicts of interest, financial benefits and protection of personal rights

19 Conflicts of interest

1.
Persons bound by this Code shall not perform their duties (in particular, preparing or participating in the taking of a decision) in situations in which an existing or potential conflict of interest might affect such performance. A conflict of interest arises if a person bound by this Code has, or appears to have, secondary interests that could influence his ability to perform his duties with integrity in an independent and purposeful manner. Secondary interests include, but are not limited to, gaining any possible advantage for the persons bound by this Code themselves or related parties as defined in this Code.

2.
Before being elected, appointed or employed, persons bound by this Code shall disclose any relations and interests that could lead to situations of conflicts of interest in the context of their prospective activities.

3.
Persons bound by this Code shall not perform their duties (in particular preparing, or participating in, the taking of a decision) in situations in which there is a danger that a conflict of interest might affect such performance. Any such conflict shall be immediately disclosed and notified to the organisation for which the person bound by this Code performs his duties.

4.
Violation of this article shall be sanctioned with an appropriate fine of at least CHF 10,000 as well as a ban on taking part in any football-related activity for a maximum of two years. In serious cases and/or in the case of repetition, a ban on taking part in any football-related activity may be pronounced for a maximum of five years.

20 Offering and accepting gifts or other benefits

1.
Persons bound by this Code may only offer or accept gifts or other benefits to and from persons within or outside FIFA, or in conjunction with intermediaries or related parties as defined in this Code, where such gifts or benefits:

a) have symbolic or trivial value;

b) are not offered or accepted as a way of influencing persons bound by this Code to execute or omit an act that is related to their official activities or falls within their discretion;

c) are not offered or accepted in contravention of the duties of persons bound by this Code;

d) do not create any undue pecuniary or other advantage; and

e) do not create a conflict of interest.

Any gifts or other benefits not meeting all of these criteria are prohibited.

2.
If in doubt, gifts or other benefits shall not be accepted, given, offered, promised, received, requested or solicited. In all cases, persons bound by this Code shall not accept, give, offer, promise, receive, request or solicit from anyone within or outside FIFA, or in conjunction with intermediaries or related parties as defined in this Code, cash in any amount or form. If declining the gift or benefit would offend the giver on the grounds of cultural norms, persons bound by this Code may accept the gift or benefit on behalf of their respective organisation and shall report it and hand it over, where applicable, immediately thereafter to the competent body.

3.
Violation of this article shall be sanctioned with an appropriate fine of at least CHF 10,000 as well as a ban on taking part in any football-related activity for a maximum of two years. Any amount unduly received shall be included in the calculation of the fine. In addition to the fine, the gift or benefit unduly received should be returned, if applicable. In serious cases and/or in the case of repetition, a ban on taking part in any football-related activity may be pronounced for a maximum of five years.

21 Commission

1.
Unless covered by a genuine commercial agreement, persons bound by this Code shall not accept, give, offer, promise, receive, request or solicit commission for themselves or third parties for negotiating deals or conducting other business in connection with their duties.

2.
Violation of this article shall be sanctioned with an appropriate fine of at least CHF 10,000 as well as a ban on taking part in any football-related activity for a maximum of two years. Any amount unduly received shall be included in the calculation of the fine. In serious cases and/or in the case of repetition, a ban on taking part in any football-related activity may be pronounced for a maximum of five years.

22 Discrimination and defamation

1.
Persons bound by this Code shall not offend the dignity or integrity of a country, private person or group of people through contemptuous, discriminatory or denigratory words or actions on account of race, skin colour, ethnicity, nationality, social origin, gender, disability, language, religion, political opinion or any other opinion, wealth, birth or any other status, sexual orientation or any other reason.

2.
Persons bound by this Code are forbidden from making any public statements of a defamatory nature towards FIFA and/or towards any other person bound by this Code in the context of FIFA events.

3.
Violation of this article shall be sanctioned with an appropriate fine of at least CHF 10,000 as well as a ban on taking part in any football-related activity for a maximum of two years. In serious cases and/or in the case of repetition, a ban on taking part in any football-related activity may be pronounced for a maximum of five years.

23 Protection of physical and mental integrity

1.
Persons bound by this Code shall protect, respect and safeguard the integrity and personal dignity of others.

2.
Persons bound by this Code shall not use offensive gestures and language in order to insult someone in any way or to incite others to hatred or violence.

3.
Persons bound by this Code must refrain from all forms of physical or mental abuse, all forms of harassment, and all other hostile acts intended to isolate, ostracise or harm the dignity of a person.

4.
Threats, the promise of advantages, coercion and all forms of sexual abuse, harassment and exploitation are particularly prohibited.

5.
Violation of this article shall be sanctioned with an appropriate fine of at least CHF 10,000 as well as a ban on taking part in any football-related activity for a minimum of two years. In cases of sexual exploitation or abuse, or in serious cases and/or in the case of repetition, a ban on taking part in any football-related activity may be pronounced for a minimum of ten years.

Subsection 3: Forgery and falsification, abuse of position, betting and gambling

24 Forgery and falsification

1.
Persons bound by this Code are forbidden from forging a document, falsifying an authentic document or using a forged or falsified document.

2.
Violation of this article shall be sanctioned with an appropriate fine of at least CHF 10,000 as well as a ban on taking part in any football-related activity for a minimum of two years.

25 Abuse of position

1.
Persons bound by this Code shall not abuse their position in any way, especially to take advantage of their position for private aims or gains.

2.
Violation of this article shall be sanctioned with an appropriate fine of at least CHF 10,000 as well as a ban on taking part in any football-related activity for a minimum of two years. The sanction shall be increased accordingly where the person holds a high position in football, as well as in relation to the relevance and amount of the advantage received.

26 Involvement with betting, gambling or similar activities

1.
Persons bound by this Code shall be forbidden from participating in, either directly or indirectly, betting, gambling, lotteries or similar events or transactions related to football matches or competitions and/or any related football activities.

2.
Persons bound by this Code shall not have any interests, either directly or indirectly (through or in conjunction with third parties), in entities, companies, organisations, etc. that promote, broker, arrange or conduct betting,

gambling, lotteries or similar events or transactions connected with football matches and competitions. Interests include gaining any possible advantage for the persons bound by this Code themselves and/or related parties.

3.
Provided that the relevant conduct does not constitute another violation of this Code, violation of this article shall be sanctioned with an appropriate fine of at least CHF 100,000 and a ban on taking part in any football-related activity for a maximum of three years. Any amount unduly received shall be included in the calculation of the fine.

Subsection 4: Bribery and corruption, misappropriation and misuse of funds, and match manipulation

27 Bribery and corruption

1.
Persons bound by this Code shall not accept, give, offer, promise, receive, request or solicit any personal or undue pecuniary or other advantage in order to obtain or retain business or any other improper advantage to or from anyone within or outside FIFA. Such acts are prohibited regardless of whether carried out directly or indirectly through, or in conjunction with, third parties. In particular, persons bound by this Code shall not accept, give, offer, promise, receive, request or solicit any personal or undue pecuniary or other advantage for the execution or omission of an act that is related to their official activities and is contrary to their duties or falls within their discretion.

2.
Persons bound by this Code shall refrain from any activity or behaviour that might give rise to the appearance or suspicion of a breach of this article.

3.
Violation of this article shall be sanctioned with an appropriate fine of at least CHF 100,000 as well as a ban on taking part in any football-related activity for a minimum of five years. Any amount unduly received shall be included in the calculation of the fine. The sanction shall be increased accordingly where the person holds a high position in football, as well as in relation to the relevance and amount of the advantage received.

28 Misappropriation and misuse of funds

1.
Persons bound by this Code shall not misappropriate or misuse funds of FIFA, the confederations, associations, leagues or clubs, whether directly or indirectly through, or in conjunction with, third parties.

2.
Persons bound by this Code shall refrain from any activity or behaviour that might give rise to the appearance or suspicion of a breach of this article.

3.
Violation of this article shall be sanctioned with an appropriate fine of at least CHF 100,000 as well as a ban on taking part in any football-related activity for a minimum of five years. The amount of misappropriated funds shall be included in the calculation of the fine. The sanction shall be increased accordingly where the person holds a high position in football, as well as in relation to the relevance and amount of the funds concerned or of the advantage received.

29 Manipulation of football matches or competitions

1.
Persons bound by this Code are forbidden from being involved in the manipulation of football matches and competitions, and shall immediately report to the Ethics Committee any approach in connection with activities and/or information directly or indirectly related to the possible manipulation of a football match or competition.

2.
The competence to adjudicate on all conduct related to the manipulation of football matches or competitions, both on and off the field of play, remains reserved for the FIFA Disciplinary Committee

3.
The investigatory chamber shall transfer to the Disciplinary Committee any information obtained during its investigatory activity that might be related to conduct committed by any persons bound by this Code in violation of this article.

Section 1: Competence of the Ethics Committee

30 Competence of the Ethics Committee

1.
The Ethics Committee has the exclusive competence to investigate and judge the conduct of all persons bound by this Code where such conduct:

a) has been committed by an individual who was elected, appointed or assigned by FIFA to exercise a function;
b) directly concerns their FIFA-related duties or responsibilities; or
c) is related to the use of FIFA funds.

2.
Where such conduct affects a confederation, a single association or several associations from the same confederation and where said conduct is not directly related to FIFA matters, the Ethics Committee shall only be entitled to investigate and judge the case when said conduct has not been investigated and judged, and/or cannot be expected to be investigated and judged, by the relevant judicial bodies of the association or confederation concerned.
In particular, should no proper proceedings be taken at national and/or confederation level within three months as from when the matter became known to the Ethics Committee, the Ethics Committee shall be entitled to investigate and judge the respective matter.

Section 2: Common rules for the investigatory and adjudicatory chambers

31 Composition of the investigatory and adjudicatory chambers

The composition of the investigatory and the adjudicatory chambers shall be in accordance with the FIFA Statutes.

32 Deputising

If the chairperson of either chamber is prevented from acting (whether due to personal or factual circumstances), one of the deputy chairpersons shall replace him. In the event that the deputy chairpersons are also prevented from acting, a member of the relevant chamber, on the basis of seniority, shall act as chairperson.

33 Secretariats

1.
The general secretariat of FIFA shall provide both the investigatory and adjudicatory chambers with a secretariat with the necessary staff under the responsibility of the Director of the Secretariat to the Independent Committees. The secretariat of each chamber shall take care of the respective filing of the case files, which must be kept for at least ten years.

2.
The secretariat of the investigatory chamber, under the authority of the chairperson of the investigatory chamber or under the authority of the chief of investigation, shall take charge of the administrative and legal work related to proceedings and provide support to the investigatory chamber for the completion of its tasks; in particular, it shall draft the minutes, final reports and any other document required by the members of the investigatory chamber.

3.
The secretariat of the adjudicatory chamber, under the authority of the chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber, shall take charge of the administrative and legal work related to proceedings and provide support to the adjudicatory chamber for the completion of its tasks; in particular, it shall draft the minutes and any other document required by the chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber.

34 Independence

1.
The members of the Ethics Committee shall manage their investigations and proceedings and render their decisions entirely independently and shall avoid any third-party influence.

2.
The members of the Ethics Committee and their immediate family members shall not belong to any other judicial body within FIFA, to the FIFA Council or to any standing committee of FIFA.

3.
The members of the Ethics Committee shall not belong to any body or carry out any position with regard to FIFA, a confederation or a member association, other than being member of a judicial body at FIFA, confederation or national level.

35 Withdrawal

1.
A member of the Ethics Committee shall decline to participate in any investigation or adjudicatory proceedings concerning a matter where there are serious grounds for questioning his impartiality.

2.
The foregoing shall apply, in particular, in the following cases:

a) if the member in question has a direct interest in the outcome of the matter;

b) if the member has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party; or personal, first-hand knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts material to the proceedings; or has expressed an opinion, other than as part of the proceedings in question, concerning the outcome of the proceedings; or when the immediate family of the member is a party to the subject matter in controversy, is a party to the proceedings or has any other interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the proceedings and his impartiality;

c) if the member has the same nationality as the party implicated;

d) if the member has already dealt with the case in a different function other than his function as a member of the Ethics Committee.

3.
Members who decline to participate shall notify the chairperson immediately.

4.
An objection against a member of the Ethics Committee believed to be biased must be submitted within five days following the identification of the grounds for non-participation, failing which, such objection shall be deemed waived. The claim must cite the grounds and, if possible, be substantiated.

5.
The chairperson of the relevant chamber shall decide whether any such claim is valid if the member in question has not declined to participate of his own accord. If the objection is against the chairperson, the chairperson or the deputy chairperson of the FIFA Appeal Committee shall decide.

36 Confidentiality

1.
The members of the Ethics Committee and the members of the secretariats shall ensure that everything disclosed to them during the course of their duty remains confidential, in particular, deliberations and private personal data in compliance with the FIFA Data Protection Regulations.

2.
Notwithstanding par. 1 above, the investigatory chamber or the adjudicatory chamber may, if deemed necessary and in an appropriate form, inform the public about or confirm ongoing or closed proceedings, and rectify information that is wrong or rumours. Any release of such information shall respect the presumption of innocence and the personality rights of those concerned.

3.
The investigatory chamber or the adjudicatory chamber may, in an appropriate form and/or via the website FIFA.com, inform the public about the reasons for any decision and/or the closure of any investigation. In particular, the chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber may decide to publish the decision taken, partly or in full, provided that the names mentioned in the decision (other than the ones related to the party) and any other information deemed sensitive by the chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber, are duly anonymised.

4.
In the event of a breach of this article by a member of the Ethics Committee, the relevant member shall be suspended by a decision taken by the majority of the other members of the respective chamber until the next FIFA Congress.

Section 1: Procedural rules
Subsection 1: General rules

37 Parties

Only the accused are deemed to be parties.

38 Representation

1.
During any dealings with the Ethics Committee, parties and other persons bound by this Code may have legal representation at their own cost and expense.

2.
The parties and other persons bound by this Code are free to choose their own legal counsel or representation.

3.
The Ethics Committee may request that the representatives of parties and other persons bound by this Code submit a duly signed power of attorney.

4.
The Ethics Committee can limit the number of legal representatives of a party if deemed excessive.

38bis Legal aid

1.
In order to guarantee their rights, individuals bound by this Code and with insufficient financial means may request legal aid from FIFA for the purpose of proceedings before the Ethics Committee.

2.
Applicants for legal aid must submit reasoned requests and supporting documents.

3.
The secretariat establishes a list of pro bono counsel.

4.
According to each applicant's needs, and subject to prior written confirmation by FIFA, legal aid may be provided as follows:

a) The applicant may be released from having to pay the costs of proceedings.

b) Pro bono counsel may be selected by the applicant from the list established by the secretariat.

c) The applicant's own reasonable travel and accommodation costs and those of witnesses and experts he calls to testify may be covered by FIFA, including the travel and accommodation costs of any pro bono counsel selected from the list established by the secretariat.

5.
The chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber of the Ethics Committee decides on requests for legal aid. Such decisions are final.

6.
Further conditions and requirements associated with legal aid and pro bono counsel may be communicated by circular letter.

39 Failure to cooperate

1.
If the parties or other persons bound by this Code fail to cooperate in any manner or are dilatory in responding to any request from the Ethics Committee, the chairperson of the appropriate chamber issuing the request may, after warning them, charge them with a violation of art. 18 of the present Code.

2.
To the extent the parties fail to cooperate, the investigatory chamber, in preparing a final report based on the file in its possession, and the adjudicatory chamber, in reaching a decision based on the file in its possession, may take into account that behaviour and add the failure to cooperate as an additional charge for violation of art. 18 of the present Code.

40 Languages used in proceedings

1.
The languages used in proceedings shall be the four official languages of FIFA (English, French, German and Spanish). The Ethics Committee and parties may choose any of these languages.

2.
FIFA may, if necessary, use the services of an interpreter.

3.
Decisions shall be taken in the language used during the relevant proceedings. Efforts will be made to use the parties' language, wherever possible.

41 Notification of decisions and other documents

1.
Decisions and other documents shall be communicated and notified by email, and may be followed by registered letter.

2.
All of the parties shall be notified of the decisions.

3.
Decisions and other documents intended for persons bound by this Code may be addressed to the person directly and/or to the association concerned on condition that it forwards the documents to the intended recipient. In the event that the documents were not also or solely sent to the party concerned, these documents shall be considered to have been communicated properly to the ultimate addressee four days after communication of the documents to the association.

4
Notification of a decision shall be effected by publication on the FIFA webpage where:

a) the whereabouts of the party are unknown and cannot be ascertained despite making reasonable enquiries;

b) service is impossible or would lead to exceptional inconvenience; or

c) a party has not provided a means of contact despite being instructed to do so.

5.
Notification via the FIFA webpage is deemed accomplished on the day of publication.

42 Effect of decisions

1.
Decisions passed by the Ethics Committee shall come into force as soon as they are communicated.

2.
The Ethics Committee may rectify any obvious errors at any time.

Subsection 2: Proof

43 Various types of proof

1.
Any type of proof may be produced.

2.
Types of proof include, in particular:

a) documents;
b) reports from officials;
c) declarations from the parties;
d) declarations from witnesses;
e) audio and video recordings;
f) expert opinions;
g) all other proof that is relevant to the case.

3.
During the investigation, where oral testimony is given, such testimony may be given in person, by telephone or via video.

44 Anonymous participants in proceedings

1.
When a person's testimony in ethics proceedings conducted in accordance with this Code could lead to threats to his person or put him or any person particularly close to him in physical danger, the chairperson of the competent chamber or his deputy may order, inter alia, that:

a) the person not be identified in the presence of the parties;
b) the person not appear at the hearing;
c) the person's voice be distorted;
d) the person be questioned outside the hearing room;
e) the person be questioned in writing through the chairperson of the competent chamber or his deputy;
f) all or some of the information that could be used to identify the person be included only in a separate, confidential case file.

2.
If no other evidence is available to corroborate the testimony provided by the person concerned, such testimony may only be used in the context of imposing sanctions under this Code if:

a) the parties as well as their legal representatives had the opportunity to pose questions to the person concerned at least in writing; and
b) the members of the judicial body had the opportunity to interview the person concerned directly and in full awareness of his identity and to assess his identity and record in full.

3.
Disciplinary measures shall be imposed on anyone who reveals the identity of any person granted anonymity under this provision or any information that could be used to identify such person.

45 Identification of anonymous participants in proceedings

1.
To ensure their safety, persons granted anonymity under art. 44 shall be identified behind closed doors in the absence of the parties. This identification

shall be conducted by the chairperson of the competent chamber alone, his deputy or all the members of the competent chamber together, and shall be recorded in minutes containing the relevant person's personal details.

2.
These minutes shall not be communicated to the parties.

3.
The parties shall receive a brief notice which:

a) confirms that the person concerned has been formally identified; and
b) contains no details that could be used to identify such person.

46 Inadmissible evidence

Proof that has been obtained by means or ways involving violations of human dignity or that obviously does not serve to establish relevant facts shall be rejected.

47 Evaluation of proof

The Ethics Committee shall have absolute discretion regarding proof.

48 Standard of proof

The members of the Ethics Committee shall judge and decide on the basis of their comfortable satisfaction.

49 Burden of proof

The burden of proof regarding breaches of provisions of the Code rests on the Ethics Committee.

Subsection 3: Time limits

50 Beginning and end of time limit

1.
Time limits notified directly to the party or to a representative appointed by the party shall commence the day after receipt of the notification.

2.
Where a document is sent to a person through the respective member association and is not also sent to the person concerned or his legal representative, the time limit shall commence four days after receipt of the document by the association responsible for forwarding it. Where the document was also sent to the person concerned or his legal representative, the time limit shall commence on the day after receipt of the document in question.

3.
If the last day of the time limit coincides with a public holiday in the place of domicile of the person required to comply with the document by a certain deadline, the time limit shall expire on the next working day.

51 Compliance

1.
The time limit has been met only if the action required has been carried out before expiry of the time limit.

2.
The document must be submitted by email, to the email address indicated in the correspondence sent from the respective secretariat, to the relevant body no later than midnight on the last day of the time limit.

3.
Costs and fees payable are considered to have been paid in time if the payment has irreversibly been made to FIFA's account by midnight on the last day of the time limit.

52 Extension

1.
Time limits set forth in this Code may not be extended.

2.
Time limits set by the Ethics Committee may be extended upon reasoned request. A time limit may only be extended for a second time in exceptional circumstances.

3.
If an extension of the time limit is refused, two extra days may be granted. In emergencies, the refusal to grant the extension may be announced orally.

Subsection 4: Suspension of proceedings

53 Suspension or continuation of proceedings

1.
In the event that a person bound by this Code ceases to serve in his function during proceedings, the Ethics Committee shall remain competent to continue investigatory proceedings and/or render a decision.

2.
In the event that a person bound by this Code ceases to serve in his function, the investigatory chamber may initiate and conduct the investigation, create a final report and hand it over to the adjudicatory chamber. The adjudicatory chamber may suspend the proceedings or take a decision as to the substance and impose appropriate sanctions.

Subsection 5: Procedural costs

54 Procedural costs

The procedural costs are made up of the Ethics Committee's costs and expenses incurred in connection with the investigation and adjudicatory proceedings.

55 Procedural costs in case of closure of proceedings or acquittal

1.
Except as otherwise provided herein, in the event of closure of proceedings or acquittal, the procedural costs shall be borne by FIFA.

2.
A party may be ordered to pay the procedural costs in part or in full in the event of closure of proceedings or acquittal if he culpably caused the proceedings to be initiated or hindered the conduct of the proceedings.

56 Procedural costs if sanctions are imposed

1.
Procedural costs shall be borne by the party that has been sanctioned.

2.
If more than one party is sanctioned, the procedural costs shall be assessed proportionally in accordance with the degree of guilt of the parties.

3.
Part of the procedural costs, in particular the costs of the investigation proceedings, may be borne by FIFA, as appropriate in respect of the imposition of sanctions.

4.
The procedural costs may be reduced or waived in exceptional circumstances, in particular taking into account the party's financial circumstances.

57 Procedural compensation

No procedural compensation shall be awarded in proceedings conducted by the Ethics Committee.

Section 2: Investigation proceedings
Subsection 1: Preliminary proceedings

58 Right to submit complaints

1.
Any person may file a complaint regarding potential breaches of this Code with the secretariat of the investigatory chamber. Complaints must be submitted in writing, including available evidence. The secretariat shall inform the chairperson of the investigatory chamber of the complaints and act upon his instructions.

2.
There is no entitlement for proceedings to be opened following submission of a complaint.

3.
Any person bound by this Code who lodges a complaint against a person whom he knows to be innocent or in any other way takes malicious steps related to the initiation of proceedings under this Code shall be sanctioned with an appropriate fine of at least CHF 10,000 as well as a ban on taking part in any football-related activity for a minimum of two years.

59 Preliminary investigations

1.
Upon the instruction of the chairperson of the investigatory chamber, the secretariat of the investigatory chamber shall carry out an initial evaluation of the documents submitted with the complaint.

2.
The secretariat of the investigatory chamber may initiate preliminary investigations into a potential breach of this Code based on a filed complaint and shall act upon the instructions of the chairperson of the investigatory chamber. This shall include, in particular, collecting written information, requesting documents and obtaining witness statements.

3.
The chairperson of the investigatory chamber may initiate preliminary investigations at his own discretion and at any time.

60 Opening of investigation proceedings

1.
If the preliminary investigation is found to establish a prima facie case, the chairperson of the investigatory chamber shall open investigation proceedings. The chamber shall examine aggravating and mitigating circumstances equally.

2.
The parties shall be notified of the opening of investigation proceedings and the possible rule violation. Limited exceptions to this rule may be made for safety and security reasons or if such disclosure would interfere with the conduct of the investigation.

3.
The chairperson of the investigatory chamber shall report to the investigatory chamber regularly on non-opened cases.

Subsection 2: Initiation and conduct of investigation proceedings

61 Initiation of investigation

1.
The chairperson of the investigatory chamber shall decide on the initiation of investigation proceedings.

2.
Grounds do not need to be given for the initiation of investigation proceedings and the decision may not be contested.

62 Duties and competences of the investigatory chamber

1.
The investigatory chamber may investigate potential breaches of provisions of this Code on its own initiative or based on complaints at its full and independent discretion.

2.
If the investigatory chamber deems that there is no prima facie case, it shall not open any investigation proceedings and it shall close the case. In addition to the internal closure of the proceedings, the investigatory chamber may (i) send a closing letter to the interested party reminding him of his duties, and/or (ii) send a closing letter to the interested party informing him that no breaches of the Code have been found. The investigatory chamber may communicate in this respect where deemed relevant.

3.
Once the investigation has been completed, the investigatory chamber shall prepare a final report on the investigation proceedings stating the relevant rules that have been breached for which they require a judgment by the adjudicatory chamber. The report, together with the related investigation files, shall be forwarded to the adjudicatory chamber. Should a hearing be conducted, one or more members of the investigatory chamber may present the case before the adjudicatory chamber.

4.
If proceedings have been closed, the investigatory chamber may reopen the investigation if new facts or evidence come to light that suggest a potential breach.

5.
As part of the investigatory process, the investigatory chamber may also investigate breaches of provisions of the FIFA Disciplinary Code which concern immoral or unethical conduct.

63 Conduct of proceedings

The chairperson of the investigatory chamber may lead the investigation proceedings himself as the chief of the investigation or may assign this role formally to the deputy chairperson or a member of the investigatory chamber. This person shall be designated the chief of the investigation.

64 Competences of the chief of the investigation

1.
With the assistance of the secretariat, the chief of the investigation shall investigate by means of written enquiries and written or oral questioning of the parties and witnesses. He may also undertake any further investigative measures relevant to the case; in particular, he may verify the authenticity of documents relevant to the investigation by procuring affidavits.

2.
If the chairperson of the investigatory chamber is acting as the chief of the investigation, he may ask another member of the investigatory chamber to assist him. In cases where the chairperson is not acting as the chief of the investigation, the chief of the investigation may ask the chairperson of the investigatory chamber to assign additional members of the investigatory chamber to conduct the investigation alongside him. The chairperson may, where that is the case, also assign additional members at his own discretion.

3.
If the chairperson is acting as the chief of the investigation, he may, in complex cases, engage third parties – under the leadership of the chief of the investigation – with investigative duties. The enquiries to be made by such third parties must be clearly defined. Where the chairperson is not acting as the chief of the investigation, the chief of investigation may submit the respective request to the chairperson.

4.
If the parties and the other persons bound by this Code fail to cooperate in establishing the facts of the case, the chief of the investigation may request the chairperson of the investigatory chamber to impose a warning, and in case of recurrence, to impose disciplinary measures, including a ban on taking part in any football-related activity of up to 90 days. If the chairperson is acting as the chief of the investigation, the deputy chairperson shall decide.

Subsection 3: Conclusion of investigation proceedings

65 Conclusion of investigation proceedings

If the chief of the investigation considers the investigation to be adequate, he shall inform the parties that the investigation proceedings have been concluded, and shall forward the final report together with the investigation files to the adjudicatory chamber.

66 Final report

1.
The final report shall contain all the relevant facts and relevant evidence gathered and mention the possible rule violation.

2.
The final report shall be signed by the chairperson of the investigatory chamber. If the chairperson did not act as the chief of investigation, the chief of investigation shall also sign the final report.

67 Plea bargain (application of a sanction by mutual consent)

1.
At any time during the investigation, but at the latest when the case is about to be decided by the adjudicatory chamber or before the hearing as provided for by art. 74 of the present Code, the parties may enter into an agreement with the chairperson of the investigatory chamber for the application of a sanction by mutual consent.

2.
Should the chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber consider that the agreement complies with this Code and the sanction settled is correctly applied, the agreement becomes immediately effective and the settled sanction becomes final and binding, and is not subject to any further appeal.

3.
Should any monetary sanction provided by the plea agreement not be fully executed by the party concerned within 15 days of the date of the decision, the agreement is automatically revoked.

4.
Should any compliance training and/or social work provided by the plea agreement not be fully executed by the party concerned within the terms established within the agreement, the agreement is automatically revoked.

5.
Whenever the plea agreement is revoked, the adjudicatory chamber shall decide the case within the 60 days that follow on the basis of the file, and no further plea agreement will be allowed between the parties concerned and the chairperson of the investigatory chamber.

6.
No plea agreement shall be allowed concerning sanctions related to infringements of bribery and corruption, misappropriation and misuse of funds, and manipulation of football matches or competitions.

Section 3: Adjudicatory proceedings

Subsection 1: Initiation and conduct of proceedings

68 Duties and competences of the adjudicatory chamber

1.
The chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber shall examine the final report and investigation files with the assistance of the secretariat.

2.
If the chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber deems that there is insufficient evidence to proceed, he may close the case and shall inform the party accordingly.

3.
If the chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber deems that the matter should be adjudicated, he shall proceed with the adjudicatory proceedings and request that the secretariat send a copy of the final report and investigation files to the parties concerned.

69 Adjudicatory proceedings

1.
The chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber shall inform all the parties concerned that the case shall be decided either on the basis of the report of the investigatory chamber together with the investigation files or – upon the request of any party concerned – of a hearing to be scheduled.

2.
If there is no request for a hearing, the chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber shall inform the parties of the proceedings and the investigatory chamber that the case shall be decided on the basis of the existing documents and submissions and shall establish a final deadline to file their respective final requests.

3.
Should a hearing be held, the secretariat of the adjudicatory chamber shall inform all the parties concerned and shall forward to them a procedural order, with the rules of the hearing, established by the chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber.

4.
All the parties in the proceedings and their representatives, subject to art. 38 par. 4, as well as the representatives of the investigatory chamber are entitled to attend the hearing to discuss and submit orally their respective requests.

5.
As part of the adjudicatory process, the adjudicatory chamber may also rule on breaches of provisions of the FIFA Disciplinary Code which concern immoral or unethical conduct.

70 Jurisdiction of the chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber ruling alone

1.
The chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber may take decisions alone in cases related to breaches sanctioned only with monetary sanctions or when the sanction to be imposed is a warning, reprimand or compliance training.

2.
The chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber is also responsible for ratifying the plea agreement entered into between the parties and the investigatory chamber, where applicable.

71 Right to be heard

Before the adjudicatory chamber issues any final decision, the parties are entitled to submit their position, to present evidence and to inspect evidence to be considered by the adjudicatory chamber in reaching its decision. These rights may be restricted in exceptional circumstances, such as when confidential matters need to be safeguarded, witnesses need to be protected or if it is required to establish the elements of the proceedings.

72 Rejection of motions for the admission of evidence

1.
In accordance with arts 46 and 47 and other relevant provisions of the Code, the chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber may reject the substantiated motions for the admission of evidence submitted by the parties.

2.
The parties shall be informed if their motion has been rejected with a brief outline of the grounds of the decision. The rejection may not be contested.

Subsection 2: Composition, hearings

73 Composition of the panel

1.
The chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber shall decide the composition and number of members in the panel and shall provide them with the relevant files. The parties shall be informed of the composition of the panel.

2.
Without prejudice to art. 70, the panel's decisions shall be deemed to be legally valid if at least three members are present.

74 Hearings, principles

1.
Hearings shall be conducted behind closed doors and in the presence in situ of the requesting party.

2.
Hearings of the adjudicatory chamber are not open to the public, except in cases when it has been duly requested by the defendant. The chairperson or his nominee decides, at his own discretion, under what conditions a public hearing may take place.

3.
Misconduct by the party that took place after the submission of the final report may be addressed by the investigatory chamber during its closing statement. In this sense, the investigatory chamber may present the relevant facts and evidence, mention the possible rule violation and submit a recommendation to the adjudicatory chamber on the appropriate measures. The party shall have the right to respond to these new charges during the hearing. In the absence of a hearing, the investigatory chamber may submit its recommendation within two days after the party´s position, who will have then the right to reply in written form in compliance with the deadline granted by the adjudicatory chamber.

4.
If there is no hearing, the chairperson shall schedule the deliberations and decide on the number of members and the composition of the panel. The parties shall be informed to this effect.

75 Hearings, procedure

1.
The chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber shall conduct the hearing in whatever manner he deems appropriate, provided it is consistent with the Code.

2.
It is the responsibility of the parties to ensure the appearance of the witnesses requested by them and to pay all costs and expenses associated with the parties' and the witnesses' appearance.

3.
Witnesses called by the parties and/or by the investigatory chamber need to appear in person.

4.
Wherever possible, the hearing shall proceed according to the following sequence:

a) testimony of any witnesses called by the accused and approved by the adjudicatory chamber;
b) testimony of any witnesses called by the investigatory chamber and approved by the adjudicatory chamber;
c) testimony of any witnesses called by the adjudicatory chamber;
d) closing statement by the investigatory chamber;
e) closing statement by a legal representative, if any, of the accused;
f) rebuttal statement by the investigatory chamber and the parties, if applicable;
g) final opportunity for the accused to speak.

5.
Exceptionally, and whenever travel and/or gatherings are restricted and/or not recommended for public safety or health reasons, the chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber (or the deputy/acting chairperson in the respective proceedings) may decide to organise a hearing by means of video-conference.

Subsection 3: Deliberations, decisions

76 Deliberations

1.
After the hearing, the adjudicatory chamber shall withdraw to deliberate on its decision in private.

2.
If circumstances permit, the deliberations and decision-taking may be conducted via telephone conference, video conference or any other similar method.

3.
Deliberations shall be conducted without interruption, unless there are exceptional circumstances.

4.
The chairperson shall decide in which order the various questions will be submitted for deliberation.

5.
The adjudicatory chamber is not bound by the legal assessment of the facts submitted by the investigatory chamber. In particular, the adjudicatory chamber may extend or limit the rule violations pointed out by the investigatory chamber.

6.
The members present shall express their opinions in the order set out by the chairperson, who always speaks last.

7.
A member of the secretariat shall be present during the deliberations.

77 Taking the decision

1.
Decisions shall be taken by the majority of the members present.

2.
Every member present shall vote.

3.
In the event of a tied vote, the chairperson shall have the casting vote.

78 Grounds of decision

1.
The adjudicatory chamber shall communicate its decision in full, written form.

2.
In case of urgency, or under any other special circumstances, the adjudicatory chamber may notify only the terms of the decision to the party, which become immediately applicable. The full, written decision shall then be notified within the next 60 days.

79 Form and content of the decision

1.
The decision shall contain:

a) the composition of the panel;
b) the names of the parties;
c) the date of the decision;
d) a summary of the facts;
e) the grounds of the decision;
f) the provisions on which the decision was based;
g) the terms of the decision;
h) notice of the channels for appeal.

2.
The decision shall be signed by the chairperson and transmitted by the secretariat.

80 Enforcement of decisions

It is the responsibility of the member associations, as well as of the relevant football officials, to make sure that the decisions taken and notified by the Ethics Committee are properly implemented, as required by the FIFA Statutes.

Section 4: Appeal and review

81 Appeal Committee

1.
An appeal may be lodged by the party concerned, having a legally protected interest justifying amendment or cancellation of the decision, to the Appeal Committee against any decision taken by the Disciplinary Committee which relates to infringements to art. 29 of the present Code.

2.
Further provisions relating to lodging an appeal and proceedings before the Appeal Committee are set out in the FIFA Disciplinary Code (cf. art. 125 ff.).

82 Court of Arbitration for Sport

1.
Decisions taken by the adjudicatory chamber are final, subject to appeals lodged with the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in accordance with the relevant provisions of the FIFA Statutes.

2.
The aforementioned decisions may also be appealed at CAS by the chief of the investigation.

83 Review

1.
The investigatory chamber of the Ethics Committee may reopen a case that has been closed following a legally binding decision if a party discovers significant new facts or proof that, despite the investigation, could not have been produced sooner and would have resulted in a more favourable decision. In case of such reopening, the provisions regarding investigation proceedings shall apply.

2.
A request for review shall be made by the party concerned within ten days of discovering the reasons for review, or it will not be admitted.

3.
The limitation period for submitting a request for review is one year after the enforcement of the decision.

Section 5: Provisional sanctions

84 Conditions, jurisdiction, procedure

1.
At any time during an investigation, the chairperson of the investigatory chamber or the chief of the investigation may apply provisional sanctions in order to ensure that investigation proceedings are not interfered with or when a breach of this Code appears to have been committed and a decision on the merits of the case may not be taken early enough.

2.
The interested party may file an appeal against the provisional sanctions with the chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber within five days of the notification of the provisional sanctions.

3.
The chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber shall decide on the appeal without delay based on the file or he may decide to hear the interested parties or their representatives.

85 Duration

1.
Provisional sanctions may be valid for a maximum of 90 days. In exceptional circumstances, the provisional sanctions may be extended by the chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber upon the request of the chairperson of the investigatory chamber for an additional period not exceeding 90 days.

2.
The duration of provisional sanctions shall be taken into account in the final decision.

86 Exemption from liability

Except in the case of gross negligence or malicious intent, neither the members of the Ethics Committee nor the secretariat staff may be held personally liable for any deeds relating to any procedure.

87 Official languages

1.
This Code exists in the four official languages of FIFA (English, French, German and Spanish).

2.
In the event of any discrepancy between the four texts, the English version shall be authoritative.

88 Adoption and enforcement

1.
The FIFA Council adopted this Code on 25 June 2020.

2.
This Code comes into force on 13 July 2020.

3.
The procedural rules enacted in this Code shall come into force immediately, and apply to all proceedings for which adjudicatory proceedings have not been formally opened, on the date stipulated under par. 2 of the present article.

4.
The provision of art. 34 par. 3 with respect to incumbent members of the Ethics Committee shall enter into force at the end of their respective mandates.

Zurich, 25 June 2020

For the FIFA Council

President Secretary General

FIFA ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS

2019 edition

IMPORTANT NOTE:

The new FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations (Edition 2020) will come into effect on 1 January 2021. These regulations can be consulted at the following link.

VIEW

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International federations such as FIFA and the IOC have played a pioneering role in the fight against doping in sport. FIFA introduced regular doping controls in 1970 to ensure that the results of the Matches in its International Competitions are a fair reflection of the strength of the contenders.

The fundamental aims of doping control are threefold:

a) to uphold and preserve the ethics of sport;

b) to safeguard the physical health and mental integrity of players;

c) to ensure that all competitors have an equal chance.

FIFA and its Medical Committee acknowledge their responsibility in the fight against doping through stringent anti-doping provisions, ongoing data collection and support for the research promoted by experts.
The FIFA Medical Committee has overall responsibility for implementing Doping Control at all FIFA Competitions and Out-of-Competition as well as for approving applications for therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs).
It delegates the management and administration of doping tests to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit, which coordinates the FIFA Doping Control Officers. It delegates the evaluation and the approval of TUEs to the FIFA TUE Advisory Group. FIFA follows a strategy of basing any decisions and regulations on the specifics of the game, scientific evidence and analysis of validated doping statistics.

FIFA has accepted the World Anti-Doping Code 2015 and implemented the applicable provisions of this code in these Regulations. Thus, in case of questions, the comments annotating various provisions of the World Anti-Doping Code 2015 and the International Standards shall be used to construe these Regulations where applicable.

PRELIMINARY TITLE

1. **ADAMS:** the Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.

2. **Administration:** providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the Use or attempted Use by another Person of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. However, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out- of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

3. **Adverse Analytical Finding:** a report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and related technical documents, identifies in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

4. **Adverse Passport Finding:** a report identified as an Adverse Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

5. **Anti-Doping Organisation:** a Signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other Major Event Organisations that conduct Testing at their events, WADA, international federations and National Anti-Doping Organisations.

6. **Association:** a football Association recognised by FIFA. It is a member of FIFA unless a different meaning is evident from the context.

7. **Attempt:** purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of

an anti-doping rule violation. However, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an Attempt to commit a violation if the Person renounces the Attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

8. **Atypical Finding:** a report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related technical documents prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.

9. **Atypical Passport Finding:** a report described as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

10. **CAS:** the Court of Arbitration for Sport, Lausanne, Switzerland.

11. **Chain of Custody:** the sequence of individuals or organisations who have the responsibility for a Sample from the provision of the Sample until the Sample has been received for analysis.

12. **Chaperone:** an official who is trained and authorised by FIFA to carry out specific duties including one or more of the following: accompanying and observing the Player selected for Sample collection until arrival at the Doping Control room; and/or witnessing and verifying the provision of the Sample where the training qualifies him to do so.

13. **Code:** the World Anti-Doping Code.

14. **Competition:** a series of football Matches conducted together under one competent body (e.g. the Olympic Games, FIFA World Cup™). "Competition" in the official FIFA terminology corresponds to "event" in the World Anti-Doping Code.

15. **Competition Period:** the time between the beginning and end of a Competition, as established by the competent body of the Competition.

16. **Confederation:** a group of Associations recognised by FIFA that belong to the same continent (or assimilable geographic region).

17. **Contaminated Product:** a product that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable internet search.

18. **Doping Control:** all steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, TUEs, results management and hearings.

19. **Fault:** Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing a Player or other Person's degree of Fault include, for example, the Player's or other Person's experience, whether the Player or other Person is a Minor, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Player and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Player in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the Player's or other Person's degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Player's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behaviour. Thus, for example, the fact that a Player would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility, or the fact that the Player only has a short time left in his career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under art. 22 par. 1 or 2 (Reduction of the period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence).

20. **FIFA Anti-Doping Unit:** the functional body to which the FIFA Medical Committee delegates the management and administration of Doping Control.

21. **FIFA Disciplinary Committee:** a FIFA judicial body, embodied in the FIFA Statutes, that is authorised to sanction any breach of FIFA Regulations which does not come under the jurisdiction of another body.

22. **FIFA Doping Control Officer:** a Person who carries out Sample collections for FIFA. The FIFA Doping Control Officer must be a doctor. If national legislation allows professionals other than doctors to collect Samples of bodily fluids (with all consequences including medical confidentiality according to medical ethics and the Hippocratic Oath), an exception may be made by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit.

23. **FIFA Regulations:** the Statutes, regulations, guidelines, directives and circulars of FIFA and the Beach Soccer and Futsal Laws of the Game issued by FIFA as well as the Laws of the Game issued by The International Football Association Board.

24. **Financial Consequences:** a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation.

25. **In-Competition:** commences 24 hours before the kick-off of a single Match or the first Match of a Competition and terminates 24 hours after completion of the Sample collection that takes place after the final whistle of a single Match or the final Match of such Competition.

26. **Ineligibility:** suspension of a Player or a Person for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or from receiving sport-related financial support as provided in these Regulations.

27. **International Competition:** a Competition where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an international federation, a Major Event Organisation, or another international sports organisation is the ruling body for the Competition or appoints the technical officials for the Competition ("International Competition" in the official FIFA terminology corresponds to "international event" in the World Anti-Doping Code).

28. **International-Level Player:** a Player designated by FIFA or a Confederation as being within FIFA's or the Confederation's Registered Testing Pool and/or a Player who participates in International Competitions (as defined in these Regulations) and/or Competitions under the jurisdiction of a Confederation.

29. **International Standard:** a standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. International Standards shall include any technical documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.

30. **Major Event Organisations:** the continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organisations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Competition.

31. **Marker:** a compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

32. **Match:** a single football Match. "Match" in the official FIFA terminology corresponds to "Competition" in the World Anti-Doping Code.

33. **Match Officials:** the referee, assistant referees, fourth official, Match Commissioner, referee inspector, the Person in charge of safety, and any other Persons appointed by FIFA to assume responsibility in connection with a Match.

34. **Medical Committee:** the FIFA standing committee, embodied in the FIFA Statutes, that deals with all medical aspects of football, including any doping-related matters.

35. **Member Association:** an Association that has been admitted into membership of FIFA by the FIFA Congress.

36. **Metabolite:** any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

37. **Minor:** a natural Person who has not reached the age of 18 years.

38. **National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO):** the entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings at national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's National Olympic Committee or its designee, such as the Association.

39. **National Competition:** a sports Competition that may involve National- or International-Level Player and that is not an International Competition.

40. National-Level Player: a player who competes at national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

41. **National Olympic Committee:** the organisation recognised by the International Olympic Committee. The term National Olympic Committee shall also include the national sport confederation in those countries where the national sport confederation assumes typical National Olympic Committee responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

42. **No Fault or Negligence:** the Player or other Person's establishing that he did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or

suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of art. 6 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample), the Player must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his system.

43. **No Significant Fault or Negligence:** the Player or other Person's establishing that his Fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of art. 6 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample), the Player must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his system.

44. **Official:** every board member, committee member, referee and assistant referee, coach, trainer and any other Person responsible for technical, medical and administrative matters in FIFA, a Confederation, Association, League or club as well as all other Persons obliged to comply with the FIFA Statutes (except players).

45. **Out-of-Competition:** any period which is not In-Competition.

46. **Participant:** any Player or Player Support Personnel.

47. **Person:** a natural Person or an organisation or other entity.

48. **Player:** any football Player licensed by an Association.

49. **Player Biological Passport:** the programme and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.

50. **Player Support Personnel:** any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, Official, medical or paramedical personnel, parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting a Player participating in or preparing for sports competition.

51. **Possession:** the actual, physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists, constructive Possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and intended to exercise control over it. However, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person never intended to have Possession and has renounced Possession by explicitly declaring it to an Anti-Doping Organisation. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method constitutes Possession by the Person who makes the purchase.

52. **Prohibited List:** the List published by WADA identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

53. **Prohibited Method:** any method so described in the Prohibited List.

54. **Prohibited Substance:** any substance, or class of substances, so described in the Prohibited List.

55. **Provisional Hearing:** an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under the provisions set forth in these Regulations that provides the Player with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

56. **Provisional Suspension:** a Player or other Person is suspended temporarily from participating in any Competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under the provisions set forth in these Regulations and in the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

57. **Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report:** to disseminate or distribute information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with these Regulations.

58. **Regional Anti-Doping Organisation:** a regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programmes, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of

Samples, the management of results, the review of TUEs, the conduct of hearings and the conduct of educational programmes at a regional level.

59. **Registered Testing Pool:** a pool of high-priority Players established separately by FIFA, the Associations or the NADOs that is subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of FIFA's, the Association's or the NADO's test distribution plan.

60. **Sample or Specimen:** any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.

61. **Signatories:** those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, as provided in art. 23 of the WADA Code 2015.

62. **Specified Substance:** see art. 16 par. 2 (Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified in the Prohibited List).

63. **Strict Liability:** the rule which provides that under art. 6 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample) and art. 7 (Use or attempted Use by a Player of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method), it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence, or knowing Use on the Player's part be demonstrated by the Anti-Doping Organisation in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.

64. **Substantial Assistance:** for the purpose of these Regulations, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organisation or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

65. **Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis:** specific gravity measured at 1.005 or higher with a refractometer, or 1.010 or higher with lab sticks.

66. **Tampering:** altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

67. **Target Testing:** selection of specific Players for Testing based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

68. **Team Activity:** all sporting activities (e.g. training, travelling, tactical sessions) on a collective basis with the Player's team or other activities under the supervision of the team (e.g. treatment by a team doctor).

69. **Testing:** the parts of the Doping Control process involving test distribution planning, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the laboratory.

70. **Trafficking:** selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or Possessing for any such purpose) a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a Player, Player Support Personnel or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organisation to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of "bona fide" medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

71. **TUE:** therapeutic use exemption, as described in art. 18 (Therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs)).

72. **UNESCO Convention:** the International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October, 2005, including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.

73. **Use:** the utilisation, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

74. **WADA:** the World Anti-Doping Agency.

Reference to the competent FIFA bodies in these Regulations applies to the equivalent body at Association or Confederation level.

Words importing the singular include the plural and vice versa.

References to "include" or "in particular", "e.g." or similar are to be construed as being inclusive and without limitation to the listed examples.

References to "days" mean actual days, not business days.

References to "chapters", "sections", "articles" and/or "paragraphs" are, unless expressly stated otherwise, references to the chapters, sections, articles or paragraphs of these Regulations.

References to the male gender in these Regulations are for simplification and apply to both men and women.

All annexes attached to these Regulations form an integral part of these Regulations.

The various headings and sub-headings used in these Regulations are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Regulations or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

All capitalised terms shall have the meanings as defined in this Chapter I.

1 Scope of application: substantive law and time

1.
These Regulations shall apply to FIFA, its Member Associations and the Confederations and to Players, clubs, Player Support Personnel, Match Officials, Officials and other Persons who participate in activities, Matches or Competitions organised by FIFA or its Associations by virtue of their agreement, membership, affiliation, authorisation, accreditation or participation.

2.
These Regulations shall apply to all Doping Controls over which FIFA and, respectively, its Associations have jurisdiction.

3.
These Regulations apply to facts that arise after these Regulations have come into force. These Regulations also apply to previous facts if these Regulations are equally favourable or more favourable for the perpetrator of the facts and if the judicial bodies of FIFA are deciding on these facts after the Regulations have come into force. By contrast, rules governing procedure apply immediately upon the coming into force of these Regulations. The provisions of art. 86 (Amendment to and interpretation of Anti-Doping Regulations) shall prevail in case of conflict.

2 Obligations of Member Associations and Confederations

1.
All Associations shall undertake to comply with these Regulations. These Regulations shall be incorporated either directly, or by reference, into the rules of each Association. Each Association shall include in its rules the procedural regulations necessary to implement these Regulations and any changes that may be made to them. In the event of a discrepancy between these Regulations and the rules of a Member Association or Confederation, these Regulations shall prevail and apply to the case at hand.

2.
All Confederations shall, by signing the "Doping Control Declaration of Agreement", undertake to comply with these Regulations. In respect of the Confederations' remit, reference in these Regulations to the Associations shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the Confederations.

3.
The rules of each Association shall specifically provide that all Players, clubs, Player Support Personnel, Officials and other Persons under the jurisdiction of the Association shall be bound by these Regulations.

4.
It is the responsibility of each Association to collect Samples for Doping Control at National Competitions and to initiate and direct Out-of-Competition Testing on its Players, as well as to ensure that all national-level Testing on its Players and the results management from such tests comply with these Regulations. In respect of this schedule of responsibilities, reference in these Regulations to FIFA shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the Association concerned.

5.
It is recognised that in some countries the Association will conduct the Testing and results management process itself whilst, in others, some or all of the Association's responsibilities may be delegated or assigned to a National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO). In respect of these countries, reference in these Regulations to the Association shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the NADO. The Confederation and/or National Association shall provide FIFA with any information relating to an anti-doping rule violation and decisions taken by the NADO duly translated into an official FIFA language.

3 Special obligations of Players and teams

1.
Players, other individuals, organisations and entities shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods that have been included in the Prohibited List.

2.
Players are obliged to undergo Testing as set forth in these Regulations. In particular, every Player designated to undergo a doping test by a responsible Official, whether as a result of Target Testing or drawing by lots, is obliged to provide a urine Sample and, if requested, a blood Sample, to undergo any medical examination that the responsible Official deems necessary and to cooperate with the latter in this respect.

3.
The Player's rights include the right to:

a) have the team doctor or other representative present;

b) be informed and ask for additional information about the Sample collection process.

4.
The Player's obligations include the requirement to:

a) remain within direct observation of the FIFA Doping Control Officer, his assistant or the Chaperone at all times from the point of notification until completion of the Sample collection;

b) comply with Sample collection procedures (the Player shall be advised of the possible consequences of failure to comply);

c) report immediately for a test, unless there are valid reasons for a delay, as determined in accordance with Annexe D.

5.
Every Player/team that has been identified for inclusion in a national or international Registered Testing Pool is obliged to provide whereabouts information as set forth in Annexe C. Players may delegate the whereabouts provision to a designated team representative. Regardless of such delegation, Players remain personally responsible for duly filing complete and accurate whereabouts information. Failure to do so may lead to the consequences mentioned in art. 9 of these Regulations as well as their Annexe C.

4 Test jurisdiction of FIFA

1.
FIFA has test jurisdiction over all clubs and their Players who are affiliated to a Member Association or who participate in any Match or Competition organised by FIFA.

2.
FIFA shall focus its Testing under these Regulations on Players in the FIFA International Registered Testing Pool (IRTP) and on Players who compete, or who are preparing to compete, in Matches or Competitions organised by FIFA.

5 Definition of doping

1.
Doping is strictly forbidden under these Regulations.

2.
Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in these Regulations.

3.
Players and other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included in the Prohibited List.

FIRST TITLE: SUBSTANTIVE LAW

The purpose of arts 6 to 15 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated.

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

6 Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample

1.
It is each Player's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his body. Players are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Player's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under art. 6.

2.
Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under art. 6 is established by any of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Player's "A" Sample where the Player waives analysis of the "B" Sample and the "B" Sample is not analysed; or where the Player's "B" Sample is analysed and the analysis of the Player's "B" Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Player's "A" Sample; or where the Player's "B" Sample is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first bottle.

3.
Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

4.
As an exception to the general rule of art. 6, the Prohibited List or International Standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.

7 Use or attempted Use by a Player of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

1.
It is each Player's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his body and that no Prohibited Method is used. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Player's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

2.
The success or failure of the Use or attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used or attempted to be Used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

8 Evading, refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection

Evading Sample collection, or without compelling justification, refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorised in these Regulations or other applicable anti-doping rules.

9 Whereabouts failures

Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, within a 12-month period by a Player in a Registered Testing Pool.

10 Tampering or attempted tampering with any part of Doping Control

Conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. Tampering shall include, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a Doping Control official, providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organisation or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.

11 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

1.
Possession by a Player In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by a Player Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the Player establishes that the Possession is consistent with a therapeutic use exemption (TUE) granted in accordance with art. 18 (Therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs)) or other acceptable justification.

2.
Possession by Player Support Personnel In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by Player Support Personnel Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition in connection with a Player, Competition or training, unless the Player Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted to a Player in accordance with art. 18 (Therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs)) or other acceptable justification.

12 Trafficking or attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

Trafficking or attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

13 Administration or attempted Administration of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

Administration or attempted Administration to any Player In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or attempted Administration to any Player Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is prohibited Out-of-Competition.

14 Complicity

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of art. 29 par. 1 (Prohibition of participation during Ineligibility) by another Person.

15 Prohibited association

Association by a Player or other Person subject to the authority of FIFA in a professional or sport-related capacity with any Player Support Personnel who:

1.
If subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation, is serving a period of Ineligibility; or

2.
If not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation and where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such Person. The disqualifying status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

3.
Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in art. 15 par. 1 or par. 2 (Prohibited association).

In order for art. 15 to apply, it is necessary that the Player or other Person has previously been advised in writing by FIFA or another Anti-Doping Organisation with jurisdiction over the Player or other Person, or by WADA,

of the Player Support Personnel's disqualifying status and the potential consequence of prohibited association and that the Player or other Person can reasonably avoid the association. The Anti-Doping Organisation shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the Player Support Personnel who is the subject of the notice to the Player or other Person that the Player Support Personnel may, within 15 days, come forward to the Anti-Doping Organisation to explain that the criteria described in art. 15 par. 1 and par. 2 do not apply to him. (Notwithstanding art. 39 (Statute of limitations), this article applies even when the Player Support Personnel's disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in art. 86 par. 6 (Amendment to and interpretation of Anti-Doping Regulations).

The burden shall be on the Player or other Person to establish that any association with Player Support Personnel described in art. 15 par. 1 or par. 2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.

If FIFA is aware of any Player Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in art. 15 paras 1, 2 or 3, FIFA shall submit that information to WADA.

16 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified in the Prohibited List

1.
Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods
Unless otherwise communicated by FIFA, the Prohibited List and its revisions shall come into effect under these Regulations three months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by FIFA or its Member Associations. All Players and other Persons shall be bound by the Prohibited List, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all Players and other Persons to familiarise themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto.

2.
Specified Substances
For the purpose of the application of arts 19 to 30 (Sanctions on individuals), all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified in the Prohibited List. The category of Specified Substances shall not include Prohibited Methods.

17 WADA's determination of the Prohibited List

WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included in the Prohibited List, the classification of substances into categories in the Prohibited List and the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only, is final and shall not be subject to challenge by a Player or other Person based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

18 Therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs)

1.
The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers, and/or the Use or attempted Use, Possession or Administration or attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

2.
Any Player who consults a doctor and is prescribed treatment or medication for therapeutic reasons shall enquire whether the prescription contains Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods. If so, the Player shall request alternative treatment.

3.
If there is no alternative treatment, the Player with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance and/or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a TUE. However, TUEs will only be granted in cases of clear and compelling clinical need where no competitive advantage can be gained by the Player.

4.
The application for and approval of a TUE strictly follow the procedure laid out in the WADA International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemption and in the FIFA TUE Policy in force.

5.
Players who have been included in the FIFA International Registered Testing Pool may only obtain TUEs in accordance with the rules stipulated by FIFA. FIFA publishes a list of those International Competitions for which a TUE from FIFA is required. Details of the application procedure shall be found in Annexe B. TUEs granted by FIFA under these rules shall be reported to the Player's Association and to WADA.

6.
Players who have been identified or included in a national Registered Testing Pool must obtain a TUE from their NADO, or from such other body as may be designated by their Association to grant TUEs, or that otherwise has competent authority to grant TUEs in the territory of the Association concerned. Associations shall in all cases be responsible for promptly reporting the granting of any TUEs under these rules to FIFA and WADA.

7.
Expiration, cancellation, withdrawal or reversal of a TUE

a) A TUE granted pursuant to these Regulations: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) may be cancelled if the Player does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the FIFA TUE Advisory Group upon grant of the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by the FIFA TUE Advisory Group if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met; or (d) may be reversed on review by WADA or on appeal.

b) In such event, the Player shall not be subject to any consequences based on his/her Use or Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUE prior to the effective date of expiry, cancellation, withdrawal or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to these Regulations of any subsequent Adverse Analytical Finding shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.

Section 1: Imposition of a period of Ineligibility

19 Ineligibility for presence, Use or attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

The period of Ineligibility for a violation of arts 6 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample), 7 (Use or attempted Use by a Player of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method) or 11 (Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method) shall be as follows, subject to potential elimination, reduction or suspension pursuant to arts 21 (Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence), 22 (Reduction of the period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence) or 23 (Elimination, reduction, or suspension of period of Ineligibility or other consequences for reasons other than Fault):

1.
The period of Ineligibility shall be four years where:

a) the anti-doping rule violation does not involve a Specified Substance, unless the Player or other Person can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional;

b) the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance and FIFA can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

2.
If art. 19 par. 1 does not apply, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

3.
As used in arts 19 (Ineligibility for presence, Use or attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) and 20 (Ineligibility for other anti-doping rule violations), the term "intentional" is meant to identify those Players who cheat. The term therefore requires that the Player or other Person engaged in conduct which he knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. With regard to anti-doping rule violations resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that said violations are not intentional if the substance is a Specified Substance

and the Player can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall not be considered intentional if the substance is not a Specified Substance and the Player can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance.

20 Ineligibility for other anti-doping rule violations

The period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in art. 19 (Ineligibility for presence, Use or attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) shall be as follows, unless arts 22 (Reduction of the period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence) or 23 (Elimination, reduction, or suspension of period of Ineligibility or other consequences for reasons other than Fault) are applicable:

1.
For violations of art. 8 (Evading, refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or art. 10 (Tampering or attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control), the period of Ineligibility shall be four years unless, in the case of failing to submit to Sample collection, the Player can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in art. 19 par. 3), in which case the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

2.
For violations of art. 9 (Whereabouts failures), the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Player's degree of Fault. The flexibility between two years and one year of Ineligibility in this article is not available to Players where a pattern of last- minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Player was trying to avoid being available for Testing.

3.
For violations of art. 12 (Trafficking or attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) or 13 (Administration or attempted Administration of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of four years up

to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An art. 12 or art. 13 violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Player Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Player Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of art. 12 or art. 13 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

4.
For violations of art. 14 (Complicity), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two years, up to four years, depending on the Player's or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.

5.
For violations of art. 15 (Prohibited association), the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Player's or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.

Section 2: Elimination, reduction or suspension of period of Ineligibility

21 Elimination of the period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence

If a Player or other Person establishes in an individual case that he bears No Fault or Negligence, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated.

22 Reduction of the period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence

1.
Reduction of sanctions for Specified Substances or Contaminated Products for violations of art. 6 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample), 7 (Use or attempted Use by a Player of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method) or 11 (Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method)

a) Specified Substances
Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance, and the Player or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years of Ineligibility, depending on the Player's or other Person's degree of Fault.

b) Contaminated Products
In cases where the Player or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence and that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Product, the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years' Ineligibility, depending on the Player's or other Person's degree of Fault.

2.
Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the application of art. 22 par. 1.
If a Player or other Person establishes in an individual case where art. 22 par. 1 is not applicable that he bears No Significant Fault or Negligence,

then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in art. 23, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the Player or other Person's degree of Fault, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this article may be no less than eight years.

23 Elimination, reduction, or suspension of period of Ineligibility or other consequences for reasons other than Fault

This article also applies to Specified Substances and Contaminated Products.

1. Substantial Assistance in discovering or establishing anti-doping rule violations

a) FIFA may, prior to a final appellate decision under these Regulations or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case in which it has results management authority where the Player or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organisation, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: (i) the Anti-Doping Organisation discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another Person, or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offence or the breach of professional rules committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to FIFA. After a final appellate decision under these Regulations or the expiration of time to appeal, FIFA may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Player or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Player or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this article must be no less than eight years. If the Player or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a suspension of the period of Ineligibility was based, FIFA shall reinstate the original

period of Ineligibility. If FIFA decides to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility or decides not to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under these Regulations.

b) To further encourage Players and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organisations, at the request of the Anti-Doping Organisation conducting results management or at the request of the Player or other Person who has, or has been asserted to have, committed an anti-doping rule violation, WADA may agree at any stage of the results management process, including after a final appellate decision under these Regulations, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of Ineligibility and other consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this article, or even no period of Ineligibility, and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of the sanction, as otherwise provided in this article. Notwithstanding section 6 of chapter X (Appeals), WADA's decisions in the context of this article may not be appealed by any other Anti-Doping Organisation.

c) If FIFA suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of Substantial Assistance, notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under these Regulations. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interests of anti-doping, WADA may authorise an Anti-Doping Organisation to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the Substantial Assistance agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.

2.

Admission of an anti-doping rule violation in the absence of other evidence

Where a Player or other Person voluntarily admits to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee that he has committed an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than art. 6 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample), before receiving first notice of the admitted

violation pursuant to section 3 of chapter IX (Results management)) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.

3.
Prompt admission of an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with a violation sanctionable under art. 19 par. 1 (Ineligibility for presence, Use or attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) or art. 20 par. 1 (Ineligibility for other anti-doping rule violations).
A Player or other Person potentially subject to a four-year sanction under art. 19 par. 1 or 20 par. 1 (for evading or refusing Sample collection or Tampering with Sample collection), by promptly admitting the asserted anti-doping rule violation after being confronted by FIFA, and also upon the approval and at the discretion of both WADA and FIFA, may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility down to a minimum of two years, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the Player or other Person's degree of Fault.

4.
Application of multiple grounds for reduction of a sanction
Where a Player or other Person establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of art. 21 (Elimination of the period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence), art. 22 (Reduction of the period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence) or art. 23 (Elimination, reduction, or suspension of period of Ineligibility or other consequences for reasons other than Fault), before applying any reduction or suspension under art. 23, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with arts 19 (Ineligibility for presence, Use or attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), 20 (Ineligibility for other anti-doping rule violations), 21, and 22. If the Player or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under art. 23, the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

Section 3: Increasing the period of Ineligibility and multiple violations

24 Multiple violations

1.
For a Player or other Person's second anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility shall be the greater of:

a) six months;

b) one half of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under art. 23 (Elimination, reduction, or suspension of period of Ineligibility or other consequences for reasons other than Fault); or

c) twice the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it was a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under art. 23.

The period of Ineligibility established above may then be further reduced by the application of art. 23.

2.
A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfils the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under art. 21 (Elimination of the period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence) or 22 (Reduction of the period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence), or involves a violation of art. 9 (Whereabouts failures). In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight years to lifetime Ineligibility.

3.
An anti-doping rule violation for which a Player or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a prior violation for the purpose of this Article.

4.
Additional rules for certain potential multiple violations

a) For the purpose of imposing sanctions under art. 24 (Multiple violations), an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if FIFA can establish that the Player or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Player or other Person received notice pursuant to Section 3 of chapter IX (Results management) or after FIFA made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If FIFA cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

b) If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation, FIFA discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Player or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, FIFA shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations had been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be disqualified as provided in art. 25 (Disqualification of results in Competitions subsequent to Sample collection or Commission of an anti-doping rule violation).

5.
Multiple anti-doping rule violations during ten-year period

For the purpose of art. 24 (Multiple violations), each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

Section 4: Common provisions regarding sanctions on individuals

25 Disqualification of results in Competitions subsequent to Sample collection or Commission of an anti-doping rule violation

In addition to the automatic disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under these Regulations, all other competitive results of the Player obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or period of Ineligibility, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be disqualified with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

26 Allocation of CAS cost awards and forfeited prize money

The priority for repayment of CAS cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by CAS; and second, reimbursement of the expenses of FIFA.

27 Financial consequences

1.
On account of anti-doping rule violations, financial sanctions may be imposed in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

2.
However, no financial sanction may be considered as grounds for reducing the period of Ineligibility or other sanction that would otherwise be applicable under these Regulations.

Repayment of prize money or other financial support

3.
As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Player may first be obliged to repay all prize money or other financial support obtained from sports organisations, and from the date a positive Sample was collected or other anti-doping

rule violation occurred, until the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or period of Ineligibility.

4.
The forfeited prize money shall be allocated to reimburse the expenses of the Sample collection and the results management of this case.

28 Commencement of period of Ineligibility

Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start as soon as the decision providing for Ineligibility is communicated to the Player or other Person concerned.

1.
Delays not attributable to the Player or other Person
Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Player or other Person, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee may decide that the period of Ineligibility shall start at an earlier date, commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All competitive results achieved during the period of Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, shall be disqualified.

2.
Timely admission
Where the Player or other Person promptly (which, in all events, for a Player means before the Player competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FIFA, the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this article is applied, the Player or other Person shall serve at least one half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Player or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, the date of the communication of the decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed. This article shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility has already been reduced under art. 23 par. 3 (Elimination, reduction, or suspension of period of Ineligibility or other consequences for reasons other than Fault).

3.
Credit for Provisional Suspension or period of Ineligibility served

a) If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Player or other Person, the Player or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. If a period of Ineligibility is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, the Player or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Ineligibility served against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.

b) If a Player or other Person voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from FIFA and thereafter respects the Provisional Suspension, the Player or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Player or other Person's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation as provided in these Regulations (art. 68: Information concerning potential anti-doping rule violations).

c) No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension regardless of whether the Player elected not to compete or was suspended by his club or Association.

d) Where a period of Ineligibility is imposed upon a team, unless fairness requires otherwise, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of team Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served.

29 Status during Ineligibility

1.
Prohibition of participation during Ineligibility

No Player or other Person who has been declared ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in a Competition or activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation

programmes) authorised or organised by FIFA or any Association, a club or other member organisation of an Association, or in Competitions authorised or organised by any professional league or any international or national-level Competition organisation or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.

A Player or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate as a Player in local sports competitions not approved or otherwise under the jurisdiction of FIFA, the Associations or Confederations, but only so long as the local sports event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Player or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points towards) a national championship or International Competition, and does not involve the Player or other Person working in any capacity with Minors.

A Player or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.

2.
Return to training
As an exception to art. 29 par. 1, a Player may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of a FIFA Member Association during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the Player's period of Ineligibility, or (2) the last one quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed.

3.
Violation of the prohibition of participation during Ineligibility
Where a Player or other Person who has been declared ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility as described in art. 29 par. 1, a new period of Ineligibility equal in length up to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility may be adjusted based on the Player or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether a Player or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by FIFA. This decision may be appealed as provided in these Regulations.

Where Player Support Personnel or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility, FIFA shall impose sanctions for a violation of art. 14 (Complicity) for such assistance.

4.
Withholding of financial support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in art. 21 (Elimination of the period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence) or art. 22 (Reduction of the period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence), some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by FIFA, its Member Associations or the Confederations.

30 Automatic publication of sanction

A sanction shall include publication (public disclosure), as provided in these Regulations.

31 Target Testing of the team

Where more than one member of a team has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Section 3 of chapter IX (Results management) in connection with a Competition, the competent body for the Competition shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of the team during the Competition Period.

32 Sanction on the club or Association

1.
If more than two members of a team are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during a Competition Period, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee, if FIFA is the competent body, or otherwise the Association concerned, shall impose an appropriate sanction on the Association or club to which the members of the team belong in addition to any consequences imposed upon the individual Player(s) committing the anti-doping rule violation.

2.
The sanctions provided for under the FIFA Disciplinary Code in force are applicable.

33 Jurisdiction

1.
Where it is asserted that an anti-doping rule has been violated in connection with any test conducted by FIFA, the chairman of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall be responsible for imposing the relevant Provisional Suspension.

2.
For the purpose of this chapter, references hereafter to the chairman of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the relevant Person or body of the Association, and references to the Player shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning any Player Support Personnel or other Person.

34 Mandatory Provisional Suspension after an Adverse Analytical Finding

1.
In the case of an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method, other than a Specified Substance, a Provisional Suspension shall be imposed promptly after the review and notification described under art. 52 (Initial review regarding Adverse Analytical/Atypical Findings and notification).

2.
The Provisional Suspension may be lifted if the Player demonstrates to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product.

3.
A Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the Player is given either: (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing, either before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing on a timely basis after imposition of a Provisional Suspension.

35 Optional Provisional Suspension based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for Specified Substances, Contaminated Products, or other anti-doping rule violations

1.
In the case of an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Specified Substance, Contaminated Products or other anti-doping rule violations, a Provisional Suspension may be imposed.

2.
A Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the Player is given either: (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing, either before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing on a timely basis after imposition of a Provisional Suspension.

36 Voluntary Provisional Suspension

1.
Alternatively, the Player or other Person may accept a voluntary Provisional Suspension provided that this is confirmed in writing to the chairman of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.

2.
A voluntary Provisional Suspension shall be effective only from the date of receipt of the Player's or other Person's written confirmation of such by FIFA. Therefore, the Association concerned has to promptly submit a copy of the Player's or other Person's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension if it was addressed to the relevant Person or body of the Association.

37 Notification

1.
A Player or other Person who has been provisionally suspended shall be notified immediately, as set forth in the FIFA Disciplinary Code and in the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

2.
In any case where an Association imposes or declines to impose a Provisional Suspension or a Player or other Person accepts a voluntary suspension, the Association shall inform the FIFA Disciplinary Committee of this fact immediately.

38 "B" Sample proves negative

1.
If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an Adverse Analytical Finding and a subsequent "B" Sample analysis does not confirm the Adverse Analytical Finding, the Player shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of art. 6 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample).

2.
In circumstances where the Player or team has been removed from a Competition based on a violation of art. 6 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample) and the subsequent "B" Sample analysis does not confirm the "A" Sample finding, where, without otherwise affecting the Competition, it is still possible for the Player or his team to be reinstated, the Player or team may continue to take part in the Competition.

3.
With reference to par. 2, in any other case where a reinstatement affects the Competition, the Player or team shall not continue to take part in the Competition and shall not make any claim for damages or compensation.

39 Statute of limitations

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against a Player or other Person unless he has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in these Regulations, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten years of the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

SECOND TITLE: TESTING AND PROCEDURAL RULES

Section 1: Testing

40 General rules for Testing

1.
Under these Regulations, every Player may be subject to In-Competition Testing at the Matches in which he competes and to Out-of-Competition Testing at any time and place by FIFA or the relevant Association. Testing includes urine tests and blood tests.

2.
Within its jurisdiction, FIFA may delegate Testing under these Regulations to any Association, Confederation, WADA, governmental agency, NADO or third party that it deems to be suitably qualified for the purpose. In this case, reference to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit or the FIFA Doping Control Officer shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the mandated party or Person.

3.
Only a single organisation shall be responsible for initiating and directing In-Competition Testing.

a) At International Competitions, the collection of Samples shall be directed by the international organisation that is the competent body for the Match/Competition.

b) At National Competitions, the collection of Samples shall be directed by the designated NADO of that country.

c) If an Anti-Doping Organisation is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at a Competition, but is authorised nevertheless to conduct additional Testing during the Competition Period, it shall first contact the competent body of the Match/Competition to obtain the appropriate permission. If the Anti-Doping Organisation is not satisfied with the response of the competent body, it may ask WADA for permission to conduct additional Testing and to determine how to coordinate such additional Testing. WADA shall not grant any such approval before it has consulted in depth with the competent body for the Match/Competition.

4.
In addition to FIFA and the relevant Association, the following organisations shall be responsible for initiating and directing Out-of-Competition Testing:

a) WADA;

b) the IOC in connection with the Olympic Games;

c) the NADO of the country or territory in which the Players are present.

5.
Testing of individual Players shall be performed with no advance notice. For In-Competition Testing, place holder selection may be known in advance, but shall not be revealed to the Player until notification.

41 Test distribution plan

1.
The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall develop a test distribution plan for efficient and effective In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing for all Players over whom FIFA has jurisdiction, including but not limited to Players in the FIFA International Registered Testing Pool.

2.
In developing the test distribution plan, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall consider the risk of doping in football based on:

a) the FIFA doping control database on positive tests and the respective substances detected;

b) the WADA statistics;

c) the history of doping in football;

d) the Competition calendar, including seasonal breaks;

e) the number of Players;

f) the physical demands of football; and

g) research.

3.
The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall also take the anti-doping activities of the Member Associations and Confederations, the strength of the national anti- doping programme of the particular nation, and the outcome of previous test distribution planning cycles into account. The plan shall be updated, if necessary, on the basis of this regular review, particularly with regard to the relative merits of Out-of-Competition and In-Competition Testing in football.

4.
The timing of Testing and the number of Sample collections shall be determined by the type of Sample collection, including Out-of-Competition, In-Competition, blood and urine Sample collection, in order to ensure optimum deterrence and detection of doping in football.

5.
Player Support Personnel and/or any other Person with a conflict of interest shall not be involved in test distribution planning for their Players or in the process of selecting Players for Testing.

6.
The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall maintain a record of test distribution planning data in order to coordinate Testing activities with other Anti-Doping Organisations.

7.
The Chain of Custody of the Samples shall ensure that Samples and the respective documentation forms arrive together at the laboratory.

42 Selection of Players for Testing

1.
In implementing the test distribution plan, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall select Players for Sample collection using random selection methods and Target Testing, as applicable.

2.
Target Testing shall be based on an intelligent assessment of the risks of doping and the most effective use of resources to ensure optimum detection and deterrence. In football, as a team sport, Target Testing shall be primarily aimed at identifying systematic doping in a team. If more

than one Player in a team has been tested positive, Target Testing shall be performed on all Players in the team. For individual Players, Target Testing may be performed as a consequence of behaviour indicating doping, abnormal biological parameters (blood parameters, steroid profiles, etc.), injury, repeated failure to make whereabouts filings, Player test history and when a Player is reinstated after a period of Ineligibility.

3.
Testing that is not Target Testing shall be determined by random selection in accordance with the FIFA Doping Control procedure (Annexe D). In-Competition, the FIFA Doping Control Officer shall be authorised to select additional Players for Sample collection, e.g. for behaviour indicating doping. Out-of-Competition, the FIFA Doping Control Officer shall follow the instructions for the selection of the Player(s) as given on the respective authorisation form by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit.

43 Sample collection personnel: FIFA Doping Control Officers, assistants, Chaperones

1.
The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit and the relevant Competition organising committee shall designate an accredited FIFA Doping Control Officer to carry out In-Competition tests at the Matches in question.

2.
The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall also designate the FIFA Doping Control Officers responsible for Out-of-Competition doping tests as defined in the test distribution plan.

3.
The FIFA Doping Control Officer must have undergone specific training as a FIFA Doping Control Officer. He shall be responsible for the entire doping test procedure, including blood sampling and the immediate dispatch of urine Samples to the relevant laboratory and of copies of the forms to FIFA. FIFA shall provide him with the material required to carry out the tests.

4.
The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit may also appoint one or several assistants to the FIFA Doping Control Officer, if necessary, e.g. in the case of double-headers. Furthermore, the FIFA Doping Control Officer may be supported by Chaperones.

5.
The FIFA Doping Control Officer may delegate the urine sampling procedure or parts thereof to his assistant. The blood sampling procedure may not be delegated unless the assistant is a doctor. Nevertheless, if national legislation allows professionals other than doctors to collect Samples of bodily fluids (with all consequences including medical confidentiality according to medical ethics and the Hippocratic Oath), an exception may be made regarding the assistant by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit. In the case of delegation, reference to the FIFA Doping Control Officer shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the assistant.

6.
All other Sample collection personnel, in addition to the FIFA Doping Control Officer, shall have been trained for their assigned responsibilities, shall not have a conflict of interest in the outcome of the Sample collection for which they are appointed and shall not be Minors.

7.
All Sample collection personnel shall have official identification that is provided either by FIFA or the FIFA-authorised Anti-Doping Organisation/ relevant competent body. The minimum identification requirement is official documentation naming FIFA or the FIFA-authorised Anti-Doping Organisation by which the Person has been authorised. In the case of FIFA Doping Control Officers, this documentation shall include their name and photograph and an expiry date.

44 Failure to comply with Doping Control

1.
When any member of the Sample collection personnel becomes aware of any matters occurring before, during or after a Sample collection session that may lead to a determination of a failure to comply, he must inform the FIFA Doping Control Officer immediately.

2.
The FIFA Doping Control Officer shall then:

a) inform the Player or other party concerned of the consequences of a possible failure to comply;

b) complete the Player's Sample collection session, if possible;

c) provide a detailed written report of any possible failure to comply to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit.

3.
The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall then:

a) inform the Player or other party concerned of the possible failure to comply in writing and grant an opportunity to respond;

b) instigate an investigation of the possible failure to comply based on all relevant information and documentation;

c) document the evaluation process;

d) make the final determination available to other Anti-Doping Organisations in accordance with section 4 of chapter X (Confidentiality and reporting).

4.
If the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit determines that there has been a potential failure to comply, it shall:

a) promptly notify the Player or other party in writing of the possible consequences, i.e. that a potential failure to comply will be investigated by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee or its equivalent at Association level and that appropriate follow-up action will be taken in accordance with these Regulations and the FIFA Disciplinary Code;

b) notify the FIFA Disciplinary Committee of all relevant facts.

5.
Any additional necessary information about the potential failure to comply shall be obtained from all relevant sources, including the Player or other party, as soon as possible and recorded.

6.
The FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall investigate the potential failure to comply and take appropriate follow-up action in accordance with these Regulations and the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

7.
The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall establish a system for ensuring that the outcomes of its investigation into the potential failure to comply are considered for the purposes of results management and, if applicable, for further planning and Target Testing.

45 Whereabouts information

The provisions to be respected by the Players governing whereabouts information are set forth under Annexe C of these Regulations.

Section 2: Analysis of Samples

46 Use of accredited and approved laboratories

1.
Analysis of the Samples shall be carried out in WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA (see Annexe F). The choice of the WADA- accredited laboratory (or other laboratory or method) used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit.

2.
Samples shall be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified in the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to its monitoring programme; or to assist FIFA in profiling relevant parameters in a Player's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling; or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.

3.
No Sample may be used for any purpose other than that described in the previous paragraph without the Player's written consent. Moreover, Samples used for purposes other than described in the previous paragraph shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Player.

47 Standards for Sample analysis and reporting

1.
Laboratories shall analyse Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. The head of the laboratory shall send the test results immediately by confidential telefax or encrypted email to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit.

2.
The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit may request that laboratories analyse its Samples using more extensive menus than those described in the technical document of WADA.

3.
The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit may request that laboratories analyse its Samples using less extensive menus than those described in the technical document of WADA only if the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit has satisfied WADA that, because of the particular circumstances as set out in a test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.

4.
As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyse Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the Sample analysis menu described in the Technical document of WADA or specified by the Testing authority. Results from any such analysis shall be reported to FIFA.

48 Retesting Samples

Any Sample may be stored and reanalysed for the purpose of detection of Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods and other substances as described in this chapter at any time exclusively at the direction of FIFA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

49 Property

All Samples provided by Players in Doping Controls conducted under the responsibility of FIFA shall immediately become the property of FIFA.

50 Guidance

If, at any stage, any question or issue arises concerning the analysis or interpretation of the results of a Sample, the Person responsible for the analysis at the laboratory may consult the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit for guidance.

Section 3: Results management

51 Management process

1.
Following notification of an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation under these Regulations, the matter shall be subject to the results management process set forth below.

2.
In the case of a Player tested by FIFA, the results management process shall be conducted by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit. In all other cases, it shall be conducted by the relevant Person or body of the Player's Association. Requests for assistance in conducting, or information about, the results management process may be made to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit at any time.

3.
For the purpose of this chapter, references hereafter to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the relevant Person or body of the Association and references to the Player shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning any Player Support Personnel or other Person.

52 Initial review regarding Adverse Analytical/Atypical Findings and notification

1.
Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical or an Atypical Finding in an "A" Sample, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall conduct a review to determine whether:

a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted to the Player for the Prohibited Substance;

b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Laboratories, the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or other applicable provision in these Regulations such as to undermine the validity of the finding.

2.
If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE or departure that caused the Adverse

Analytical Finding, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall at once confidentially notify the FIFA Secretary General, the chairman of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee, the chairman of the FIFA Medical Committee, the Player's Association and/or club of the positive result of the "A" Sample. The Player shall be notified simultaneously in the manner set forth under this article.

3.
If the initial review of an Atypical Finding does not reveal an applicable TUE or an apparent departure that caused the Atypical Finding, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall conduct the required investigation. After the investigation has been completed, the Player (in the manner provided below), his club, the Association concerned and WADA shall be notified, whether or not the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding.

4.
In the case of an Adverse Analytical Finding, the Player has to be promptly notified of (see art. 60 (Addressees of decisions and other documents) and chapter X section 4 (Confidentiality and reporting)):

a) the Adverse Analytical Finding;

b) the anti-doping rule violated;

c) his right to promptly request the analysis of the "B" Sample and, failing such request within the time limit set by these Regulations, of the fact that the "B" Sample analysis may be deemed waived. The Player shall be advised at the same time that, if the "B" Sample analysis is requested, all related laboratory costs shall be borne by the Player, unless the "B" Sample fails to confirm the "A" Sample, in which case the costs shall be borne by FIFA;

d) the fact that analysis of the "B" Sample may be conducted at the request of FIFA regardless of the Player's decision in this respect;

e) the scheduled date, time and place for the "B" Sample analysis if the Player or FIFA chooses to request an analysis of the "B" Sample;

f) the opportunity for the Player and/or the Player's representative to attend the "B" Sample opening and analysis;

g) the Player's right to request copies of the "A" and "B" Sample laboratory documentation package, which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories.

5.
Notice of an Atypical Finding will not be provided before completion of the investigation under this article unless one of the following circumstances exists:

a) If FIFA determines that the "B" Sample should be analysed prior to the conclusion of its investigation under art. 52 par. 4, FIFA may conduct the "B" Sample analysis after notifying the Player accordingly, such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in art. 52 par. 4 c) to g).

b) If FIFA receives a request, either from a Major Event Organisation shortly before one of its international events or from a sports organisation responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an international event, to disclose whether any Player identified on a list provided by the Major Event Organisation or sports organisation has a pending Atypical Finding, FIFA shall so identify any such Player after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Player.

53 Analysis of the "B" Sample in Adverse Analytical Findings

1.
The Player has the right to request the analysis of the "B" Sample, within 12 (In-Competition)/48 (Out-of-Competition) hours of being notified. The request of the analysis of the "B" Sample has no impact on a Provisional Suspension of the Player.

2.
A Player may accept an "A" Sample analytical result by waiving his right to the "B" Sample analysis. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit may, however, request the analysis of the "B" Sample at any time if it believes that such analysis will be relevant for consideration of the Player's case.

3.
The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall communicate the request for analysis of the "B" Sample immediately to the head of the laboratory where the "B" Sample is being kept. The analysis of the "B" Sample should be carried out within 48 hours of FIFA's request or as soon as possible.

a) The laboratory is required to be ready to perform the "B" Sample analysis within this time frame, as laid down in the agreement between FIFA and the respective laboratory prior to the Match/Competition where controls are being conducted;

b) If the laboratory is unable to perform the "B" Sample analysis within this time frame for technical or logistical reasons, the analysis shall take place at the next available date for the laboratory. This shall not be considered as a deviation from the International Standard for Laboratories susceptible to invalidate the analytical procedure and analytical results. No other reason shall be accepted for changing the date of the "B" Sample analysis.

4.
The Player and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the opening of the "B" Sample analysis and to attend the analysis throughout. A representative of the Player's Association or club may also be present and attend throughout, as may a representative of FIFA.

5.
The results of the "B" Sample analysis shall be sent immediately by confidential telefax or encrypted email to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit. On receipt of the laboratory report, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall conduct any follow-up investigation that may be required by the Prohibited List. Upon completion of this investigation, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall promptly notify the Player regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not FIFA asserts, or continues to assert, that an anti-doping rule has been violated.

54 Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings

Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings shall take place as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories. At such time as FIFA is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Player (and simultaneously the Player's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

55 Review of whereabouts failures

FIFA shall review potential filing failures and missed tests, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, in respect of Players who file their whereabouts information with FIFA, in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. At such time as FIFA is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under art. 9 (Whereabouts failures), it shall promptly give the Player (and simultaneously the Player's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA) notice that it is asserting a violation of art. 9 and the basis of that assertion.

56 Review of other anti-doping rule violations

1.
In the case of any possible anti-doping rule violation where there is no Adverse Analytical Finding and no Atypical Finding, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall conduct any investigation based on the facts of the case that it deems to be necessary.

2.
At such time as the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit has reason to believe that an anti- doping violation might have occurred, it shall promptly notify the Player, the Player's club and Association and WADA of the anti-doping rule that appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.

3.
The Player shall be afforded an opportunity, within a time limit set by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee, to provide an explanation in response to the anti- doping rule violation asserted.

57 Retirement from sport

1.
If a Player or other Person retires while FIFA is conducting the results management process, FIFA retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process.

2.
If a Player or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, and FIFA would have had results management authority over the Player or other Person at the time the Player or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, FIFA has authority to conduct results management in respect of that anti-doping rule violation.

58 Retired Player returning to Competition

1.
If an International- or National-Level Player in a Registered Testing Pool retires and then wishes to return to active participation in sport, the Player shall not compete in International Competitions or National Competitions until the Player has made himself available for Testing, by giving six months' prior written notice to FIFA and his National Anti-Doping Organisation. WADA, in consultation with FIFA and the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to a Player. This decision may not be appealed.

2.
If a Player retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility and then wishes to return to active competition in sport, the Player shall not compete in International Competitions or National Competitions until the Player has made himself available for Testing by giving six months' prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Player retired, if that period was longer than six months) to FIFA and the Player's National Anti-Doping Organisation. FIFA may grant an exemption to the six- month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to a Player. This decision may not be appealed.

3.
If a Player retires while a results management process is under way, FIFA retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process.

4.
If a Player retires before any results management process has begun, the Anti- Doping Organisation that would have had results management jurisdiction over the Player at the time the Player committed an anti-doping rule violation has jurisdiction to conduct results management.

Section 1: General provisions

59 Jurisdiction

1.
Where it is asserted that an anti-doping rule has been violated in connection with any test conducted by FIFA, the case shall be submitted to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee. In all other cases, it shall be submitted to the relevant hearing panel of a Confederation or Association.

2.
The FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall decide appropriate sanctions in compliance with these Regulations and the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

3.
In the case of a Player tested by FIFA, FIFA has the exclusive right to publish the test results and the relevant measures thereof.

4.
For the purpose of chapter X, references hereafter to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the relevant hearing panel of the Association and references to the Player shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning any Player Support Personnel or other person.

60 Addressees of decisions and other documents

Decisions and other documents intended for Players, clubs, Match Officials and Officials are addressed to the Association concerned on the condition that it forwards the documents to the parties concerned without delay. In the event that the documents were not also or solely sent to the party concerned, these documents are considered to have been communicated properly to the ultimate addressee four days after communication of the documents to the Association.

61 Form of decisions

1.
Decisions communicated by telefax, registered letter or electronic mail shall be legally binding.

2.
In exceptional circumstances, the parties may be informed solely of the terms of the decision. The motivated decision will be communicated in full, written form. The time limit to lodge an appeal, where applicable, begins upon receipt of this motivated decision.

Section 2: Fair hearing

62 Right to a fair hearing

Every Player or other Person accused of an anti-doping rule violation shall have the right to request a hearing in front of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee before any decision on the merits is rendered in accordance with these Regulations and the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

63 Hearing principles

The FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall be fair and impartial and the hearing process shall respect the following rights of the Player or other Person:

a) the right to be assisted by counsel and an interpreter at the Player's own expense;

b) the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted anti- doping rule violation;

c) the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting consequences;

d) the right to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses;

e) the right to a timely, written and reasoned decision, specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of Ineligibility.

64 Considerations of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee

1.
At the hearing, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall consider first whether or not an anti-doping rule violation has been committed.

2.
The FIFA Disciplinary Committee may draw an adverse inference against the Player who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Player's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in Person or by telephone as directed by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee) and to answer questions from the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.

3.
If the FIFA Disciplinary Committee considers that an anti-doping rule violation has been committed, it shall consider the appropriate measures applicable under arts 19 (Ineligibility for presence, Use or attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) and 20 (Ineligibility for other anti-doping rule violations) prior to the imposition of any period of Ineligibility. The Player shall have the opportunity to establish that there are specific or exceptional circumstances in his case that justify a reduction or elimination of the sanction otherwise applicable.

4.
Where no hearing occurs, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall consider whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed and, if so, the appropriate measures to take based on the content of the file, and render a reasoned decision explaining the actions taken.

65 Procedure at a Competition

The chairman of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee may expedite the procedure at a Competition. He may conduct the hearing on his own or take other measures at his discretion, especially where the resolution of an anti-doping rule violation may affect the participation of a Player in the Competition.

Section 3: Proof of doping

66 Burdens and standards of proof

1.
FIFA shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether FIFA has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. In all cases, this standard of proof is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

2.
Where these Regulations place the burden of proof upon the Player or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

67 Methods of establishing facts and presumptions

1.
Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions.

2.
The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

a) Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Player or other Person seeking to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. CAS, on its own initiative, may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within ten days of WADA's receipt of such notice, and WADA's receipt of the CAS file, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear *amicus curiae*, or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.

b) WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Player or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Player or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, FIFA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

c) Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the WADA Code or these Regulations which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such evidence or results. If the Player or other Person establishes a departure from another International Standard or other anti- doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation, FIFA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

d) The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the Player or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Player or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

e) The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Player or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Player's or other Person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or FIFA.

Section 4: Confidentiality and reporting

68 Information concerning potential anti-doping rule violations

1.
The Player or other Person shall be notified as provided in section 3 of chapter IX (Results management).

2.
The Anti-Doping Organisation that is responsible for managing the results shall notify the Player's Association, NADO, FIFA and WADA by no later than completion of the process described under arts 52 (Initial review regarding Adverse Analytical/Atypical Findings and notification), 54 (Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings), 55 (Review of whereabouts failures) and 56 (Review of other anti-doping rule violations).

3.
Notification shall include: the Player's name, country, sport, club, the Player's competitive level, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection, and the analytical result reported by the laboratory.

4.
The same Persons and Anti-Doping Organisations shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to section 3 of chapter IX (Results management), chapter VII (Provisional Suspension), sections 2 and 6 of chapter X (Fair hearing and Appeals) and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

5.
FIFA shall be notified in accordance with art. 37 (Notification) of the decision of the hearing panel pursuant to sections 2 and 6 of chapter X (Fair hearing and Appeals).

6.
The recipient organisations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee, Association and club) until FIFA or the Association concerned, according to the results

management responsibility, has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required under art. 69 (Public disclosure).

7.
An Anti-Doping Organisation that declares, or that receives notice of, a whereabouts-related failure in respect of a Player shall not disclose that information beyond those Persons with a need to know unless and until that Player is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under art. 9 (Whereabouts failures) based on such whereabouts-related failure. Such Persons who need to know shall also maintain the confidentiality of such information until the same point.

69 Public disclosure

1.
No Anti-Doping Organisation or WADA-accredited laboratory, or official of either, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Player, other Person or their representatives.

2.
Only after it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with section 2 of chapter X (Fair hearing) that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or after such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, may FIFA or the Association concerned, depending on who has responsibility for managing the results, Publicly Report the disposition of the anti-doping matter including the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Player or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved and the consequences imposed according to their communication policy. FIFA or the Association concerned may also Publicly Report appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations and they may also send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.

3.
In any case where it is determined, after an appeal, that the Player or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the Player or other Person who is the subject of the decision. FIFA or the Association shall

Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such revised form as the Player or other Person may approve.

4.
For the purpose of this article, publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the FIFA or the Association's website.

70 Information concerning whereabouts and Testing

1.
The current whereabouts information of Players who have been identified by FIFA for inclusion in its International Registered Testing Pool may be provided to WADA and to other Anti-Doping Organisations having jurisdiction to test the Player through ADAMS where reasonably feasible, as provided under the relevant article of the World Anti-Doping Code. This information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; shall be used exclusively for the purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting Testing; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes.

2.
FIFA may report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on Players from its International Registered Testing Pool to the WADA clearing house. This information will be made accessible to the Player, the Player's Association, National Olympic Committee, NADO, and the International Olympic Committee.

3.
FIFA shall, at least annually, publish a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities, with a copy provided to WADA.

71 Data protection

Handling of the personal information relating to Players or third parties that is collected, stored, processed or disclosed when performing the obligations under these Regulations has to comply with the applicable data protection and privacy laws and FIFA Data Protection Regulations, as well as the International Standard for the Protection and Privacy of Personal Information issued by WADA.

Section 5: Recognition

72 Application and recognition of decisions

1.
FIFA and its Associations shall recognise and respect, subject to the right to appeal provided in these Regulations, Testing, hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory to the World Anti-Doping Code that are consistent with the World Anti-Doping Code and are within that Signatory's authority.

2.
FIFA and its Associations shall recognise the measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with these Regulations.

73 Recognition by Associations and Confederations

1.
Where Doping Controls have been carried out by FIFA, an Association or a Confederation in accordance with these Regulations, every Association and Confederation shall recognise the results of such Doping Controls.

2.
Where decisions have been taken by FIFA or an Association regarding a breach of these Regulations, every Association and Confederation shall recognise such decisions and shall take all necessary action to render such decisions effective.

Section 6: Appeals

74 Decisions subject to appeal

Decisions made under these Regulations may be appealed as set forth below in arts 75 to 80 or as otherwise provided in these Regulations, the Code or International Standards. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in the Anti-Doping Organisation's rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in art. 75 par. 2 (Appeals involving other Players or other Persons) (except as provided in art. 74 par. 3 (WADA not required to exhaust internal remedies).

1.
Scope of review not limited
The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision-maker.

2.
CAS shall not defer to the findings being appealed
In making its decision, CAS does not need to give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed.

3.
WADA not required to exhaust internal remedies
Where WADA has a right to appeal under arts 74 to 80 and no other party has appealed a final decision within FIFA's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in FIFA's process.

75 Appeals against decisions regarding anti-doping rule violations, consequences, Provisional Suspensions, recognition of decisions and jurisdiction

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing consequences or not imposing consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot

go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six months' notice requirement for a retired Player to return to Competition under art. 58 (Retired Player returning to Competition); a decision by WADA assigning results management under art. 7.1 of the WADA Anti-Doping Code 2015; a decision by FIFA not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under these Regulations; a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing; FIFA's failure to comply with chapter VII; a decision that FIFA lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its consequences; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, a period of Ineligibility or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of Ineligibility under art. 23 par. 1 (Substantial assistance in discovering or establishing anti-doping rule violations); a decision under art. 29 par. 3 (Violation of the prohibition of participation during Ineligibility); and a decision by FIFA not to recognise another Anti-Doping Organisation's decision under art. 72 (Application and recognition of decisions), may be appealed exclusively as provided in arts 75 to 80.

1.
Appeals involving International-Level Players or International Competitions

In cases arising from participation in an International Competition or in cases involving International-Level Players, a final decision within FIFA's, the Confederation's or the Association's process may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

2.
Appeals involving other Players or other Persons

In cases where art. 75 par. 1 (Appeals involving International-Level Players or International Competitions) is not applicable, the decision may be appealed to a national-level appeal body, being an independent and impartial body established in accordance with rules adopted by the National Anti-Doping Organisation having jurisdiction over the Player or other Person. The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles: a timely hearing; a fair and impartial hearing panel; the right to be represented by counsel at the Player's or other Person's own expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. If the National Anti-Doping Organisation has not established such a body, the decision may be appealed to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

3.
Persons entitled to appeal

In cases under art. 75 par. 1 (Appeals involving International-Level Players or International Competitions), the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the Player or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) FIFA; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Person's country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or licence holder; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA.

In cases under art. 75 par. 2 (Appeals involving other Players or other Persons), the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level appeal body shall be as provided in the National Anti-Doping Organisation's rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties: (a) the Player or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) FIFA; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Person's country of residence; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA. For cases under art. 75 par. 2 (Appeals involving other Players or other Persons), WADA, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and FIFA shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level appeal body. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the Anti-Doping Organisation whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person who may appeal a Provisional Suspension is the Player or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

4.
Cross-appeals and other subsequent appeals allowed

Cross-appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the Code are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under the Appeals section of these Regulations must file a cross-appeal or subsequent appeal with the party's answer at the latest.

76 Failure to render a timely decision

1.
Where, in a particular case, FIFA fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if FIFA had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, WADA's costs and attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by FIFA.

2.
Where, in a particular case, a Member Association or Confederation fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by FIFA, FIFA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if the Member Association or Confederation had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that FIFA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, FIFA's costs and attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to FIFA by a Member Association or Confederation.

77 Appeals relating to TUEs

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in art. 18 (Therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs)) and art. 82 (Appeals against decisions granting or denying a therapeutic use exemption).

78 Notification of appeal decisions

Any Anti-Doping Organisation that is a party to an appeal shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Player or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organisations that would have been entitled to appeal under art. 75 par. 3 (Persons entitled to appeal) as provided in these Regulations.

79 Appeal against decisions pursuant to article 83 (Sanctions and costs assessed against sporting bodies)

Decisions by FIFA pursuant to art. 83 (Sanctions and costs assessed against sporting bodies) may be appealed exclusively to CAS by a Member Association.

80 Time for filing appeals

1.

Appeals to CAS

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be 21 days from the date of receipt of the motivated decision in an official FIFA language by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings that led to the decision being appealed:

a) Within 15 days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the case file translated in an official FIFA language from the body that issued the decision;

b) If such a request is made within the 15-day period, the party making such request shall have 21 days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

1.2 The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal filed by WADA shall be the later of:

a) Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed; or

b) Twenty-one days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

2.

Appeals under art. 75 par. 2
(Appeals involving other Players or other Persons)

The time to file an appeal to an independent and impartial body established at national level in accordance with rules established by the National Anti-Doping Organisation shall be indicated by the same rules of the National Anti- Doping Organisation.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:

a) Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or

b) Twenty-one days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

3.

a) Where FIFA appeals against a decision of an Association, Anti-Doping Organisation or Confederation to CAS under this chapter, the applicable law for the proceeding shall be the FIFA regulations, in particular the FIFA Statutes, the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations and the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

b) Where FIFA appeals against a decision of an Association, Anti-Doping Organisation or Confederation to CAS under this chapter, FIFA's time limits stipulated in art. 80 par. 1.1 shall start with the receipt of the relevant document(s) by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit (antidoping@fifa.org).

4.

The time limits set out above shall start from the day following receipt of the relevant document.

81 FIFA not required to exhaust internal remedies

Where FIFA has a right to appeal under this chapter and no other party has appealed a final decision within the Anti-Doping Organisation's process, FIFA may appeal such a decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the Anti-Doping Organisation process.

82 Appeals against decisions granting or denying a therapeutic use exemption

1.

WADA, at the request of a Player or on its own initiative, may review the granting or denial of any TUE by FIFA. Decisions by WADA reversing the granting or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Player or FIFA.

2.
Decisions by FIFA, Associations or NADOs denying TUEs, which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by Players to CAS or to the national-level reviewing body as described under these Regulations. If the national-level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

3.
When FIFA, an Association or NADO fails to take action on a properly submitted application for a TUE within a reasonable time, this failure to decide may be considered a denial for the purpose of the appeal rights provided in this article.

83 Sanctions and costs assessed against sporting bodies

1.
FIFA has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non-financial support to Member Associations that are not in compliance with these Regulations.

2.
Member Associations shall be obligated to reimburse FIFA for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Regulations committed by a Player or other Person affiliated with that Member Association.

84 Official languages

1.
These Regulations exist in the four official FIFA languages (English, French, Spanish and German).

2.
In case of any discrepancy in the interpretation of the English, French, Spanish or German texts of these Regulations, the English text will be authoritative.

85 Additional regulations

In addition, the provisions of the FIFA Disciplinary Code and all other FIFA Regulations shall apply.

86 Amendment to and interpretation of the Anti-Doping Regulations

1.
Matters not provided for in these Regulations and cases of force majeure shall be settled by the final decision of the relevant FIFA committee.

2.
These Regulations shall be implemented and construed according to Swiss law and the FIFA Statutes, FIFA Disciplinary Code and FIFA Regulations.

3.
These Regulations may be amended from time to time by FIFA.

4.
These Regulations shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

5.
The headings used for the various parts and articles of these Regulations are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Regulations or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

6.
These Regulations were adopted by the FIFA Council on 26 October 2018 and come into force on 14 January 2019 (the "Effective Date"). They shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:

a) Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the Effective Date count as "first violations" or "second violations" for the purpose of determining sanctions under arts 6 to 15 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.

b) The retroactive periods in which prior violations can be considered for the purpose of multiple violations under art. 24 par. 5 (Multiple anti-doping rule violations during ten-year period) and the statute of limitations set forth in art. 39 (Statute of limitations) are procedural rules and should be applied retroactively; provided, however, that art. 39 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the Effective Date. Otherwise, with respect to any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti- doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of *lex mitior* appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.

c) Any whereabouts failure under art. 9 (whether a filing failure or a missed test, as those terms are defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigation, but it shall be deemed to have expired 12 months after it occurred.

d) With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the Player or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility as of the Effective Date, the Player or other Person may apply to the Anti-Doping Organisation which had results management responsibility for

the anti- doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of these Regulations. Such application must be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to art. 75 (Appeals against decisions regarding anti-doping rule violations, consequences, Provisional Suspensions, recognition of decisions and jurisdiction). These Regulations shall have no application to any case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of Ineligibility has expired.

e) For the purpose of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under art. 24 par. 1 (Multiple violations), where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of Ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Regulations been applicable, shall be applied.

7.

Subject always to these Regulations, anti-doping rule violations committed under rules in force prior to the Effective Date shall be taken into account as prior offences for purposes of determining sanctions with respect to multiple sanctions.

Zurich, October 2018

For the FIFA Council

President:
Gianni Infantino

Secretary General:
Fatma Samoura

Reference is made to the Prohibited List published by WADA, which is available on www.wada-ama.org.

1.
An application for a TUE will be reviewed by the FIFA Medical Committee represented by the FIFA TUE Advisory Group.

2.
A Player may be granted a TUE (if and only if) he can show that he has met each of the following conditions, which may be revised by the FIFA TUE Advisory Group in compliance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and will be published in the FIFA TUE policy:

a) The Player shall submit an application for a TUE within the time limit stipulated in the published FIFA TUE policy in force.

b) The Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question is needed to treat an acute or chronic medical condition such that the Player would experience a significant impairment to health if the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method were to be withheld.

c) The therapeutic use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is highly unlikely to produce any additional enhancement of performance beyond what might be anticipated by a return to the Player's normal state of health following the treatment of the acute or chronic medical condition.

d) There is no reasonable therapeutic alternative to the Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

e) The necessity for the Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not a consequence, wholly or in part, of the prior Use (without a TUE) of a substance or method which was prohibited at the time of such Use.

3.
The TUE will be cancelled by the FIFA TUE Advisory Group if:

a) the Player does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the FIFA TUE Advisory Group;

b) the term for which the TUE was granted has expired;

c) the Player is advised that the TUE has been withdrawn by the FIFA TUE Advisory Group; or

d) a decision granting a TUE has been reversed by WADA or CAS.

4.
An application for a TUE will not be considered for retroactive approval, except in cases where:

a) emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary; or

b) due to exceptional circumstances, there was insufficient time or opportunity for an applicant to submit, or the FIFA TUE Advisory Group to consider, an application prior to Doping Control.

5.
Confidentiality of information

a) The collection, storage, processing, disclosure and retention of personal information by FIFA in the TUE process complies with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

b) A Player applying for a TUE shall provide written consent for the transmission of all information pertaining to the application to members of all therapeutic use exemption committees with authority under the World Anti-Doping Code to review the file and, as required, other independent medical or scientific experts, and to all necessary staff involved in the management, review or appeal of TUEs, and WADA. In accordance with the provisions of the World Anti-Doping Code, the applicant shall also provide written consent for the decision of the FIFA TUE Advisory Group to be distributed to other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations and Member Associations.

c) Should the assistance of external, independent experts be required, all details of the application shall be circulated without identifying the Player concerned.

d) The members of the FIFA TUE Advisory Group, all independent experts and the staff of the FIFA Medical Office and Anti-Doping Unit involved will conduct all of their activities in strict confidence and will sign confidentiality agreements. In particular, they shall keep the following information confidential:

   i. All medical information and data provided by the Player and doctor(s) involved in the Player's care.
   ii. All details of the application, including the name of the doctor(s) involved in the process.

e) Should the Player wish to revoke the right of the FIFA TUE Advisory Group or any therapeutic use exemption committee to obtain any health information on his behalf, the Player must notify his medical practitioner in writing of the fact. As a consequence of such a decision, the Player will not receive approval for a TUE or renewal of an existing TUE.

6.
Where the Player already has a TUE granted by his or her NADO for the substance or method in question, if that TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, FIFA shall recognise it. If FIFA considers that the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognise it, it must notify the Player and his or her NADO promptly, with reasons. The Player or the NADO shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review. If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the NADO remains valid for National Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for International Competition) pending WADA's decision. If the matter is not referred to WADA for review, the TUE becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21-day review deadline expires.

7.
If FIFA grants the Player's application, it shall notify not only the Player but also his or her NADO, and if the NADO considers that the TUE does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review. If the NADO refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by FIFA remains valid for International Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for National Competition) pending WADA's decision. If the NADO does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by FIFA becomes valid for National Competition as well when the 21-day review deadline expires.

1 Registered Testing Pool

1.
FIFA shall establish a Registered Testing Pool at international level. The responsibility for setting up a Registered Testing Pool at national level rests with the NADO/Association concerned.

2.
The FIFA Registered Testing Pool (RTP) comprises three different categories of pool with specific whereabouts requirements:

a) The FIFA international Registered Testing Pool (IRTP) includes individual International-Level Players who are Ineligible following a decision by a FIFA body or who are categorised as being high-risk Players or who have been designated by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit for any other reason. Those Players will be designated individually by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit and notified via the Association concerned. An explanation for the designation is not required.

b) The elite testing pool (ETP) includes the clubs/representative teams participating at an elite Confederation level to be defined by the Confederations. The Testing and results management of this testing pool is delegated to the Confederation concerned. Consequently, the Confederation's anti-doping regulations are applicable in respect of the ETP, rather than arts 2 to 9 of this annexe.

c) The FIFA pre-Competition testing pool (PCTP) includes the representative teams participating in the Competition(s) selected by FIFA during the six- month preparation phase prior to that (those) Competition(s). The relevant representative teams will be informed of their selection.

3.
Each Association concerned must inform the Players who have been designated by FIFA for inclusion in the IRTP and the clubs and representative teams that have been included in the ETP or PCTP immediately in writing of:

a) their inclusion in the IRTP, ETP or PCTP (as applicable);

b) the consequent requirement to file accurate and complete whereabouts information; and

c) the consequences of any failure to comply with that requirement.

Each Association concerned is required to ensure that its respective Players or teams file complete and accurate whereabouts information as set forth in these Regulations.

4.
Players who have announced their retirement and are no longer in the IRTP or ETP may not resume competing unless they:

a) notify the Association concerned at least six months before they expect to return to competition;

b) fulfil the same whereabouts requirements as Players in the IRTP or ETP; and

c) are available for no-advance-notice Out-of-Competition Testing at any time during the period before their actual return to competition.

5.
Players who are serving a period of Ineligibility will remain in the relevant testing pool until the end of the period of Ineligibility, unless they are designated for inclusion in the IRTP.

6.
Players who are injured and unable to play will remain in the relevant testing pool and might be subject to Target Testing, unless they are designated for inclusion in the IRTP.

7.
FIFA shall periodically review and update as necessary its criteria for including Players, clubs and representative teams in the testing pools. The Players (in the case of the IRTP), clubs and teams (in the case of the ETP and PCTP) concerned must be informed of any changes that are made via their Association or Confederation respectively.

2 Filing obligations

1.
Each Player (IRTP) or representative team (PCTP) that is included in the respective testing pool is required to file accurate and complete whereabouts information in the manner set forth under art. 3 of this annexe.

2.
A Player of a representative team in the PCTP may delegate the task of making some or all of the whereabouts filings required herein under art. 3 of this annexe to his Association, to be carried out e.g. by a coach or manager. It is assumed that a valid delegation has been made for all of the relevant whereabouts filings, unless otherwise determined by the Player or as stipulated under par. 3 of this article. It shall not be a defence to an allegation of a filing failure that the Player delegated such responsibility to a third party and/or that third party failed to comply with the applicable requirements.

3.
A Player of a representative team in the PCTP who is serving a period of Ineligibility or who is injured or has given notice of retirement has to provide his whereabouts information directly to the Association concerned for the time he still remains in the PCTP.

3 Whereabouts requirements

1.
a) IRTP:
Using the form provided by FIFA, each Player has to file his whereabouts information with the Association concerned for the remaining days of the current quarter within ten days of receiving notification of his designation, and afterwards for all days on a quarterly basis by 25 December, 25 March, 25 June and 25 September. The Association has to submit the quarterly reports and their updates to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit by 30 December, 30 March, 30 June and 30 September at the latest. Furthermore, each Player has to inform the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit in writing of the end of his period of Ineligibility or rehabilitation as soon as this can be determined.

b) PCTP:
Using the form provided by FIFA, each Association concerned has to file whereabouts information for all of the Team Activity days of its representative team during the six-month period prior to the designated Competition.

2.
At a minimum, the following information shall be provided:

IRTP:

a) name of the Player and the relevant team;

b) full mailing address, electronic mail address and telefax number for formal notice purposes;

c) specific confirmation of the Player's consent to the sharing of his whereabouts filing with other Anti-Doping Organisations having authority to test him;

d) for each day during the respective period, the full address of the place where the Player will be residing (e.g. home, temporary lodgings, hotel, etc.);

e) for each day during the respective period, the time(s) each day of any regular activity, along with the venue and any other details required in order for the Player to be located during the time(s) in question; and

f) for each day during the respective period, one specific 60-minute time slot between 06:00 and 23:00 where the Player will be available and accessible for Testing at a specific location.

PCTP:

a) name of the relevant representative team;

b) full mailing address, electronic mail address and telefax number for formal notice purposes;

c) specific confirmation of the Players' consent to the sharing of their whereabouts filing with other Anti-Doping Organisations having authority to test them;

d) for each day of any Team Activity during the respective period in question, the full address of the place where the team will be residing (e.g. temporary lodgings, hotel, etc.);

e) the team's Competition schedule for the respective period in question, including the name and address of each location where the team is scheduled to compete during this time and the date(s) on which it is scheduled to compete at such locations; and

f) for each day of any Team Activity during the respective period in question, the time(s) of any collective activity (e.g. training) or individual activity under the supervision of the team (e.g. medical treatment), and other regular activities, if applicable, along with the venue and any other details required in order for the team to be located during the time(s) in question.

3.
IRTP: It is the Player's responsibility to ensure that all of the information provided in his whereabouts filing is accurate and sufficiently detailed to enable the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit to locate him for Testing on any given day during the respective period, including but not limited to the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in his whereabouts filing.

PCTP: It is the Association's responsibility to ensure that all whereabouts information provided in its whereabouts filing is accurate and sufficiently detailed to enable the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit to locate the representative team for Testing on each day of any Team Activity during the respective period.

4.
Where any change in circumstances means that the information previously provided by the Player/team is no longer accurate or complete, the whereabouts filing must be updated so that the information on file is again accurate and complete.

Such update must be made as soon as possible, and, in the case of the IRTP, in any event prior to the 60-minute time slot specified in the filing for that day. Failure to do so shall have the consequences set forth below.

4 Availability for Testing

1.
A Player in the IRTP must specifically be present and available for Testing on any given day in the relevant period for the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in his whereabouts filing, at the location he has specified for that time slot in such filing.

2.
A representative team in the PCTP must be present and available for Testing on any given Team Activity day in the relevant period at the time and location it has specified for the Team Activity in its whereabouts filing. If located for Testing, the whole team must remain until the Sample collection has been completed.

5 Liability for filing failure or missed tests

1.
Each Player in the IRTP remains ultimately responsible at all times for providing accurate and complete whereabouts filings as required in these Regulations.

2.
Each Player in the IRTP is responsible for ensuring his availability for Testing at the given location during the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in his whereabouts filing. If an attempt to test the Player during the 60-minute time slot is unsuccessful, the Player will be liable for a missed test under art. 9 (Whereabouts failures) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, subject to the requirements set forth under art. 8 par. 2 of this annexe.

3.
If any of the required information changes after a whereabouts filing is made, then, in accordance with the provisions set forth under art. 3 par. 4 of this annexe, an update must be filed so that the whereabouts filing remains accurate at all times. If an update is not filed, and as a result an attempt to test the Player during the 60-minute time slot is unsuccessful, the Player will be liable for a missed test under art. 9 (Whereabouts failures) of the FIFA Anti- Doping Regulations, subject to the requirements set forth under art. 8 par. 2 of this annexe.

4.
Each Association of a representative team in the PCTP is responsible for providing accurate and complete whereabouts filings as required in these Regulations and for ensuring that its representative team is available for Testing at the time and location specified for Team Activity in its whereabouts filing. If an Association fails to comply with the applicable whereabouts requirements, the Association is liable for sanction under the FIFA Disciplinary Code for such failure.

6 Anti-doping rule violation

1.
A Player in the IRTP shall be deemed to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under art. 9 (Whereabouts failures) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations if he commits a total of three whereabouts failures (which may be any combination of filing failures and/or missed tests adding up to three in total) within any 12-month period, irrespective of which Anti-Doping Organisation(s) has/have declared the whereabouts failures in question.

2.
The 12-month period begins on the date that a Player commits a whereabouts failure. It is not affected by any successful Sample collection conducted with respect to the Player during the 12-month period. However, if a Player who has committed one whereabouts failure does not commit a further two whereabouts failures within 12 months of the first one, at the end of that 12-month period the first whereabouts failure "expires" for the purposes set forth under art. 8 of this annexe.

3.
Where a Player retires from but then returns to competition, his period of non-availability for Out-of-Competition Testing shall be disregarded for the purposes of calculating the 12-month period.

4.
Any Player who provides fraudulent information in his whereabouts filing, whether in relation to his location during the specified daily 60-minute time slot, or in relation to his whereabouts outside that time slot, or otherwise, thereby commits an anti-doping rule violation under art. 8 (Evading, refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) and art. 10

(Tampering or attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations. Sanctions may be imposed by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.

5.
If an Association fails to provide FIFA with accurate and complete whereabouts information for a Player who is registered with that Association's representative team, it shall be subject to an evaluation by the FIFA Anti- Doping Unit for a filing failure. The provisions set forth under art. 7 of this annexe shall apply by analogy. If, as a result of such an evaluation, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit concludes that the Player/Association has failed its obligation to provide whereabouts information, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall notify the Association accordingly and submit the case to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee, which shall decide appropriate sanctions in compliance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

7 Results management in respect of a filing failure

The results management process in respect of an apparent filing failure shall be as follows:

1.
A Player may only be declared to have committed a filing failure where the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit, following the results management procedure set forth below, can establish each of the following:

a) that the Player was duly notified:
   i. that he had been designated for inclusion in the IRTP;
   ii. of the consequent requirement to make accurate and complete whereabouts filings; and
   iii. of the consequences of any failure to comply with that requirement.

b) that he failed to comply with that requirement by the applicable deadline;

c) that, in case of a second or third filing failure in the same quarter, he was given notice of the previous filing failure in accordance with the provision set forth under art. 7 par. 2 of this annexe and failed to rectify that filing failure by the deadline specified in that notice; and

d) that his failure to comply was at least negligent. For these purposes, the Player will be presumed to have committed the failure negligently upon proof that he was notified of the requirement yet failed to comply with it. That presumption may only be rebutted by the Player establishing that no negligent behaviour on his part caused or contributed to the failure.

2.
If it appears that all of the requirements set forth under art. 7 par. 1 of this annexe have been met, then, no later than 14 days after the date of discovery of the apparent filing failure, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit must send notice to the Player concerned in the manner set forth in chapter X section 1 (General provisions), inviting a response within 14 days of receipt of the notice. In the notice, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit should inform the Player:

a) that, in order to avoid a further filing failure, he must make the required whereabouts filing within a deadline set by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit; the deadline shall be set at least 24 hours after receipt of the notice and no later than the end of the month in which the notice is received;

b) that, unless the Player persuades the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit that there has not been any filing failure, an alleged whereabouts failure will be recorded against the Player;

c) whether any other whereabouts failures have been alleged against the Player in the 12-month period prior to this alleged whereabouts failure; and

d) of the consequences to the Player if a hearing panel upholds the alleged whereabouts failure.

3.
Where the Player disputes the apparent filing failure, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit must reassess whether all of the requirements set forth under par. 1 of this article have been met. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit must advise the Player, by letter sent no later than 14 days after receipt of the Player's response, whether or not it maintains that there has been a filing failure.

4.
If no response is received from the Player by the relevant deadline, or if the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit maintains that there has been a filing failure, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall send notice to the Player that an alleged filing failure is to be recorded against him. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall at the same time advise the Player that he has the right to an administrative review of that decision.

5.
Where requested by the Player, such administrative review shall be conducted by a designee of the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit who was not involved in the previous assessment of the alleged filing failure. The review shall be based on written submissions only, and shall consider whether all of the requirements set forth herein under par. 1 of this article have been met. The review shall be completed within 14 days of receipt of the Player's request and the decision shall be communicated to the Player by letter sent no more than seven days after the decision is made.

6.
If it appears, upon such review, that the requirements set forth under par. 1 of this article have not been met, the alleged filing failure shall not be treated as a whereabouts failure for any purpose. The Player has to be notified accordingly.

7.
If the Player does not request an administrative review of the alleged filing failure by the relevant deadline, or if the administrative review leads to the conclusion that all of the requirements set forth under par. 1 of this article have been met, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall record an alleged filing failure against the Player and shall notify the Player, WADA and all other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations of that alleged filing failure and the date of its occurrence in the manner set forth under art. 68 par. 7 of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

8.
Any notice sent to a Player pursuant to this article, informing him of the decision that there has been no filing failure, shall also be sent to WADA and any other party/ies with a right of appeal under chapter X of the FIFA Anti- Doping Regulations. This decision may be appealed by WADA and/or such party/ies in accordance with that chapter.

8 Results management in respect of a missed test

The results management process in the case of an apparent missed test shall be as follows:

1.
The FIFA Doping Control Officer shall file a report on any unsuccessful attempt with the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit, setting out the details of the attempted Sample collection, including the date of the attempt, the location visited, the exact arrival and departure times at the location, the step(s) taken at the location to try to find the Player, including details of any contact made with third parties, and any other relevant details about the attempted Sample collection.

2.
A Player may only be declared to have missed a test where the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit can establish each of the following:

a) that when the Player was given notice that he had been included in the IRTP, he was advised of his liability for a missed test if he was unavailable for Testing during the 60-minute time slot specified in his whereabouts filing at the location specified for that time slot;

b) that a FIFA Doping Control Officer attempted to test the Player on a given day in the quarter, during the 60-minute time slot specified in the Player's whereabouts filing for that day, by visiting the location specified for that time slot;

c) that during that specified 60-minute time slot, the FIFA Doping Control Officer did all that was reasonable in the circumstances to try to locate the Player, short of giving the Player any advance notice of the test;

d) that the provisions set forth herein under par. 3 of this article have been met, if applicable; and

e) that the Player's failure to be available for Testing at the specified location during the specified 60-minute time slot was at least negligent. For these purposes, the Player will be presumed to have been negligent upon proof of the matters set forth under this paragraph. That

presumption may only be rebutted by the Player establishing that no negligent behaviour on his part caused or contributed to him:

- being unavailable for Testing at such location during such time slot; and
- failing to update his most recent whereabouts filing to give notice of a different location where he would instead be available for Testing during a specified 60-minute time slot on the relevant day.

3.
To ensure fairness to the Player, where an unsuccessful attempt has been made to test a Player during one of the 60-minute time slots specified in his whereabouts filing, any subsequent attempt to test that Player may only be counted as a missed test against that Player if that subsequent attempt takes place after the Player has received notice, in accordance with par. 4 of this article, of the original unsuccessful attempt.

4.
If it appears that all of the requirements set forth under par. 2 of this article have been met, then, no later than 14 days after the date of the unsuccessful attempt, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit must send notice to the Player of the unsuccessful attempt in the manner set forth in chapter X section 1 (General provisions) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, inviting a response within 14 days of receipt of the notice. In the notice, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit should inform the Player:

a) that, unless the Player persuades the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit that there has not been any missed test, an alleged missed test will be recorded against the Player;

b) whether any other whereabouts failures have been declared against him in the 12-month period prior to this alleged missed test; and

c) of the consequences to the Player if a hearing panel upholds the alleged missed test.

5.
Where the Player disputes the apparent missed test, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit must reassess whether all of the requirements set forth under par. 2 of this article have been met. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit must advise the

Player, by letter sent no later than 14 days after receipt of the Player's response, whether or not it maintains that there has been a missed test.

6.
If no response is received from the Player by the relevant deadline, or if the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit maintains that there has been a missed test, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall send notice to the Player that an alleged missed test is to be recorded against him. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall at the same time advise the Player that he has the right to request an administrative review of the alleged missed test. The report on the unsuccessful attempt must be provided to the Player at this point if it has not been provided earlier in the process.

7.
Where requested, such administrative review shall be conducted by a designee of the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit who was not involved in the previous assessment of the alleged missed test. The review shall be based on written submissions only, and shall consider whether all of the requirements set forth under par. 2 of this article have been met. If necessary, the relevant FIFA Doping Control Officer may be asked to provide further information to the designee. The review shall be completed within 14 days of receipt of the Player's request and the decision shall be communicated to the Player by letter sent no more than seven days after the decision is made.

8.
If it appears, upon such review, that the requirements set forth under par. 2 of this article have not been met, the unsuccessful attempt to test the Player shall not be treated as a missed test for any purpose. The Player has to be notified accordingly.

9.
If the Player does not request an administrative review of the alleged missed test by the relevant deadline, or if the administrative review leads to the conclusion that all of the requirements set forth under par. 2 of this article have been met, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall record an alleged missed test against the Player and shall notify the Player and WADA and all other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations of that alleged missed test and the date of its occurrence in the manner set forth under art. art. 68 par. 7 (Information concerning potential anti-doping rule violations) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

10.
Any notice sent to a Player pursuant to this article, agreeing that there has been no missed test, shall also be sent to WADA and any other party/ies with a right of appeal under chapter X (Procedural rules) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, and may be appealed by WADA and/or such party/ies in accordance with that chapter.

9 Responsibility for conducting proceedings

1.
The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall keep a record of all whereabouts failures alleged in respect of each Player in its IRTP. Where it is alleged that such a Player has committed three whereabouts failures within any 12-month period, the responsibility for bringing proceedings against the Player under art. 9 (Whereabouts failures) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations shall be as follows:

a) FIFA shall be responsible if two or more of those whereabouts failures were alleged by FIFA or, if the whereabouts failures were alleged by three different Anti-Doping Organisations, the Player concerned was included in the IRTP as of the date of the third whereabouts failure;

b) the Association or NADO concerned shall be responsible if two or more of those whereabouts failures were alleged by it or, if the whereabouts failures were alleged by three different Anti-Doping Organisations, the Player concerned was included in the national Registered Testing Pool as of the date of the third whereabouts failure. In this case, references to FIFA or the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the Association/NADO or the relevant hearing panel.

2.
FIFA shall have the right to receive such further information about that alleged whereabouts failure from any other Anti-Doping Organisation in order to assess the strength of the evidence of such alleged whereabouts failure and to bring proceedings under art. 9 (Whereabouts failures) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations in reliance thereon. If FIFA decides in good faith that the evidence in relation to such alleged whereabouts failure(s) is insufficient to support such proceedings under art. 9 of the

FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, it may decline to bring proceedings based on such alleged whereabouts failure(s). Any decision by the Anti-Doping Organisation responsible that a declared whereabouts failure should be disregarded for lack of sufficient evidence shall be communicated to the other Anti-Doping Organisations and to WADA, shall be without prejudice to WADA's right of appeal under chapter X (Procedural rules) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, and in any event shall not affect the validity of the other whereabouts failures alleged against the Player in question.

3.
FIFA should also consider in good faith whether or not a Provisional Suspension should be imposed on the Player pending determination of the proceedings, in accordance with chapter VII (Provisional Suspension) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

4.
A Player alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under art. 9 (Whereabouts failures) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations shall have the right to have such allegation determined at a full evidentiary hearing in accordance with chapter X, section 2 (Fair hearing) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

5.
The FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall not be bound by any determination made during the results management process, whether as to the adequacy of any explanation offered for a whereabouts failure or otherwise. Instead, the burden shall be on the Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for bringing the proceedings to establish all of the requisite elements of each alleged whereabouts failure.

6.
If the FIFA Disciplinary Committee decides that one or two alleged whereabouts failures have been established to the required standard, but that the third alleged whereabouts failure has not, no violation of art. 9 (Whereabouts failures) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations shall be found to have occurred. However, if the Player then commits one or two further whereabouts failures within the relevant 12-month period, new proceedings may be brought based on a combination of the whereabouts failure(s) established to the satisfaction of the hearing panel in the previous proceedings (in accordance with art. 68 par. 3 (Information concerning potential anti-doping rule violations) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations) and the whereabouts failure(s) subsequently committed by the Player.

7.

Where FIFA fails to bring proceedings against a Player under art. 9 (Whereabouts failures) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations within 30 days of WADA receiving notice of that Player's third alleged whereabouts failure in any 12-month period, it shall be deemed that FIFA has decided that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, for the purposes of triggering the appeal rights set forth in chapter X (Procedural rules) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

1 Requirements for notification of Players

1.
When initial contact is made with the selected Player, FIFA, the FIFA Doping Control Officer and/or the Chaperone, as applicable, shall ensure that the Player and/or a third party (if required in accordance with art. 4 par. 3 of this annexe) is informed:

a) that the Player is required to undergo a Sample collection;

b) that FIFA is the Sample collection authority;

c) of the type of Sample collection and any conditions that need to be adhered to prior to the Sample collection;

d) of the Player's rights, including the right to:
   i. have a representative present and, if available, an interpreter;
   ii. ask for additional information about the Sample collection process;
   iii. request a delay in reporting to the Doping Control room for valid reasons.

e) of the Player's responsibilities, including the requirement to:
   i. remain within direct observation of the FIFA Doping Control Officer and/or the Chaperone at all times from the time the initial contact is made with the Player until completion of the Sample collection session;
   ii. provide adequate identification;
   iii. comply with Sample collection procedures (and the Player should be advised of the possible consequences of failure to comply in accordance with art. 44 of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations); and
   iv. report immediately for Sample collection, unless there are valid reasons for a delay.

f) of the location of the Doping Control room;

g) that should the Player choose to consume food or fluids prior to providing a Sample, he does so at his own risk;

h) not to hydrate excessively, since this may delay the production of a suitable Sample; and

i) that any urine Sample provided by the Player to the Sample collection personnel should be the first urine passed by the Player subsequent to notification, i.e. he should not pass urine in the shower or otherwise prior to providing a Sample to the Sample collection personnel.

2.
When contact is made with the selected Player, the FIFA Doping Control Officer and/or the Chaperone shall:

a) keep the Player under constant observation, from the time that initial contact is made with the Player until completion of the Sample collection session;

b) identify himself to the Player; and

c) confirm the Player's identity.

3.
The FIFA Doping Control Officer and/or Chaperone shall have the Player sign the relevant section of the Doping Control Form to acknowledge and accept the notification. If the Player refuses to sign the Doping Control Form to confirm that he has been notified, or evades notification, the FIFA Doping Control Officer and/or Chaperone shall, if possible, inform the Player of the consequences of refusing or failing to comply. If it is the Chaperone who has dealt with the matter and not the FIFA Doping Control Officer, he shall immediately report all relevant facts to the FIFA Doping Control Officer, who in turn shall report the facts to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit. Where possible, the FIFA Doping Control Officer shall proceed to collect a Sample. The FIFA Doping Control Officer shall document the facts and report the circumstances to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit. FIFA shall follow the steps prescribed in art. 44 (Failure to comply with Doping Control) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

4.
The process set out in this annexe may be adapted by FIFA to fit the particular requirements of each specific Competition and football discipline, particularly for beach soccer, futsal and the FIFA eWorld Cup™.

2 Procedure for In-Competition no-advance-notice tests

1.
In principle, two players from each team are selected for testing either via random or target methods by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit. Additional players may be summoned for sample collection (in accordance with art. 2 par. 3 and 4 of this annexe). In the case of Competitions with lower Player numbers, e.g. beach soccer or futsal, in principle one Player per team may be tested.

2.
Players shall be notified with no advance notice except where art. 4 par. 3 of this annexe is applicable.

Preparing for the Sample collection session

3.
If either of these two Players is injured before the Match is over, the FIFA Doping Control Officer shall decide whether or not the injury is severe enough to prevent the Player from undergoing a doping test. If he decides the injury is severe enough, the FIFA Doping Control Officer shall perform a draw in order to replace the injured player for the doping test.

4.
In addition, the FIFA Doping Control Officer is entitled to appoint additional Players to be tested at any time prior to, during or after the Match. An explanation for the appointment is not required.

Notification of Players

5.
If a Player is shown the red card at any time of the Match, the FIFA Doping Control Officer shall decide whether the Player is to be escorted by the Chaperones to the Doping Control room, his team's changing room or the area of the stand allocated to his team to watch the Match from there until the names of the Players selected for the doping test are known, so that he is available to undergo the test immediately after the Match, if necessary. The Player may propose to voluntarily provide a Sample in order to be released after the procedure. However the FIFA Doping Control Officer may accept or decline the Player's proposal without giving any justification.

3 Procedure for Out-of-Competition no-advance-notice tests during team activities

Preparing for the Sample collection session

1.
FIFA or the respective Confederation conducts no-advance-notice doping tests based on the whereabouts of teams in the elite testing pool (ETP) and pre-Competition testing pool (PCTP). In accordance with the test distribution plan, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit selects teams for Testing.

2.
If the team cannot be contacted by the FIFA Doping Control Officer after reasonable attempts have been made using the whereabouts information provided, the matter shall be reported to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit as soon as possible, as set forth in Annexe C. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall then proceed to evaluate whether there has been a whereabouts filing failure in accordance with Annexe C.

3.
If the FIFA Doping Control Officer has located the team, he shall identify himself to the head of the delegation or the relevant representative of the team or club concerned by presenting his authorisation as a FIFA Doping Control Officer and the assignment for the respective control, and discuss the procedure for the doping test with that person and, the team doctor if applicable.

4.
The head of the delegation or the relevant representative of the team or club concerned shall give the FIFA Doping Control Officer an up-to-date list of the Players in the team, including any absent Players at the time the doping test is undertaken. The reasons for any such absences shall be given to the FIFA Doping Control Officer, as well as the scheduled time of arrival at or return to the location of the Team Activities for these Players. The FIFA Doping Control Officer shall decide whether these Players are to be included in the draw procedure for Players having to undergo a doping test. He shall further notify the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit, who shall proceed to evaluate whether there has been a whereabouts filing failure in accordance with Annexe C.

5.
Players to undergo sample collection are either drawn by the FIFA Doping Control Officer or targeted by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit.

Notification of Players

6.
The FIFA Doping Control Officer and the team official/team doctor present shall sign the Doping Control Form. The FIFA Doping Control Officer shall notify the Player. The FIFA Doping Control Officer shall:

a) identify himself to the Player by showing him his authorisation as a FIFA Doping Control Officer and the assignment for the respective control;

b) ask the Player to produce identification and confirm the Player's identity to ensure that the Player who is to be notified is the same Player who has been selected for Doping Control. The method of identification of the Player or the failure by the Player to confirm his identity shall be documented and reported to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit. In such cases, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall decide whether it is appropriate to report the situation as a failure to comply as set forth under art. art. 44 (Failure to comply with Doping Control) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

4 Procedure for Out-of-Competition no-advance-notice tests on individual Players

1.
FIFA conducts no-advance-notice doping tests based on the individual whereabouts of Players in the IRTP. In accordance with the test distribution plan, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit selects individual Players for Testing via random or target methods.

2.
For no-advance-notice Out-of-Competition Sample collection, reasonable attempts should be made to notify Players of their selection for Sample collection. The FIFA Doping Control Officer shall record all notification attempts that were made during such period.

3.
When the Player is a Minor, or in situations where an interpreter is required and available, the FIFA Doping Control Officer shall consider whether a third party must be notified prior to notification of the Player. Should the circumstances so require, particularly in situations where it is difficult to locate a Player on the pitch, the FIFA Doping Control Officer may request the assistance of a third party in notifying the Player.

4.
The identification procedure set forth under art. 3 par. 6 of this annexe shall be followed. The FIFA Doping Control Officer shall also inform the Player of his rights, including his right:

a) to have a representative and, if available, an interpreter;

b) to ask for additional information about the Sample collection process;

c) to request a delay in reporting to the Doping Control room for valid reasons (as set forth herein under art. 5 of this annexe); and

d) to request modifications because of disabilities.

In addition, the FIFA Doping Control Officer shall also inform the Player of his responsibilities, including the requirement:

a) to report for a test within one hour unless there are valid reasons for a delay;

b) to remain within direct observation, as set forth under art. 5 of this annexe; and

c) to remain within the direct observation of the FIFA Doping Control Officer until completion of the Sample collection process.

5.
If the Player cannot be contacted by the FIFA Doping Control Officer after reasonable attempts have been made using the whereabouts information provided by the Player, the matter shall be reported to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit as soon as possible, as set forth in Annexe C (art. 8 par. 1 – Results management in respect of a missed test). The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall then proceed to evaluate whether there has been a whereabouts failure in accordance with Annexe C.

5 Reporting time

1.
From the time of notification until the Player leaves the Doping Control room at the end of his Sample collection session, he shall be kept under observation at all times.

2.
For In-Competition controls, each Association and/or team concerned shall ensure that Players selected to undergo a doping test follow the Chaperone to the Doping Control room straight from the pitch as soon as the Match is over. For no-advance-notice tests on Players in the IRTP, once the Player has been notified, he must report to the room assigned for Doping Control within one hour.

3.
The FIFA Doping Control Officer may at his discretion consider any reasonable third party request or any request by the Player for permission to delay reporting to the Doping Control room following acknowledgment and acceptance of notification, and/or to temporarily leave the Doping Control room after arrival, and may grant such permission if the Player can be continuously chaperoned and kept under direct observation during the delay. For example, delayed reporting to and/or temporary departure from the Doping Control room may be permitted for the following activities:
For In-Competition Testing:

a) participation in a presentation ceremony;

b) fulfilment of media commitments (e.g. flash interviews, but not press conferences);

c) obtaining necessary medical treatment;

d) any other reasonable circumstances, as determined by the FIFA Doping Control Officer, taking into account any instructions given by FIFA.

For Out-of-Competition Testing:

a) locating a representative;

b) completing a training session;

c) receiving necessary medical treatment;

d) obtaining photo identification; or

e) any other reasonable circumstances, as determined by the FIFA Doping Control Officer, taking into account any instructions given by FIFA.

4.
The FIFA Doping Control Officer shall document any reasons for delay in reporting to the Doping Control room and/or reasons for leaving the Doping Control room that may require further investigation by FIFA. Any failure of the Player to remain under constant observation should also be recorded and may be further investigated as a failure to comply in accordance with art. 44 of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

5.
The FIFA Doping Control Officer shall reject a request for delay from a Player if it is not possible for the Player to be continuously chaperoned.

6.
If, while keeping the Player under observation, the FIFA Doping Control Officer observes any matter with potential to compromise the test, he shall report and document the circumstances. If deemed appropriate by the FIFA Doping Control Officer, he shall follow the requirements of art. 44 (Failure to comply with Doping Control) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, and/or consider if it is appropriate to collect an additional Sample from the Player.

6 Doping Control room

1.
The Doping Control room shall ensure the Player's privacy. For In-Competition Testing and for no-advance-notice Testing, the Doping Control room shall, where possible, be used solely as a Doping Control room for the duration of Sample collection. The FIFA Doping Control Officer shall record any significant deviations from these criteria.

2.
In the case of In-Competition Doping Controls, only the following people are allowed into the Doping Control room:

a) the Players who have been selected for Testing;

b) the Player's representative;

c) the FIFA Doping Control Officer;

d) the accredited assistant(s) of the FIFA Doping Control Officer;

e) a local official, if requested;

f) the FIFA Match Commissioner, if requested;

g) the FIFA General Coordinator, if requested;

h) an interpreter approved by FIFA, if requested;

i) an independent observer who must be a doctor according to FIFA's requirements.

3.
In the case of no-advance-notice doping tests during Team Activities, only the following people are allowed into the Doping Control room:

a) the Player(s) who has/have been selected for Testing;

b) the Person accompanying the Player(s), ideally the team doctor;

c) the FIFA Doping Control Officer;

d) the accredited assistant(s) of the FIFA Doping Control Officer;

e) an interpreter approved by FIFA, if requested.

4.
In the case of no-advance-notice doping tests on individual Players, only the following people are allowed into the Doping Control room:

a) the Player who has been selected for Testing;

b) the Person accompanying the Player or witness as determined by the Player;

c) the FIFA Doping Control Officer.

5.
The Players selected for Testing shall remain in the waiting area of the Doping Control room until they are ready to give Samples. In-Competition, non-alcoholic drinks shall be made available to the Players in the form of unopened and sealed plastic bottles, some of which are placed in a refrigerator in the Doping Control room.

6.
For In-Competition Testing, the local security bodies shall take the necessary measures to ensure that no Persons other than those authorised under par. 2 of this article enter the Doping Control room. The entrance to the Doping Control room shall be constantly guarded. Responsibility for security during Out-of-Competition tests shall be borne by the relevant team delegations. The FIFA Doping Control Officer is entitled to refuse unauthorised Persons access to the Doping Control room.

7.
In exceptional circumstances, the FIFA Doping Control Officer may give approval for a Player to leave the Doping Control room, provided that he has agreed the following conditions of leave with the Player:

a) the purpose of the Player leaving the Doping Control room;

b) the time of return (or return upon completion of an agreed activity);

c) that the Player must remain under observation at all times.

d) that the Player shall not pass urine until he gets back to the Doping Control room.

The FIFA Doping Control Officer shall document the actual time of the Player's departure and return.

7 Conducting the Sample collection sessions

The collection of urine and blood Samples shall be conducted in accordance with WADA's regulations, in particular with WADA's International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

8 Requirements for Sample collection

1.
Any behaviour by the Player and/or Persons associated with the Player or anomalies with potential to compromise the Sample collection shall be recorded by the FIFA Doping Control Officer on the Doping Control Form. If appropriate, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall investigate a possible failure to comply as set forth under art. 44 (Failure to comply with Doping Control) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

2.
The FIFA Doping Control Officer shall provide the Player with the opportunity to document any concerns he may have about how the Sample collection session was conducted.

3.
In conducting the Sample collection session, the following information shall be recorded as a minimum:

a) the date, time and type of summons to Doping Control (no-advance-notice, advance-notice, In-Competition or Out-of-Competition);

b) the Competition/location, date and time of Sample provision;

c) the name of the Player and the Player's number;

d) the name of the Player's team;

e) the name of the Player's doctor and/or Person accompanying the Player (during Team Activities);

f) the Sample code number;

g) the required laboratory information on the Sample;

h) the medications and supplements taken and recent blood transfusion details (if applicable) as declared by the team doctor/Player;

i) any irregularities in procedures;

j) the Player's comments or concerns regarding the conduct of the Sample collection session, if provided;

k) the name and signature of the Player's doctor and/or Person accompanying the Player (if applicable);

l) the name and signature of the Player;

m) the name and signature of the FIFA Doping Control Officer.

4.
At the conclusion of the Sample collection session, the Player and FIFA Doping Control Officer shall sign appropriate documentation to indicate their satisfaction that the documentation accurately reflects the details

of the Player's Sample collection session, including any concerns recorded by the Player. During Team Activities, the Player's doctor and/or Person accompanying the Player shall sign the documentation as a witness of the proceedings. In individual Testing, the Person accompanying the Player or witness, if applicable, shall sign the documentation.

5.
The FIFA Doping Control Officer shall provide the Player with a copy of the Doping Control Form of the Sample collection session that has been signed by the Player.

9 Post-test administration

1.
The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall define criteria ensuring that any Sample will be stored in a manner that protects its integrity, identity and security prior to transport from the Doping Control room to the laboratory. The FIFA Doping Control Officer shall ensure that any Sample is stored in accordance with these criteria.

2.
The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall develop a system to ensure that the documentation for each Sample is completed and securely handled.

3.
The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall ensure that instructions for the type of analysis to be conducted are laid down in the agreement with the laboratory chosen in accordance with chapter IX, section 2 (Analysis of Samples) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

10 Transport of Samples and documentation

1.
The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall authorise a transport system that ensures Samples and documentation will be transported in a manner that protects their integrity, identity and security.

2.
Samples shall always be transported to the laboratory chosen in accordance with chapter IX, section 2 (Analysis of Samples) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, using FIFA's authorised Sample transport method, as soon as practicable after the completion of the Sample collection session. Samples shall be transported in a manner that minimises the potential for Sample degradation due to factors such as time delays and extreme temperature variations.

3.
Documentation identifying the Player shall not be included with the Samples or documentation sent to the laboratory chosen in accordance with chapter IX, section 2 (Analysis of Samples) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

4.
The FIFA Doping Control Officer shall send all relevant Sample collection session documentation to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit using FIFA's authorised courier service as soon as practicable after the completion of the Sample collection session.

5.
The Chain of Custody shall be checked by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit if receipt of either of the Samples with accompanying documentation or Sample collection session documentation is not confirmed at its intended destination or if a Sample's integrity or identity may have been compromised during transport. In this instance, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall consider whether the Sample should be voided.

6.
Documentation relating to a Sample collection session and/or an anti-doping rule violation shall be stored by FIFA for a minimum of ten years as per chapter VIII of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

Doping Control Form

DOPING CONTROL FORM

FIFA

Test authorised by: FIFA · Sample collection agency: FIFA · Results management authority: FIFA

FIFA COMPETITION: _____

1. PLAYER INFORMATION

Player's name: | Player no.: | Date of birth: D D M M Y Y

Match/venue: | Match no.: | Team:

2. NOTIFICATION OF SELECTED PLAYER

Urine ☐ Blood ☐ Date: D D M M Y Y | Time of notification: : | Time of arrival in doping control room: :

Team representative's/player representative's name: | Team representative's/player representative's signature:

Doping Control Officer's name: | Doping Control Officer's signature:

The above-named player has been selected to undergo a doping test and is requested to report immediately after the match to the doping control room. He may be accompanied by one representative (doctor, coach or team official). I hereby acknowledge that I have received and read this notice, including the player's rights and responsibilities listed on the reverse side of copy 1, and I consent to provide sample(s) as requested. I understand that failure or refusal to provide a sample may constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

Player's signature:

3a. INFORMATION FOR ANALYSIS

In-competition ☐ | Out-of-competition ☐ | Male ☐ | Female ☐

Blood serum A/B: | Date: D D M M Y Y | Time: :

Whole blood A/B: | Date: D D M M Y Y | Time: :

Urine A/B: | ml | S/G 1 0 | Date: D D M M Y Y | Time: :

Partial urine sample: No.: | ml | Player's initials | No.: | ml | Player's initials

Additional sample A/B: | ml | S/G 1 0 | Date: D D M M Y Y | Time: :

3b. DECLARATION OF MEDICATION

List all medications or supplements taken during the past 7 days and any blood transfusions received during the past three months

Diagnosis	Substance	Dosage	Method of application	Start and duration of treatment

Consent for research: in order to help combat doping in sport, by signing below, I agree that my sample may be used for anti-doping research purposes. When all analyses have been completed and my sample would otherwise be discarded, it may then be used by any WADA-accredited laboratory for anti-doping research of any type, provided it can no longer be identified as my sample.

I accept ☐ I refuse ☐

4. CONFIRMATION OF PROCEDURE FOR URINE AND/OR BLOOD TESTING

Remarks:

Supplementary form used ☐

Blood Collection Officer's name: | Blood Collection Officer's signature:

Doping Control Officer's name: | Doping Control Officer's signature:

Team representative's/player representative's name: | Team representative's/player representative's signature:

I declare that the information given on this form is correct and confirm that the sample collection was conducted in accordance with the relevant procedures. Furthermore, I accept that all information related to the doping control, including but not limited to laboratory results and possible sanctions, shall be shared with the relevant bodies (for instance WADA, international, continental or national sports federations) in accordance with the relevant regulations, including the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.
I have read and understood the text overleaf and I consent to the processing of my doping control-related data through ADAMS or any other reliable means or measures.

Player's signature:

Place:

Time: : | Date: D D M M Y Y

Original: FIFA Anti-Doping Unit (white) **Copy 1:** Player's copy (pink) **Copy 2:** FIFA General Coordinator (green) **Copy 3:** Player's copy (pink) **Copy 4:** Laboratory (blue)

10.18 ALP 200 mok/adon

Fédération Internationale de Football Association FIFA-Strasse 20 P.O. Box CH-8044 Zurich Switzerland Tel.: +41 (0)43 222 7777 www.FIFA.com

Doping Control Form – Supplementary

PLAYER INFORMATION FORM

I have been asked by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland, to read the following form to ensure that I am aware that my doping control-related data, including but not limited to personal information and the athlete biological passport and all data related to the process, including test distribution planning, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management and sanctions, will be processed and stored in accordance with this form and used in anti-doping programmes for the detection, deterrence and prevention of doping according to the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, the World Anti-Doping Code ("Code") and the WADA (World Anti-Doping Agency) International Standards.

CONFIRMATION
By signing this form, I confirm that I have been informed accordingly and that I acknowledge that:

- I am bound by and shall comply with the provisions of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, the Code and the International Standards issued by WADA, as amended from time to time;
- My doping control-related data as further specified in this information form will be used in the context of anti-doping programmes indicated in the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations and the Code. FIFA may also use my data for research purposes, in which case any personal information that could identify me will be removed or changed before data is shared with other researchers or results are made public;
- FIFA shall be principally responsible for ensuring the protection of my data, and is committed to complying with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information issued by WADA;
- Pursuant to the above-mentioned International Standard and under the applicable law, I have certain rights in relation to my doping control-related data, including rights to access and/or correct any inaccurate data and remedies with respect to any unlawful processing of data as further specified below;
- FIFA will use, process and store my doping control-related data via the WADA Anti-Doping Administration and Management System ("ADAMS") and/or other internal FIFA means ("the FIFA System"). FIFA will disclose and transfer my doping control-related data via ADAMS to recipients authorised to receive the information in accordance with the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations and the Code (for instance, designated anti-doping organisations ("ADOs"), national ADOs, international and national sports federations, major competition organisers and WADA), which may include the creation of personal online profiles and the entry of information regarding doping controls, whereabouts and therapeutic use exemptions ("TUEs") in any other similar, WADA-authorised national system used by an ADO for sharing information;
- I am responsible for ensuring that all information that I enter (or that is entered on my behalf) into ADAMS is accurate and up to date;
- FIFA only uses WADA-accredited laboratories as well as laboratories that have been approved by WADA and that will also use and process my laboratory test results, but shall only have access to the anonymised, key-coded data;
- Persons or parties receiving my information may be located outside my country of residence, including Switzerland and Canada. In some countries, data protection and privacy laws may not be equivalent to those in my own country;
- Subject to applicable local laws, any dispute arising from this form or a decision made pursuant to the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations may be appealed exclusively before the bodies stipulated in the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, including the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

I further acknowledge the following:

PURPOSE OF ADAMS
ADAMS enables ADOs, such as FIFA and WADA, to conduct harmonised, coordinated and effective anti-doping programmes and to fulfil their respective responsibilities arising under the Code. ADAMS and the FIFA System may be used for scheduling in and out-of-competition doping tests and managing related information, including TUEs, whereabouts information, information about the results of anti-doping tests, information relating to the athlete biological passport, and sanctions-related information relevant to individual athletes. WADA and FIFA rely upon ADAMS and the FIFA System to fulfil their responsibilities under the Code, including the performance of out-of-competition testing, the review of TUEs and its implications for anti-doping rule violation procedures.

LAWFULNESS OF THE PROCESSING
The fight against doping in sport is supported by the international community, and more than 180 countries have ratified the 2005 UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport ("Convention"), which endorses the work of WADA and aims at ensuring the effectiveness of the implementation of the Code. The worldwide anti-doping system pursuant to the Code, as further reflected in the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, is necessary for the protection of health, for moral, cultural and physical education and for the principle of fair play, as well as to eliminate cheating in sport and to protect its future. The anti-doping measures undertaken by FIFA and the processing of my data form part of the worldwide fight against doping in sport in furtherance of the aforementioned goals and are justified to carry out an important task in the public interest and to pursue important and legitimate interests as set out in the Convention, the Code and the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

CATEGORIES OF DATA CONCERNED
ADAMS and the FIFA System may contain the following categories of data: my unique ADAMS profile, consisting of data relating to my identity (name, nationality, date of birth, gender, the sport(s) and discipline(s) in which I compete, organisations and/or sports federations to which I belong, an indication of whether I compete at international or national level, and whether I am considered to be a national or international-level athlete in accordance with the rules of FIFA, my confederation and/or national ADO); data relating to my whereabouts, to test distribution planning (for the testing pools in which I am included); data relating to my TUEs, if any; data relating to doping control (test distribution planning, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals); and data relating to the athlete biological passport. Some of the above data may constitute sensitive personal data under national data protection or privacy laws where I reside and under the WADA International Standards.

DISCLOSURES
Part of my ADAMS profile may be shown to other ADOs using ADAMS to ensure that only a single athlete profile is created for me. FIFA and WADA, where appropriate, may enable other ADOs and service providers to access some of my information appearing in ADAMS to enable them to administer anti-doping programmes. In addition, WADA may access and process some of my data in ADAMS (i.e. TUE data, laboratory results, the athlete biological passport, sanctions and whereabouts data) to fulfil its responsibilities under the Code. FIFA, WADA and the organisations listed above will not disclose any of my data other than to authorised persons within their organisations on a "need-to-know" basis; each of the organisations accessing and using ADAMS may only do so in order to fulfil their responsibilities and obligations arising under the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations and the Code, which primarily involve the establishment of anti-doping programmes and ensuring appropriate information-sharing as provided for under the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations and the Code.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS
My data may be made available through ADAMS to persons or parties located outside the country where I reside since my information is to be shared with WADA, established in Switzerland and Canada, and may be shared with the ADO in the country where my national association is registered and with my relevant confederation in order to allow them to perform their anti-doping programmes and to comply with their obligations under the Code. The data protection and privacy laws of these countries may not always be equivalent to those in my own country. In any case, ADOs must comply with WADA's International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

MY RIGHTS
I have certain rights under applicable laws and under WADA's International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information. Subject to the relevant legal conditions being fulfilled, these rights include: (a) the right to be informed about the processing of my personal data; (b) the right of access to and receipt of a copy of my personal data processed within ADAMS; (c) the right to rectification if any of my personal data that is processed within ADAMS is inaccurate or incomplete; (d) the right to erasure – i.e. the right to request deletion of any of my personal data that is processed in ADAMS and is no longer required for the relevant purposes; (e) the right to restrict or prevent the processing of my personal data if, for example, I want to contest the accuracy of the personal data or my personal data is no longer needed; (f) the right to obtain a copy of my personal data processed in ADAMS; (g) the right to object to FIFA processing the personal data for particular purposes if FIFA cannot provide compelling legitimate grounds for its processing. I further take note that the personal data processed by FIFA is not subject to automated decision-making, including profiling.

I acknowledge that according to the Code, FIFA has limited competence to erase or amend my personal data. Should FIFA, despite using its reasonable efforts, fail to comply with my request, I will have to exercise my rights before WADA and/or the ADO of my national association.

CONTACT
In the event of any cause for complaint about the use of my personal data or if I have any questions relating to the processing of my personal data, I may contact FIFA (antidoping@fifa.org). In the event of any such complaint or question, FIFA shall use its reasonable efforts to best resolve the matter. If I am not satisfied with FIFA's response, I may contact WADA and/or the ADO of the country of my national association. For further details, I may also consult the athlete information notice, which is subject to change without notice, as found on the WADA website.

DISPUTES
If the matter cannot be resolved, I have the right to lodge a complaint with the competent data protection supervisory authority in accordance with data protection laws applicable to me.

SECURITY
I have taken note that ADAMS is securely maintained in Switzerland and Canada. Stringent technological, organisational and other security measures have been applied to ADAMS to maintain the security of the data entered in it. In addition, FIFA, WADA and ADOs have put in place internal and contractual guarantees to ensure that my data remains confidential and secure.

DATA RETENTION
I understand that it may be necessary to retain my data in ADAMS or the FIFA System for a minimum period of ten years. For instance, if ADAMS is used for TUEs and I am granted a TUE, the TUE approval forms will be stored electronically in ADAMS for a minimum period of ten years. The period of ten years represents the period during which an action may be commenced for an anti-doping violation under the Code. Where the relevant anti-doping rules do not require my data to be retained for ten years, the data will be deleted after an appropriately shorter period. For more information on data retention, I may consult the Annexe to WADA's International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

RELEASE
I hereby release FIFA and the accredited laboratories from all claims, demands, liabilities, damages, costs and expenses that may arise in connection with the processing of my doping control-related data through ADAMS and other means such as the FIFA System.

REFUSAL
I understand that my participation in association football is contingent upon my voluntary participation in anti-doping procedures as set forth in the relevant regulations, including the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, and thus the processing of my doping control-related data as described in this form.
I understand that any refusal on my part to undergo anti-doping procedures and to have my doping control-related data processed will be construed as a violation of the relevant regulations, including the Code and FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, and may result in disciplinary and other sanctions being imposed upon me, such as disqualification from competitions, the invalidation of results arising from prior competitions and/or the imposition of a period of ineligibility.

DECLARATION
By signing this form, I hereby declare that I am familiar with and agree to abide by the relevant regulations, including the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations and the Code.

Annexe E may be amended by the FIFA administration from time to time.

Reference is made to the list of World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)-accredited laboratories published by WADA, which is available on www.wada-ama.org.

Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players

August 2020 Edition

(including COVID-19 temporary amendments)

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4 Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players

Based on article 5 of the FIFA Statutes, the FIFA Council has issued the following regulations and annexes, which form an integral part of the basic text.

For the purpose of these regulations, the terms set out below are defined as follows:

1.
Former association: the association to which the former club is affiliated.

2.
Former club: the club that the player is leaving.

3.
New association: the association to which the new club is affiliated.

4.
New club: the club that the player is joining.

5.
Official matches: matches played within the framework of organised football, such as national league championships, national cups and international championships for clubs, but not including friendly and trial matches.

6.
Organised football: association football organised under the auspices of FIFA, the confederations and the associations, or authorised by them.

7.
Protected period: a period of three entire seasons or three years, whichever comes first, following the entry into force of a contract, where such contract is concluded prior to the 28th birthday of the professional, or two entire seasons or two years, whichever comes first, following the entry into force of a contract, where such contract is concluded after the 28th birthday of the professional.

8.
Registration period: a period fixed by the relevant association in accordance with article 6.

9.
Season: the period starting with the first official match of the relevant national league championship and ending with the last official match of the relevant national league championship.

10.
Training compensation: the payments made in accordance with Annexe 4 to cover the development of young players.

11.
Minor: a player who has not yet reached the age of 18.

12.
Academy: an organisation or an independent legal entity whose primary, long-term objective is to provide players with long-term training through the provision of the necessary training facilities and infrastructure. This shall primarily include, but not be limited to, football training centres, football camps, football schools, etc.

13.
Transfer matching system (TMS): a web-based data information system with the primary objective of simplifying the process of international player transfers as well as improving transparency and the flow of information.

14.
Third party: a party other than the player being transferred, the two clubs transferring the player from one to the other, or any previous club, with which the player has been registered.

15.
Eleven-a-side football: football played in accordance with the Laws of the Game as authorised by the International Football Association Board.

16.
Futsal: football played in accordance with the Futsal Laws of the Game that have been drawn up by FIFA in collaboration with the Sub-Committee of the International Football Association Board.

17.
Registration: the act of making a written record containing details of a player that include:

– the start date of the registration (format: dd/mm/yyyy);

– the full name (first, middle and last names) of the player;

– date of birth, gender, nationality and status as an amateur or a professional (as per article 2 par. 2 of these regulations);

– the type(s) of football the player will play (eleven-a-side football / futsal / beach soccer);

– the name of the club at the association where the player will play (including the FIFA ID of the club);

– the training categorisation of the club at the moment of the registration;

– the FIFA ID of the player;

– the FIFA ID of the association.

18.
Electronic player registration system: an online electronic information system with the ability to record the registration (as defined herein) of all players at their association. The electronic player registration system must be linked with the FIFA Connect System through its automated programming interface ("API") in order to exchange information electronically. Through the FIFA Connect System API, the electronic player registration system must provide all registration information for all players from the age of 12 and, in particular, must assign each player a FIFA ID.

19.
FIFA Connect System: an information system designed and implemented by FIFA that provides the FIFA ID and the API that provides the technical interface between electronic domestic transfer systems, electronic player registration systems and TMS for the electronic exchange of information.

20.
FIFA ID: the worldwide unique identifier given by the FIFA Connect System to each club, association and player.

21.
International transfer: the movement of the registration of a player from one association to another association.

22.
National transfer: the change of a player from playing for one club at an association to playing for a new and different club within the same association.

23.
Electronic domestic transfer system: an online electronic information system with the ability to administer and monitor all national transfers within an association, in line with the principles of the model implemented at international level through the Transfer Matching System (cf. Annexe 3). At a minimum, the system must collect the full name, gender, nationality, date of birth and FIFA ID of the player, the player's status (amateur or professional as per article 2 par. 2 of these regulations), the name and FIFA ID of the two clubs involved, as well as any payments between the clubs, if applicable. The electronic domestic transfer system must be linked with the electronic registration system of the association and with the FIFA Connect System API in order to exchange information electronically.

24.
Bridge transfer: any two consecutive transfers, national or international, of the same player connected to each other and comprising a registration of that player with the middle club to circumvent the application of the relevant regulations or laws and/or defraud another person or entity.

Reference is also made to the Definitions section in the FIFA Statutes.

NB: Terms referring to natural persons are applicable to both genders. Any term in the singular applies to the plural and vice-versa.

1 Scope

1.
These regulations lay down global and binding rules concerning the status of players, their eligibility to participate in organised football, and their transfer between clubs belonging to different associations.

2.
The transfer of players between clubs belonging to the same association is governed by specific regulations issued by the association concerned in accordance with article 1 paragraph 3 below, which must be approved by FIFA. Such regulations shall lay down rules for the settlement of disputes between clubs and players, in accordance with the principles stipulated in these regulations. Such regulations should also provide for a system to reward clubs affiliated to the relevant association investing in the training and education of young players.

The use of an electronic domestic transfer system is a mandatory step for all national transfers of professional and amateur players (both male and female) within the scope of eleven-a-side football. A national transfer must be entered in the electronic domestic transfer system each time a player is to be registered with a new club within the same association. Any registration of a player for a new club without the use of the electronic domestic transfer system will be invalid.

3.
a) The following provisions are binding at national level and must be included without modification in the association's regulations: articles 2-8, 10, 11, 12bis, 18, 18bis, 18ter, 19 and 19bis.

b) Each association shall include in its regulations appropriate means to protect contractual stability, paying due respect to mandatory national law and collective bargaining agreements. In particular, the following principles must be considered:

– article 13: the principle that contracts must be respected;

– article 14: the principle that contracts may be terminated by either party without consequences where there is just cause;

– article 15: the principle that contracts may be terminated by professionals with sporting just cause;

– article 16: the principle that contracts cannot be terminated during the course of the season;

– article 17 paragraphs 1 and 2: the principle that in the event of termination of contract without just cause, compensation shall be payable and that such compensation may be stipulated in the contract;

– article 17 paragraphs 3-5: the principle that in the event of termination of contract without just cause, sporting sanctions shall be imposed on the party in breach.

4.
These regulations also govern the release of players to association teams in accordance with the provisions of Annexe 1. These provisions are binding for all associations and clubs.

2 Status of players: amateur and professional players

1.
Players participating in organised football are either amateurs or professionals.

2.
A professional is a player who has a written contract with a club and is paid more for his footballing activity than the expenses he effectively incurs. All other players are considered to be amateurs.

3 Reacquisition of amateur status

1.
A player registered as a professional may not re-register as an amateur until at least 30 days after his last match as a professional.

2.
No compensation is payable upon reacquisition of amateur status. If a player re-registers as a professional within 30 months of being reinstated as an amateur, his new club shall pay training compensation in accordance with article 20.

4 Termination of activity

1.
Professionals who end their careers upon expiry of their contracts and amateurs who terminate their activity shall remain registered at the association of their last club for a period of 30 months.

2.
This period begins on the day the player made his last appearance for the club in an official match.

5 Registration

1.
Each association must have an electronic player registration system, which must assign each player a FIFA ID when the player is first registered. A player must be registered at an association to play for a club as either a professional or an amateur in accordance with the provisions of article 2. Only electronically registered players identified with a FIFA ID are eligible to participate in organised football. By the act of registering, a player agrees to abide by the FIFA Statutes and regulations, the confederations and the associations.

2.
A player may only be registered with a club for the purpose of playing organised football. As an exception to this rule, a player may have to be registered with a club for mere technical reasons to secure transparency in consecutive individual transactions (cf. Annexe 3).

3.
A player may only be registered with one club at a time.

4.
Players may be registered with a maximum of three clubs during one season. During this period, the player is only eligible to play official matches for two clubs, subject to the temporary exceptions below. As an exception to this rule, a player moving between two clubs belonging to associations with overlapping seasons (i.e. start of the season in summer/autumn as opposed to winter/spring) may be eligible to play in official matches for a third club during the relevant season, provided he has fully complied with his contractual obligations towards his previous clubs. Equally, the provisions relating to the registration periods (article 6) as well as to the minimum length of a contract (article 18 paragraph 2) must be respected.

i. During the following period, players may be registered with a maximum of three clubs and are eligible to play official matches for three clubs during one season:

   a) for associations following a dual-year calendar: the 2019/20 and 2020/21 seasons; and

   b) for associations following a single-year calendar: the 2020 season.

5.
Under all circumstances, due consideration must be given to the sporting integrity of the competition. In particular, a player may not play official matches for more than two clubs competing in the same national championship or cup during the same season, subject to stricter individual competition regulations of member associations.

5bis Bridge transfer

1.
No club or player shall be involved in a bridge transfer.

2.
It shall be presumed, unless established to the contrary, that if two consecutive transfers, national or international, of the same player occur within a period of 16 weeks, the parties (clubs and player) involved in those two transfers have participated in a bridge transfer.

3.
The FIFA Disciplinary Committee, in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code, will impose sanctions on any party subject to the FIFA Statutes and regulations involved in a bridge transfer.

6 Registration periods

1.
Players may only be registered during one of the two annual registration periods fixed by the relevant association. Associations may fix different registration periods for their male and female competitions. As an exception to this rule, a professional whose contract has expired prior to the end of a registration period may be registered outside that registration period. Associations are authorised to register such professionals provided due consideration is given to the sporting integrity of the relevant competition. Where a contract has been terminated with just cause, FIFA may take provisional measures in order to avoid abuse, subject to article 22.

i. As a temporary exception to this rule, a professional whose contract has expired or been terminated as a result of COVID-19 has the right to be registered by an association outside a registration period, regardless of the date of expiry or termination.

2.
The first registration period shall begin after the completion of the season and shall normally end before the new season starts, subject to the temporary exceptions below. This period may not exceed 12 weeks. The second registration period shall normally occur in the middle of the season and may not exceed four weeks. The two registration periods for the season shall be entered into TMS at least 12 months before they come into force (cf. Annexe 3, article 5.1 paragraph 1). FIFA shall determine the dates for any association that fails to communicate them on time.

i. For associations following a dual-year calendar, the first registration period for the 2020/21 season may overlap with the completion of the 2019/20 season for a maximum of 4 weeks.

ii. During the portion of the first registration period for the 2020/21 season which overlaps with the completion of the 2019/20 season:

a) the transfer of a player between clubs is permitted. The player shall only be eligible to participate in domestic competitions for their new club in the 2020/21 season;

b) the engagement of an out-of-contract player is permitted. The player shall only be eligible to participate in domestic competitions for their new club in the 2020/21 season.

3.
Players may only be registered – subject to the exception and temporary exception provided for in article 6 paragraph 1 – upon submission through the electronic player registration system of a valid application from the club to the relevant association during a registration period.

4.
The provisions concerning registration periods do not apply to competitions in which only amateurs participate. The relevant association shall specify the periods when players may be registered for such competitions provided that due consideration is given to the sporting integrity of the relevant competition.

7 Player passport

The registering association is obliged to provide the club with which the player is registered with a player passport containing the relevant details of the player. The player passport shall indicate the club(s) with which the player has been registered since the season of his 12th birthday. If a birthday falls between seasons, the player passport shall indicate the club with which he was registered during the season following his birthday.

8 Application for registration

The application for registration of a professional must be submitted together with a copy of the player's contract. The relevant decision-making body has discretion to take account of any contractual amendments or additional agreements that have not been duly submitted to it.

9 International Transfer Certificate

1.
Players registered at one association may only be registered at a new association once the latter has received an International Transfer Certificate (hereinafter: ITC) from the former association. The ITC shall be issued free of charge without any conditions or time limit. Any provisions to the contrary shall be null and void. The association issuing the ITC shall lodge a copy with FIFA. The administrative procedures for issuing the ITC are contained in Annexe 3, article 8, and Annexe 3a of these regulations.

2.
Associations are forbidden from requesting the issue of an ITC in order to allow a player to participate in trial matches.

3.
The new association shall inform the association(s) of the club(s) that trained and educated the player between the ages of 12 and 23 (cf. article 7) in writing of the registration of the player as a professional after receipt of the ITC.

4.
An ITC is not required for a player under the age of ten years.

10 Loan of professionals

1.
A professional may be loaned to another club on the basis of a written agreement between him and the clubs concerned. Any such loan is subject to the same rules as apply to the transfer of players, including the provisions on training compensation and the solidarity mechanism.

2.
Subject to article 5 paragraph 4, the minimum loan period shall be the time between two registration periods.

3.
The club that has accepted a player on a loan basis is not entitled to transfer him to a third club without the written authorisation of the club that released the player on loan and the player concerned.

11 Unregistered players

Any player not registered at an association who appears for a club in any official match shall be considered to have played illegitimately. Without prejudice to any measure required to rectify the sporting consequences of such an appearance, sanctions may also be imposed on the player and/or the club. The right to impose such sanctions lies in principle with the association or the organiser of the competition concerned.

12 Enforcement of disciplinary sanctions

1.
Any disciplinary sanction of up to four matches or up to three months that has been imposed on a player by the former association but not yet (entirely) served by the time of the transfer shall be enforced by the new association at which the player has been registered in order for the sanction to be served at domestic level. When issuing the ITC, the former association shall notify the new association via TMS of any such disciplinary sanction that has yet to be (entirely) served.

2.
Any disciplinary sanction of more than four matches or more than three months that has not yet been (entirely) served by a player shall be enforced by the new association that has registered the player only if the FIFA Disciplinary Committee has extended the disciplinary sanction to have worldwide effect. Additionally, when issuing the ITC, the former association shall notify the new association via TMS of any such pending disciplinary sanction.

12bis Overdue payables

1.
Clubs are required to comply with their financial obligations towards players and other clubs as per the terms stipulated in the contracts signed with their professional players and in the transfer agreements.

2.
Any club found to have delayed a due payment for more than 30 days without a prima facie contractual basis may be sanctioned in accordance with paragraph 4 below.

3.
In order for a club to be considered to have overdue payables in the sense of the present article, the creditor (player or club) must have put the debtor club in default in writing and have granted a deadline of at least ten days for the debtor club to comply with its financial obligation(s).

4.
Within the scope of their respective jurisdiction (cf. article 22 in conjunction with articles 23 and 24), the Players' Status Committee, the Dispute Resolution Chamber, the single judge or the DRC judge may impose the following sanctions:

a) a warning;

b) a reprimand;

c) a fine;

d) a ban from registering any new players, either nationally or internationally, for one or two entire and consecutive registration periods.

5.
The sanctions provided for in paragraph 4 above may be applied cumulatively.

6.
A repeated offence will be considered as an aggravating circumstance and lead to a more severe penalty.

7.
The execution of the registration ban in accordance with paragraph 4 d) above may be suspended. By suspending the execution of a registration ban, the deciding body subjects the sanctioned club to a probationary period ranging from six months to two years.

8.
If the club benefiting from a suspended registration ban commits another infringement during the probationary period, the suspension is automatically revoked and the registration ban executed; it is added to the sanction pronounced for the new infringement.

9.
The terms of the present article are without prejudice to the application of further measures in accordance with article 17 in the event of unilateral termination of the contractual relationship.

13 Respect of contract

A contract between a professional and a club may only be terminated upon expiry of the term of the contract or by mutual agreement.

14 Terminating a contract with just cause

1.
A contract may be terminated by either party without consequences of any kind (either payment of compensation or imposition of sporting sanctions) where there is just cause.

2.
Any abusive conduct of a party aiming at forcing the counterparty to terminate or change the terms of the contract shall entitle the counterparty (a player or a club) to terminate the contract with just cause.

14bis Terminating a contract with just cause for outstanding salaries

1.
In the case of a club unlawfully failing to pay a player at least two monthly salaries on their due dates, the player will be deemed to have a just cause to terminate his contract, provided that he has put the debtor club in default in writing and has granted a deadline of at least 15 days for the debtor club to fully comply with its financial obligation(s). Alternative provisions in contracts existing at the time of this provision coming into force may be considered.

2.
For any salaries of a player which are not due on a monthly basis, the pro-rata value corresponding to two months shall be considered. Delayed payment of an amount which is equal to at least two months shall also be deemed a just cause for the player to terminate his contract, subject to him complying with the notice of termination as per paragraph 1 above.

3.
Collective bargaining agreements validly negotiated by employers' and employees' representatives at domestic level in accordance with national law may deviate from the principles stipulated in paragraphs 1 and 2 above. The terms of such an agreement shall prevail.

15 Terminating a contract with sporting just cause

An established professional who has, in the course of the season, appeared in fewer than ten per cent of the official matches in which his club has been involved may terminate his contract prematurely on the ground of sporting just cause. Due consideration shall be given to the player's circumstances in the appraisal of such cases. The existence of sporting just cause shall be established on a case-by-case basis. In such a case, sporting sanctions shall not be imposed, though compensation may be payable. A professional may only terminate his contract on this basis in the 15 days following the last official match of the season of the club with which he is registered.

16 Restriction on terminating a contract during the season

A contract cannot be unilaterally terminated during the course of a season.

17 Consequences of terminating a contract without just cause

The following provisions apply if a contract is terminated without just cause:

1.
In all cases, the party in breach shall pay compensation. Subject to the provisions of article 20 and Annexe 4 in relation to training compensation, and unless otherwise provided for in the contract, compensation for the breach shall be calculated with due consideration for the law of the country concerned, the specificity of sport, and any other objective criteria. These criteria shall include, in particular, the remuneration and other benefits due to the player under the existing contract and/or the new contract, the time remaining on the existing contract up to a maximum of five years, the fees and expenses paid or incurred by the former club (amortised over the term of the contract) and whether the contractual breach falls within a protected period.

Bearing in mind the aforementioned principles, compensation due to a player shall be calculated as follows:

i. in case the player did not sign any new contract following the termination of his previous contract, as a general rule, the compensation shall be equal to the residual value of the contract that was prematurely terminated;

ii. in case the player signed a new contract by the time of the decision, the value of the new contract for the period corresponding to the time remaining on the prematurely terminated contract shall be deducted from the residual value of the contract that was terminated early (the "Mitigated Compensation"). Furthermore, and subject to the early termination of the contract being due to overdue payables, in addition to the Mitigated Compensation, the player shall be entitled to an amount corresponding to three monthly salaries (the "Additional Compensation"). In case of egregious circumstances, the Additional Compensation may be increased up to a maximum of six monthly salaries. The overall compensation may never exceed the rest value of the prematurely terminated contract.

iii. Collective bargaining agreements validly negotiated by employers' and employees' representatives at domestic level in accordance with national law may deviate from the principles stipulated in the points i. and ii. above. The terms of such an agreement shall prevail.

2.
Entitlement to compensation cannot be assigned to a third party. If a professional is required to pay compensation, the professional and his new club shall be jointly and severally liable for its payment. The amount may be stipulated in the contract or agreed between the parties.

3.
In addition to the obligation to pay compensation, sporting sanctions shall also be imposed on any player found to be in breach of contract during the protected period. This sanction shall be a four-month restriction on playing in official matches. In the case of aggravating circumstances, the restriction shall last six months. These sporting sanctions shall take effect immediately once the player has been notified of the relevant decision. The sporting sanctions shall remain suspended in the period between the last official match of the season and the first official match of the next season, in both cases including national cups and international championships for clubs. This suspension of the sporting sanctions shall, however, not be applicable if the player is

an established member of the representative team of the association he is eligible to represent, and the association concerned is participating in the final competition of an international tournament in the period between the last match and the first match of the next season. Unilateral breach without just cause or sporting just cause after the protected period shall not result in sporting sanctions. Disciplinary measures may, however, be imposed outside the protected period for failure to give notice of termination within 15 days of the last official match of the season (including national cups) of the club with which the player is registered. The protected period starts again when, while renewing the contract, the duration of the previous contract is extended.

4.
In addition to the obligation to pay compensation, sporting sanctions shall be imposed on any club found to be in breach of contract or found to be inducing a breach of contract during the protected period. It shall be presumed, unless established to the contrary, that any club signing a professional who has terminated his contract without just cause has induced that professional to commit a breach. The club shall be banned from registering any new players, either nationally or internationally, for two entire and consecutive registration periods. The club shall be able to register new players, either nationally or internationally, only as of the next registration period following the complete serving of the relevant sporting sanction. In particular, it may not make use of the exception and the provisional measures stipulated in article 6 paragraph 1 of these regulations in order to register players at an earlier stage.

5.
Any person subject to the FIFA Statutes and regulations who acts in a manner designed to induce a breach of contract between a professional and a club in order to facilitate the transfer of the player shall be sanctioned.

18 Special provisions relating to contracts between professionals and clubs

1.
If an intermediary is involved in the negotiation of a contract, he shall be named in that contract.

2.
The minimum length of a contract shall be from its effective date until the end of the season, while the maximum length of a contract shall be five years. Contracts of any other length shall only be permitted if consistent with national laws. Players under the age of 18 may not sign a professional contract for a term longer than three years. Any clause referring to a longer period shall not be recognised.

3.
A club intending to conclude a contract with a professional must inform the player's current club in writing before entering into negotiations with him. A professional shall only be free to conclude a contract with another club if his contract with his present club has expired or is due to expire within six months. Any breach of this provision shall be subject to appropriate sanctions.

4.
The validity of a contract may not be made subject to a successful medical examination and/or the grant of a work permit.

5.
If a professional enters into more than one contract covering the same period, the provisions set forth in Chapter IV shall apply.

6.
Contractual clauses granting the club additional time to pay to the professional amounts that have fallen due under the terms of the contract (so-called "grace periods") shall not be recognised. Grace periods contained in collective bargaining agreements validly negotiated by employers' and employees' representatives at domestic level in accordance with national law shall, however, be legally binding and recognised. Contracts existing at the time of this provision coming into force shall not be affected by this prohibition.

18bis Third-party influence on clubs

1.
No club shall enter into a contract which enables the counter club/counter clubs, and vice versa, or any third party to acquire the ability to influence in employment and transfer-related matters its independence, its policies or the performance of its teams.

2.
The FIFA Disciplinary Committee may impose disciplinary measures on clubs that do not observe the obligations set out in this article.

18ter Third-party ownership of players' economic rights

1.
No club or player shall enter into an agreement with a third party whereby a third party is being entitled to participate, either in full or in part, in compensation payable in relation to the future transfer of a player from one club to another, or is being assigned any rights in relation to a future transfer or transfer compensation.

2.
The interdiction as per paragraph 1 comes into force on 1 May 2015.

3.
Agreements covered by paragraph 1 which predate 1 May 2015 may continue to be in place until their contractual expiration. However, their duration may not be extended.

4.
The validity of any agreement covered by paragraph 1 signed between one January 2015 and 30 April 2015 may not have a contractual duration of more than one year beyond the effective date.

5.
By the end of April 2015, all existing agreements covered by paragraph 1 need to be recorded within the Transfer Matching System (TMS). All clubs that have signed such agreements are required to upload them in their entirety, including possible annexes or amendments, in TMS, specifying the details of the third party concerned, the full name of the player as well as the duration of the agreement.

6.
The FIFA Disciplinary Committee may impose disciplinary measures on clubs or players that do not observe the obligations set out in this article.

19 Protection of minors

1.
International transfers of players are only permitted if the player is over the age of 18.

2.
The following five exceptions to this rule apply:

a) The player's parents move to the country in which the new club is located for reasons not linked to football.

b) The transfer takes place within the territory of the European Union (EU) or European Economic Area (EEA) and the player is aged between 16 and 18. In this case, the new club must fulfil the following minimum obligations:

   i. It shall provide the player with an adequate football education and/or training in line with the highest national standards (cf. Annexe 4, article 4).

   ii. It shall guarantee the player an academic and/or school and/or vocational education and/or training, in addition to his football education and/or training, which will allow the player to pursue a career other than football should he cease to play professional football.

   iii. It shall make all necessary arrangements to ensure that the player is looked after in the best possible way (optimum living standards with a host family or in club accommodation, appointment of a mentor at the club, etc.).

   iv. It shall, on registration of such a player, provide the relevant association with proof that it is complying with the aforementioned obligations.

c) The player lives no further than 50km from a national border and the club with which the player wishes to be registered in the neighbouring association is also within 50km of that border. The maximum distance between the player's domicile and the club's headquarters shall be 100km. In such cases, the player must continue to live at home and the two associations concerned must give their explicit consent.

d) The player flees his country of origin for humanitarian reasons, specifically related to his life or freedom being threatened on account of race, religion, nationality, belonging to a particular social group, or political opinion, without his parents and is therefore at least temporarily permitted to reside in the country of arrival.

e) The player is a student and moves without his parents to another country temporarily for academic reasons in order to undertake an exchange programme. The duration of the player's registration for the new club until he turns 18 or until the end of the academic or school programme cannot exceed one year. The player's new club may only be a purely amateur club without a professional team or without a legal, financial or de facto link to a professional club.

3.
The provisions of this article shall also apply to any player who has never previously been registered with a club, is not a national of the country in which he wishes to be registered for the first time and has not lived continuously for at least the last five years in said country.

4.
The following general procedural principles apply:

a) Every international transfer according to paragraph 2 and every first registration according to paragraph 3, as well as every first registration of a foreign minor player who has lived continuously for at least the last five years in the country in which he wishes to be registered, is subject to the approval of the sub-committee appointed by the Players' Status Committee for that purpose if the concerned minor player is at least 10 years old. The application for approval shall be submitted by the association that wishes to register the player as per the request of its affiliated club. The former association shall be given the opportunity to submit its position. The sub-committee's approval shall be obtained prior to any request from an association for an and/or a first registration.

b) If the minor player concerned is under the age of 10, it is the responsibility of the association that intends to register the player – as per the request of its affiliated club – to verify and ensure that the circumstances of the player fall, beyond all doubt, under one of the exceptions provided for in paragraph 2 above or the five-year rule (cf. paragraphs 3 and 4 a)). Such verification shall be made prior to any registration.

c) Under special circumstances, a member association may submit a written request through the transfer matching system (TMS) to the sub-committee, seeking a decision granting it a limited minor exemption ("LME"). The LME, if granted, relieves the member association, under specific terms and conditions and solely for amateur minor players who are to be registered with purely amateur clubs, from the obligation to make a formal application for approval through TMS to the sub-committee in accordance with paragraph 4 a) above and Annexe 2 of these regulations. In such a case, prior to any request for an ITC and/or a first registration, the association concerned is required to verify and ensure that the circumstances of the player fall, beyond all doubt, under one of the applicable exceptions provided for in paragraph 2 above or the five-year rule (cf. paragraphs 3 and 4 a)).

d) The Disciplinary Committee, in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code, will impose sanctions for any violation of this provision. In addition, sanctions may also be imposed on the former association for issuing, when applicable, an ITC without the prior approval of the sub-committee, as well as on the clubs that were involved in the transfer of a minor.

5.
The procedures for applying to the sub-committee for a first registration and an international transfer of a minor are contained in Annexe 2 of these regulations.

19bis Registration and reporting of minors at academies

1.
Clubs that operate an academy with legal, financial or de facto links to the club are obliged to report all minors who attend the academy to the association upon whose territory the academy operates.

2.
Each association is obliged to ensure that all academies without legal, financial or de facto links to a club:

a) run a club that participates in the relevant national championships; all players shall be reported to the association upon whose territory the academy operates, or registered with the club itself; or

b) report all minors who attend the academy for the purpose of training to the association upon whose territory the academy operates.

3.
Each association shall keep a register comprising the names and dates of birth of the minors who have been reported to it by the clubs or academies.

4.
Through the act of reporting, academies and players undertake to practise football in accordance with the FIFA Statutes, and to respect and promote the ethical principles of organised football.

5.
Any violations of this provision will be sanctioned by the Disciplinary Committee in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

6.
Article 19 shall also apply to the reporting of all minor players who are not nationals of the country in which they wish to be reported.

20 Training compensation

Training compensation shall be paid to a player's training club(s): (1) when a player is registered for the first time as a professional, and (2) each time a professional is transferred until the end of the season of his 23rd birthday. The obligation to pay training compensation arises whether the transfer takes place during or at the end of the player's contract. The provisions concerning training compensation are set out in Annexe 4 of these regulations. The principles of training compensation shall not apply to women's football.

21 Solidarity mechanism

If a professional is transferred before the expiry of his contract, any club that has contributed to his education and training shall receive a proportion of the compensation paid to his former club (solidarity contribution). The provisions concerning solidarity contributions are set out in Annexe 5 of these regulations.

22 Competence of FIFA

Without prejudice to the right of any player or club to seek redress before a civil court for employment-related disputes, FIFA is competent to hear:

a) disputes between clubs and players in relation to the maintenance of contractual stability (articles 13-18) where there has been an ITC request and a claim from an interested party in relation to said ITC request, in particular regarding the issue of the ITC, sporting sanctions or compensation for breach of contract;

b) employment-related disputes between a club and a player of an international dimension; the aforementioned parties may, however, explicitly opt in writing for such disputes to be decided by an independent arbitration tribunal that has been established at national level within the framework of the association and/or a collective bargaining agreement. Any such arbitration clause must be included either directly in the contract or in a collective bargaining agreement applicable on the parties. The independent national arbitration tribunal must guarantee fair proceedings and respect the principle of equal representation of players and clubs;

c) employment-related disputes between a club or an association and a coach of an international dimension, unless an independent arbitration tribunal guaranteeing fair proceedings exists at national level;

d) disputes relating to training compensation (article 20) and the solidarity mechanism (article 21) between clubs belonging to different associations;

e) disputes relating to training compensation (article 20) and the solidarity mechanism (article 21) between clubs belonging to the same association provided that the transfer of a player at the basis of the dispute occurs between clubs belonging to different associations;

f) disputes between clubs belonging to different associations that do not fall within the cases provided for in a), d) and e).

23 Players' Status Committee

1.
The Players' Status Committee shall adjudicate on any of the cases described under article 22 c) and f) as well as on all other disputes arising from the application of these regulations, subject to article 24.

2.
The Players' Status Committee has no jurisdiction to hear any contractual dispute involving intermediaries.

3.
In case of uncertainty as to the jurisdiction of the Players' Status Committee or the Dispute Resolution Chamber, the chairman of the Players' Status Committee shall decide which body has jurisdiction.

4.
The Players' Status Committee shall adjudicate in the presence of at least three members, including the chairman or the deputy chairman, unless the case is of such a nature that it may be settled by a single judge. In cases that are urgent or raise no difficult factual or legal issues, and for decisions on the provisional registration of a player in relation to international clearance in accordance with Annexe 3, article 8, and Annexe 3a, the chairman or a person appointed by him, who must be a member of the committee, may adjudicate as a single judge. Each party shall be heard once during the proceedings. In the case of the international clearance of a player the former association will be heard upon receipt of the ITC request (cf. Annexe 3, article 8.2 paragraphs 3 and 4). Decisions reached by the single judge or the Players' Status Committee may be appealed before the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

24 Dispute Resolution Chamber

1.
The Dispute Resolution Chamber (DRC) shall adjudicate on any of the cases described under article 22 a), b), d) and e) with the exception of disputes concerning the issue of an ITC.

2.
The DRC shall adjudicate in the presence of at least three members, including the chairman or the deputy chairman, unless the case is of a nature that may be settled by a DRC judge. The members of the DRC shall designate a DRC judge for the clubs and one for the players from among its members. The DRC judge may adjudicate in the following cases:

i. all disputes up to a litigious value of CHF 200,000;

ii. disputes relating to training compensation without complex factual or legal issues, or in which the DRC already has a clear, established jurisprudence;

iii. disputes relating to solidarity contributions without complex factual or legal issues, or in which the DRC already has a clear, established jurisprudence.

Disputes as per points ii. and iii. of this paragraph may also be adjudicated by the chairman or the deputy chairman as single judges.

The DRC judge, as well as the chairman or deputy chairman of the DRC (as the case may be), is obliged to refer cases concerning fundamental issues to the chamber. The chamber shall consist of equal numbers of club and player representatives, except in those cases that may be settled by a DRC judge. Each party shall be heard once during the proceedings. Decisions reached by the DRC or the DRC judge may be appealed before the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

3.
Training compensation and solidarity mechanism claims handled through TMS (cf. Annexe 6) shall be decided by the sub-committee of the DRC.

24bis Execution of monetary decisions

1.
When instructing a party (a club or a player) to pay another party (a club or a player) a sum of money (outstanding amounts or compensation), the Players' Status Committee, the DRC, the Single Judge or the DRC judge (as the case may be) shall also decide on the consequences of the failure to pay the relevant amounts in due time.

2.
Such consequences shall be included in the findings of the decision and will be the following:

Against a club, a ban from registering any new players, either nationally or internationally, up until the due amounts are paid. The overall maximum duration of the registration ban, including possible sporting sanctions, shall be of three entire and consecutive registration periods;

Against a player, a restriction on playing in official matches up until the due amounts are paid. The overall maximum duration of the restriction, including possible sporting sanctions, shall be of six months on playing in official matches.

3.
The ban or the restriction will be lifted prior to its complete serving, once the due amounts are paid.

4.
The ban or the restriction shall be applicable if the due amounts are not paid within a period of 45 days as of the creditor having provided the debtor with the required bank details for the payment while the relevant decision having become final and binding.

25 Procedural guidelines

1.
As a rule, the single judge and the DRC judge shall adjudicate within 30 days of receipt of a valid request and the Players' Status Committee or the Dispute Resolution Chamber shall adjudicate within 60 days. The proceedings shall be governed by the Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players' Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber.

2.
The maximum cost of proceedings before the Players' Status Committee, including the single judge, as well as before the DRC, including the DRC judge,

in relation to disputes regarding training compensation and the solidarity mechanism shall be set at CHF 25,000 and shall normally be paid by the unsuccessful party. The allocation of costs shall be explained in the decision. Proceedings before the DRC and the DRC judge relating to disputes between clubs and players in relation to the maintenance of contractual stability as well as employment-related disputes between a club and a player of an international dimension are free of charge.

3.
Disciplinary proceedings for violation of these regulations shall, unless otherwise stipulated herein, be in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

4.
If there is reason to believe that a case raises a disciplinary issue, the Players' Status Committee, the Dispute Resolution Chamber, the single judge or the DRC judge (as the case may be) shall submit the file to the Disciplinary Committee together with a request for the commencement of disciplinary proceedings in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

5.
The Players' Status Committee, the Dispute Resolution Chamber, the single judge or the DRC judge (as the case may be) shall not hear any case subject to these regulations if more than two years have elapsed since the event giving rise to the dispute. Application of this time limit shall be examined ex officio in each individual case.

6.
The Players' Status Committee, the Dispute Resolution Chamber, the single judge or the DRC judge (as the case may be) shall, when taking their decisions, apply these regulations whilst taking into account all relevant arrangements, laws and/or collective bargaining agreements that exist at national level, as well as the specificity of sport.

7.
The detailed procedure for the resolution of disputes arising from the application of these regulations shall be further outlined in the Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players' Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber.

26 Transitional measures

1.
Any case that has been brought to FIFA before these regulations come into force shall be assessed according to the previous regulations.

2.
As a general rule, all other cases shall be assessed according to these regulations with the exception of the following:

a) disputes regarding training compensation;

b) disputes regarding the solidarity mechanism;

c) labour disputes relating to contracts signed before 1 September 2001.

Any cases not subject to this general rule shall be assessed according to the regulations that were in force when the contract at the centre of the dispute was signed, or when the disputed facts arose.

3.
Member associations shall amend their regulations in accordance with article 1 to ensure that they comply with these regulations and shall submit them to FIFA for approval. Notwithstanding the foregoing, each member association shall implement article 1 paragraph 3 a).

27 Matters not provided for

Any matters not provided for in these regulations and cases of force majeure shall be decided by the FIFA Council whose decisions are final.

28 Official languages

In the case of any discrepancy in the interpretation of the English, French, Spanish or German texts of these regulations, the English text shall be authoritative.

29 Enforcement

These regulations were approved by the FIFA Council on 24 August 2020 and come into force immediately.

Temporary amendments approved by the FIFA Council as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic will be periodically reviewed and removed accordingly.

Zurich, 24 August 2020

For the FIFA Council

President:
Gianni Infantino

Secretary General:
Fatma Samoura

Release of players to association teams

Temporary Amendments

1.

These temporary amendments apply to the following international windows on the relevant international match calendar:

i. for men's football: 31 August 2020 to 8 September 2020;

ii. for women's football: 14-22 September 2020.

2.

The rules relating to release of players to association teams as provided in Annexe 1 below apply as normal, except where:

i. there is a mandatory period of quarantine or self-isolation of at least five (5) days upon arrival in:

   a. the location of the club which has an obligation to release the player to an association team; or

   b. the location where a representative team match is scheduled to take place; or

ii. there is a travel restriction to or from either location (a. or b. above); and

iii. a specific exemption from the relevant authorities relating to the above decisions has not been granted to players of a representative team.

3.

All participants in matches during international windows must abide by the health and safety protocols established by the relevant competition organiser.

1 Principles for men's football

1.
Clubs are obliged to release their registered players to the representative teams of the country for which the player is eligible to play on the basis of his nationality if they are called up by the association concerned. Any agreement between a player and a club to the contrary is prohibited.

2.
The release of players under the terms of paragraph 1 of this article is mandatory for all international windows listed in the international match calendar (cf. paragraphs 3 and 4 below) as well as for the final competitions of the FIFA World Cup™, the FIFA Confederations Cup and the championships for "A" representative teams of the confederations, subject to the relevant association being a member of the organising confederation.

3.
After consultation with the relevant stakeholders, FIFA publishes the international match calendar for the period of four or eight years. It will include all international windows for the relevant period (cf. paragraph 4 below). Following the publication of the international match calendar only the final competitions of the FIFA World Cup™, the FIFA Confederations Cup and the championships for "A" representative teams of the confederations will be added.

4.
An international window is defined as a period of nine days starting on a Monday morning and ending on Tuesday night the following week (subject to the temporary exceptions below), which is reserved for representative teams' activities. During any international window a maximum of two matches may be played by each representative team (subject to the temporary exceptions below), irrespective of whether these matches are qualifying matches for an international tournament or friendlies. The pertinent matches can be scheduled any day as from Wednesday during the international window, provided that a minimum of two full calendar days are left between two matches (e.g. Thursday/Sunday or Saturday/Tuesday).

i. During the international windows scheduled for October 2020 and November 2020, for associations affiliated to UEFA:

   a) the international windows are extended by one day; and

   b) a maximum of three matches may be played by each representative team.

ii During the international window scheduled for June 2021, for associations affiliated to the AFC, CAF, Concacaf and the OFC:

a) the international window is extended by seven days; and

b) a maximum of four matches may be played by each representative team.

5.
Representative teams shall play the two matches (subject to the temporary exceptions set out in paragraph 4 of this article) within an international window on the territory of the same confederation, with the only exception of inter-continental play-off matches. If at least one of the two matches is a friendly, they can be played in two different confederations only if the distance between the venues does not exceed a total of five flight hours, according to the official schedule of the airline, and two time-zones.

6.
It is not compulsory to release players outside an international window or outside the final competitions (as per paragraph 2 above) included in the international match calendar. It is not compulsory to release the same player for more than one "A" representative team final competition per year. Exceptions to this rule can be established by the FIFA Council for the FIFA Confederations Cup only.

7.
For international windows, players must be released and start the travel to join their representative team no later than Monday morning and must start the travel back to their club no later than the next Wednesday morning following the end of the international window, subject to the temporary exception below. For a final competition in the sense of paragraphs 2 and 3 above, players must be released and start the travel to their representative team no later than Monday morning the week preceding the week when the relevant final competition starts and must be released by the association in the morning of the day after the last match of their team in the tournament.

i During the international windows scheduled for October 2020, November 2020 and June 2021, players must start the travel back to their club no later than the morning following the end of the international window.

8.
The clubs and associations concerned may agree a longer period of release or different arrangements with regard to paragraph 7 above.

9.
Players complying with a call-up from their association under the terms of this article shall resume duty with their clubs no later than 24 hours after the end of the period for which they had to be released. This period shall be extended to 48 hours if the representative teams' activities concerned took place in a different confederation to the one in which the player's club is registered. Clubs shall be informed in writing of a player's outbound and return schedule ten days before the start of the release period. Associations shall ensure that players are able to return to their clubs on time after the match.

10.
If a player does not resume duty with his club by the deadline stipulated in this article, at explicit request, the FIFA Players' Status Committee shall decide that the next time the player is called up by his association the period of release shall be shortened as follows:

a) international window: by two days

b) final competition of an international tournament: by five days

11.
Should an association repeatedly breach these provisions, the FIFA Players' Status Committee may decide:

a) to further reduce the period of release;

b) to ban the association from calling up a player(s) for subsequent representative teams' activities.

1bis Principles for women's football

1.
Clubs are obliged to release their registered players to the representative teams of their country for which the player is eligible to play on the basis of her nationality if they are called up by the association concerned. Any agreement between the player and a club to the contrary is prohibited.

2.
The release of players under the terms of paragraph 1 of this article is mandatory for all international windows listed in the women's international

match calendar (cf. paragraphs 3 and 4 below) as well as for the final competitions of the FIFA Women's World Cup™, the Women's Olympic Football Tournament, the championships for women's "A" representative teams of the confederations, subject to the relevant association being a member of the organising confederation, and the confederations' final-round qualification tournaments for the Women's Olympic Football Tournament.

3.
After consultation with the relevant stakeholders, FIFA publishes the women's international match calendar for a period of four years. It will include all international windows for the relevant period (cf. paragraph 4 below), as well as the final competitions of the FIFA Women's World Cup™, the Women's Olympic Football Tournament and blocked periods for the championships for women's "A" representative teams of the confederations as well as for the confederations' final-round qualification tournaments for the Women's Olympic Football Tournament. Following the publication of the women's international match calendar, only the specific dates for the championships for women's "A" representative teams of the confederations and the confederations' final-round qualification tournaments for the Women's Olympic Football Tournament will be added within the respective blocked periods. The championships for the women's "A" representative teams of the confederations and the final-round qualification tournaments for the Women's Olympic Football Tournament must be played within the respective stipulated blocked periods and confederations are required to notify FIFA of the dates, in writing, at the latest two years in advance of the respective championships for women's "A" representative teams or final-round tournament.

4.
There are three types of international windows:

a) Type I is defined as a period of nine days starting on a Monday morning and ending on a Tuesday night the following week, which is reserved for representative teams' activities. During the type I international window, a maximum of two matches may be played by each representative team, irrespective of whether these matches are qualifying matches for an international tournament or friendlies. The pertinent matches can be scheduled on any day as from Wednesday during the international window, provided that a minimum of two full calendar days are left between two matches (e.g. Thursday/Sunday or Saturday/Tuesday).

b) Type II is defined as a period of ten days starting on a Monday morning and ending on Wednesday night the following week, which is reserved for friendly tournaments of the representative teams and qualifying matches.

During the type II international window, a maximum of three matches may be played by each representative team. The pertinent matches can be scheduled on any day as from Thursday during the international window, provided that a minimum of two full calendar days are left between two matches (e.g. Thursday/Sunday/Wednesday).

c) Type III is defined as a period of 13 days starting on Monday morning and ending on Saturday night the following week, which is reserved exclusively for qualifying matches for the championships of the women's "A" representative teams of the confederations. During the type III international window, a maximum of four matches may be played by each representative team. The pertinent matches can be scheduled on any day as from Thursday during the international window, provided that a minimum of two full calendar days are left between matches (e.g. Thursday/Sunday/Wednesday/Saturday).

5.
It is not compulsory to release players outside an international window or outside the competitions listed in paragraph 2 above that are included in the women's international match calendar.

6.
For all three types of international windows, players must be released and start the travel to join their representative team no later than Monday morning and must start the travel back to their club no later than the next Wednesday morning (type I), the next Thursday morning (type II) or the next Sunday morning (type III) following the end of the international window. For the confederations' final-round qualification tournaments for the Women's Olympic Football Tournament, players must be released and start the travel to join their representative team no later than Monday morning before the opening match of the qualification tournament and must be released by the association on the morning of the day after the last match of their team in the tournament. For the latter qualification tournaments, the maximum total period of release (between leaving Monday morning and the day of release back to the club by the association) is 16 days. For the other final competitions in the sense of paragraphs 2 and 3 above, players must be released and start the travel to their representative team no later than the Monday morning of the week preceding the week when the relevant final competition starts, and must be released by the association on the morning of the day after the last match of their team in the tournament.

7.
The clubs and associations concerned may agree a longer period of release or different arrangements with regard to paragraph 6 above.

8.
Players complying with a call-up from their association under the terms of this article shall resume duty with their clubs no later than 24 hours after the end of the period for which they had to be released. This period shall be extended to 48 hours if the representative teams' activities concerned took place in a different confederation to the one in which the player's club is registered. Clubs shall be informed in writing of a player's outbound and return schedule ten days before the start of the release period. Associations shall ensure that players are able to return to their clubs on time after the match.

9.
If a player does not resume duty with her club by the deadline stipulated in this article, at explicit request, the FIFA Players' Status Committee shall decide that the next time the player is called up by her association, the period of release shall be shortened as follows:

a) international window: by two days

b) final competition of an international tournament: by five days

10.
Should an association repeatedly breach these provisions, the FIFA Players' Status Committee may impose appropriate sanctions, including but not limited to:

a) fines;

b) a reduction of the period of release;

c) a ban on calling up a player(s) for subsequent representative teams' activities.

1ter Principles for futsal

1.
Clubs are obliged to release their registered players to the representative teams of the country for which the player is eligible to play on the basis of his nationality if they are called up by the association concerned. Any agreement between a player and a club to the contrary is prohibited.

2.
The release of players under the terms of paragraph 1 of this article is mandatory for all international windows listed in the futsal international match

calendar (cf. paragraphs 3 and 4 below) as well as for the final competitions of the FIFA Futsal World Cup and of the championships for "A" representative teams of the confederations, subject to the relevant association being a member of the organising confederation.

3.
After consultation with the relevant stakeholders, FIFA publishes the futsal international match calendar for the period of five years. It will include all international windows for the relevant period (cf. paragraph 4 below). Following the publication of the futsal international match calendar, only the final competitions of the FIFA Futsal World Cup and of the championships for "A" representative teams of the confederations will be added.

4.
There are two types of international windows:

a) Type I is defined as a period of ten days starting on a Monday morning and ending on Wednesday night the following week, which is reserved for representative teams' activities. During a Type I international window, a maximum of four matches may be played by each representative team, irrespective of whether these matches are qualifying matches for an international tournament or friendlies. Representative teams can play the maximum of four matches within an international window of Type I in no more than two confederations.

b) Type II is defined as a period of four days starting on a Sunday morning and ending on Wednesday night the following week, which is reserved for representative teams' activities. During a Type II international window, a maximum of two matches may be played by each representative team, irrespective of whether these matches are qualifying matches for an international tournament or friendlies. Representative teams shall play the maximum of two matches within an international window of Type II on the territory of the same confederation.

5.
It is not compulsory to release players outside an international window or outside the final competitions as per paragraph 2 above included in the futsal international match calendar.

6.
For both types of international windows, players must be released and start the travel to join their representative team no later than the first morning of the window (i.e. Sunday or Monday, respectively), and must start the travel

back to their club no later than the Thursday morning following the end of the international window. For a final competition of the championships for "A" representative teams of the confederations, players must be released and start the travel to their representative team in the morning 12 days before the relevant final competition starts and must be released by the association in the morning of the day after the last match of their team in the tournament. For the FIFA Futsal World Cup, players must be released and start the travel to their representative team in the morning 14 days before the World Cup starts and must be released by the association in the morning of the day after the last match of their team in the tournament.

7.
The clubs and associations concerned may agree a longer period of release or different arrangements with regard to paragraph 6 above.

8.
Players complying with a call-up from their association under the terms of this article shall resume duty with their clubs no later than 24 hours after the end of the period for which they had to be released. This period shall be extended to 48 hours if the representative teams' activities concerned took place in a different confederation to the one in which the player's club is registered. Clubs shall be informed in writing of a player's outbound and return schedule ten days before the start of the release period. Associations shall ensure that players are able to return to their clubs on time after the match.

9.
If a player does not resume duty with his club by the deadline stipulated in this article, at explicit request, the FIFA Players' Status Committee shall decide that the next time the player is called up by his association the period of release shall be shortened as follows:

a) international windows: by two days

b) final competition of an international tournament: by five days

10.
Should an association repeatedly breach these provisions, the FIFA Players' Status Committee may impose appropriate sanctions, including but not limited to:

a) fines;

b) a reduction of the period of release;

2 Financial provisions and insurance

1.
Clubs releasing a player in accordance with the provisions of this annexe are not entitled to financial compensation.

2.
The association calling up a player shall bear the costs of travel incurred by the player as a result of the call-up.

3.
The club with which the player concerned is registered shall be responsible for his insurance cover against illness and accident during the entire period of his release. This cover must also extend to any injuries sustained by the player during the international match(es) for which he was released.

4.
If a professional player participating in eleven-a-side football suffers during the period of his release for an international "A" match a bodily injury caused by an accident and is, as a consequence of such an injury, temporary totally disabled, the club with which the player concerned is registered will be indemnified by FIFA. The terms and conditions of the indemnification, including the loss-handling procedures, are set forth in the Technical Bulletin – Club Protection Programme.

3 Calling up players

1.
As a general rule, every player registered with a club is obliged to respond affirmatively when called up by the association he is eligible to represent on the basis of his nationality to play for one of its representative teams.

2.
Associations wishing to call up a player must notify the player in writing at least 15 days before the first day of the international window (cf. Annexe 1, article 1 paragraph 4) in which the representative teams' activities for which he is required will take place. Associations wishing to call up a player for the final competition of an international tournament must notify the player in writing at least 15 days before the beginning of the relevant release period. The player's

club shall also be informed in writing at the same time. Equally, associations are advised to copy the association of the clubs concerned into the summons. The club must confirm the release of the player within the following six days.

3.
Associations that request FIFA's help to obtain the release of a player playing abroad may only do so under the following two conditions:

a) The association at which the player is registered has been asked to intervene without success.

b) The case is submitted to FIFA at least five days before the day of the match for which the player is needed.

4 Injured players

A player who due to injury or illness is unable to comply with a call-up from the association that he is eligible to represent on the basis of his nationality shall, if the association so requires, agree to undergo a medical examination by a doctor of that association's choice. If the player so wishes, such medical examination shall take place on the territory of the association at which he is registered.

5 Restrictions on playing

A player who has been called up by his association for one of its representative teams is, unless otherwise agreed by the relevant association, not entitled to play for the club with which he is registered during the period for which he has been released or should have been released pursuant to the provisions of this annexe, plus an additional period of five days.

6 Disciplinary measures

Violations of any of the provisions set forth in this annexe shall result in the imposition of disciplinary measures to be decided by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee based on the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

Procedure governing applications for first registration and international transfer of minors (article 19 paragraph 4)

1 Principles

1.
All applications for a first registration of a minor according to article 19 paragraph 3, or an international transfer involving a minor according to article 19 paragraph 2, must be submitted and managed through TMS.

2.
Unless otherwise specified in the provisions below, the Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players' Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber shall be applied in the application procedure, subject to slight deviations that may result from the computer-based process.

2 Responsibility of member associations

1.
All member associations shall check the "Minors" tab in TMS at regular intervals of at least every three days and pay particular attention to any enquiries or requests for statements.

2.
Member associations will be fully responsible for any procedural disadvantages that may arise due to a failure to respect paragraph 1 above.

3 Composition of sub-committee

1.
The sub-committee appointed by the Players' Status Committee shall be composed of the chairman and deputy chairman of the Players' Status Committee and nine members.

2.
In view of the urgent nature of the relevant applications, as a general rule, all members of the sub-committee pass decisions as single judges. However, the sub-committee may also pass decisions with three or more members.

4 Conduct during proceedings

1.
All parties involved in proceedings shall act in good faith.

2.
All parties involved in proceedings are obliged to tell the truth to the sub-committee. Sanctions may be imposed on any association or club found to have provided untrue or false data to the sub-committee or for having misused the TMS application procedure for illegitimate purposes. Any violations, such as forged documents for example, will be sanctioned by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

3.
The sub-committee may use all means at its disposal to ensure that these principles of conduct are observed.

4.
The relevant TMS department shall investigate matters in relation to the obligations of parties under the present annexe. All parties are obliged to collaborate to establish the facts. In particular, they shall comply, upon reasonable notice, with requests for any documents, information or any other material of any nature held by the parties. In addition, the parties shall comply with the procurement and provision of documents, information or any other material of any nature not held by the parties but which the parties are entitled to obtain. Non-compliance with these requests from the relevant TMS department may lead to sanctions imposed by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.

5 Initiation of proceedings, submission of documents

1.
The application for an approval of a first registration (article 19 paragraph 3) or an international transfer (article 19 paragraph 2) shall be entered in TMS by the association concerned. Applications under the aforementioned provisions submitted by any other means will not be considered.

2.
Depending on the details of the case in question, the association that submits an application shall also mandatorily enter specific documents from the following list in TMS:

- Proof of identity and nationality – player
- Proof of identity and nationality – player's parents
- Proof of birth date (birth certificate) – player
- Employment contract – player
- Employment contract – player's parents/other documents corroborating the reason invoked
- Work permit – player
- Work permit – player's parents
- Proof of residence – player
- Proof of residence of player's parents
- Documentation of academic education
- Documentation of football education
- Documentation of accommodation/care
- Parental authorisation
- Proof of distance: 50km rule
- Proof of consent of counterpart association
- Request for approval of first registration/international transfer

3.
If an obligatory document is not submitted, or if a translation or an official confirmation is not submitted in accordance with article 7 below, the applicant will be notified accordingly in TMS. An application will only be processed if all obligatory documents have been submitted, or if all necessary translations and official confirmations have been correctly submitted in accordance with article 7 below.

4.
The applicant may also submit any other documents it deems necessary together with the application. The sub-committee may request further documents from the applicant at any time.

6 Statement, non-submission of statement

1.
In the case of a request for approval of an international transfer, the former association will be given access to all non-confidential documents in TMS and invited to submit a statement within seven days through TMS.

2.
The former association may also submit any documents it deems relevant through TMS.

3.
If a statement is not submitted, the sub-committee will decide on the basis of the documents available.

7 Language of documents

If a document is not available in one of the four official languages of FIFA, the association shall also submit either a translation of the document in one of the four official languages of FIFA, or an official confirmation of the association concerned that summarises the pertinent facts of each document in one of the four official languages of FIFA. Failure to do so may, subject to article 5 paragraph 3 above, result in the sub-committee disregarding the document in question.

8 Deadlines

1.
Deadlines shall be set legally through TMS.

2.
All submissions must be entered in TMS by the deadline in the time zone of the association concerned.

9 Notification of decisions, legal remedy

1.
The association(s) concerned shall be legally notified of the sub-committee's decision via TMS. Notification will be deemed complete once the decision has been uploaded into TMS. Such notification of decisions shall be legally binding.

2.
The association(s) concerned will be notified of the findings of the decision. At the same time, the association(s) shall be informed that they have ten days from notification in which to request, in writing via TMS, the grounds of the decision, and that failure to do so will result in the decision becoming final and binding. If an association requests the grounds of the decision, the motivated decision will be notified to the association(s) in full, written form via TMS. The time limit to lodge an appeal begins upon such notification of the motivated decision.

Transfer matching system

1 Scope

1.
The transfer matching system (TMS; cf. point 13 of the Definitions section) is designed to ensure that football authorities have more details available to them on international player transfers. This will increase the transparency of individual transactions, which will in turn improve the credibility and standing of the entire transfer system.

2.
TMS is designed to clearly distinguish between the different payments in relation to international player transfers. All such payments must be entered in the system as this is the only way to be transparent about tracking the money being moved around in relation to these transfers. At the same time, the system will require associations to ensure that it is indeed a real player who is being transferred and not a fictitious player being used for illicit activities such as money-laundering.

3.
TMS helps safeguard the protection of minors. If a minor is being registered as a non-national for the first time or is involved in an international transfer, an approval must be given by a sub-committee appointed by the Players' Status Committee for that purpose (cf. article 19 paragraph 4). The request for approval by the association that wishes to register the minor on the basis of article 19 paragraphs 2 and 3 and the subsequent decision-making workflow must be conducted through TMS (cf. Annexe 2).

4.
Within the scope of the present annexe (cf. specifically, article 1 paragraph 5), TMS is the means by which ITCs are requested and delivered.

5.
The use of TMS is a mandatory step for all international transfers of professional and amateur players (both male and female) within the scope of eleven-a-side football, and any registration of such a player without the use of TMS will be deemed invalid. In the following articles of the present annexe, the term "player" will refer to male and female players participating in eleven-a-side football. Within this Annexe, the term "international transfer" will exclusively refer to the transfer of such players between associations.

6.
Every international transfer within the scope of eleven-a-side football must be entered in TMS. If the player will be registered as an amateur by the new association, the transfer instruction shall be entered in TMS by the club(s) holding a TMS account, or, in the case of a club not holding a TMS account, by the association concerned.

2 System

1.
TMS provides associations and clubs with a web-based data information system designed to administer and monitor international transfers.

2.
Depending on the type of instruction, a variety of information must be entered.

3.
In case of an international transfer where no transfer agreement exists, the new club must submit specific information and upload certain documents relating to the transfer into TMS. The process is then moved to the associations for electronic ITC handling (cf. section 8 below).

4.
In case of an international transfer where a transfer agreement exists, both clubs involved must, independently of each other, submit information and, where applicable, upload certain documents relating to the transfer into TMS as soon as the agreement has been formed.

5.
In the case referred to in the preceding paragraph of this article, the process is only moved to the associations for electronic ITC handling (cf. section 8 below) once club-level agreement has been reached.

3 Users

1.
All users shall act in good faith.

2.
All users shall check TMS at regular intervals on a daily basis and pay particular attention to any enquiries or requests for statements.

3.
Users are responsible for ensuring that they have all the necessary equipment to fulfil their obligations.

3.1 Clubs

1.
Clubs are responsible for entering and confirming transfer instructions in TMS and, where applicable, for ensuring that the required information matches. This also includes uploading the required documents.

2.
Clubs are responsible for ensuring that they have the necessary training and know-how in order to fulfil their obligations. In this regard, clubs shall appoint TMS managers who are trained to operate TMS, and shall be responsible for the training of a replacement TMS manager if required, so that clubs are at all times in a position to fulfil their obligations in TMS. The relevant TMS department and the relevant hotline may assist them in this respect with all technical-related issues, if need be. Furthermore, article 5.3 of this annexe applies in connection with this matter.

3.2 Associations

1.
Associations are responsible for maintaining their season and registration details, if applicable for male and female players separately, as well as those of their clubs (including, in particular, the categorisation of clubs in connection with training compensation). In addition, they are responsible for conducting the electronic ITC process (cf. section 8 below) and, where applicable, for confirming players deregistering from their association.

2.
Associations are responsible for ensuring that they have the necessary training and know-how in order to fulfil their obligations. In this regard, each association shall appoint a TMS manager and, at least, one additional user who

are trained to operate TMS. Associations shall be responsible for the training of a replacement TMS manager if required, so that associations are at all times in a position to fulfil their obligations in TMS. The relevant TMS department and the relevant hotline may assist them in this respect with all technical-related issues, if need be.

3.3 FIFA general secretariat

The various competent departments within the FIFA general secretariat are responsible for:

a) entering relevant sporting sanctions and managing possible objections to regulation infringements;

b) entering relevant disciplinary sanctions;

c) entering association suspensions.

3.4 Confidentiality and access

1.

Associations and clubs will keep all data obtained based on the access to TMS strictly confidential and take all reasonable measures and apply the highest degree of care in order to guarantee at all times complete confidentiality. Furthermore, associations and clubs will use the confidential information exclusively for the purpose of accomplishing player transactions in which they are directly involved.

2.

Associations and clubs will ensure that only authorised users have access to TMS. Furthermore, associations and clubs will select, instruct and control the authorised users with the highest possible care.

4 Obligations of clubs

1.

In view of the communication with parties as established in art. 9bis of the Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players' Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber, clubs must ensure that their contact details, i.e. address, telephone and e-mail address, are valid and kept up to date at all times.

2.

Clubs must use TMS for international transfers of players.

3.

Clubs and, if applicable, associations (cf. Annexe 3, article 1 paragraph 6) must provide the following compulsory data when creating instructions, as applicable:

– Instruction type (Engage player or Release player);
– Indication of whether the transfer is on a permanent basis or on loan
– Indication of whether there is a transfer agreement with the former club
– Indication of whether the transfer relates to an exchange of players
– If related to an earlier loan instruction, indication of whether:
  • it is a return from loan; or
  • it is a loan extension; or
  • the loan is being converted into a permanent transfer
– Player's name, nationality(ies) and date of birth
– Player's former club
– Player's former association
– Date of the transfer agreement
– Start and end dates of the loan agreement
– Club intermediary's name and commission
– Start and end dates of player's contract with former club
– Reason for termination of player's contract with former club
– Start and end dates of player's contract with new club
– Player's fixed remuneration as provided for in player's contract with new club
– Player intermediary's name
– Indication of whether the transfer is being made against any of the following payments:
  • Fixed transfer fee, including details of instalments, if any
  • Any fee paid in execution of a clause in the player's contract with his/her former club providing for compensation for termination of the relevant contract
  • Conditional transfer fee, including details of conditions
  • Sell-on fees
  • Solidarity contribution
  • Training compensation
– Payment currency
– Amount(s), payment date(s) and recipient(s) for each of the above listed types of payments
– Own banking details (name of bank or bank code; account number or IBAN; bank address; account holder)
– Declaration on third-party payments and influence
– Declaration on third-party ownership of players' economic rights;
– Player's status (amateur or professional) at the former club;
– Player's status (amateur or professional) at the new club.

4.
Clubs are also obliged to upload at least the mandatory documents to support the information that has been entered in TMS (cf. Annexe 3, article 8.2 paragraph 1) and provide confirmation of the relevant instruction.

5.
Equally, where matching exceptions arise, clubs are required to resolve them with the participation of the other club concerned.

6.
The procedure in relation to the ITC request (cf. Annexe 3, article 8.2 paragraph 1) can only be initiated once the club(s) have complied with their obligations in line with the preceding paragraphs of this article.

7.
Clubs must declare in TMS any payments made. This also applies to payments made by the player's new club to the player's former club on the basis of contractual clauses contained in the player's contract with his/her former club and despite no transfer agreement having been concluded. When declaring the execution of a payment, the club making the payment must upload evidence of the money transfer into TMS.

5 Obligations of the associations

Associations must use TMS in connection with international transfers of players.

5.1 Master data

1.
The start and end dates of both registration periods and of the season, if applicable for male and female players separately, as well as of possible registration periods for competitions in which only amateurs participate (cf. article 6 par. 4 of these regulations), shall be entered in TMS at least 12 months before they come into force, subject to the temporary exceptions below. Under exceptional circumstances, associations may amend or modify their registration period dates up until they commence. Once the registration period has begun, no alteration of dates will be possible. The registration periods shall always comply with the terms of article 6 paragraph 2.

i. For associations following a dual-year calendar (2019/2020 and 2020/2021 seasons) and associations following a single-year calendar (2020 season), associations may, at any stage:

a) request to extend or amend their season start date and end date;

b) request to extend or amend their registration periods that have already commenced, provided that their duration complies with the maximum limit (i.e. 16 weeks) established in article 6 paragraph 2;

c) request to amend or postpone their registration periods that have not commenced, provided that their duration complies with the maximum limit (i.e. 16 weeks) established in article 6 paragraph 2.

ii. Any such request will be assessed by the FIFA Administration and is subject to the guidelines set out in the **COVID-19 Football Regulatory Issues FAQs**.

2.
Associations shall ensure that club address, telephone, e-mail address and training category (cf. Annexe 4, article 4) information is valid and kept up to date at all times.

3.
Associations shall ensure that all affiliated clubs and every player currently registered with the association have a FIFA ID.

5.2 Transfer-related information

1.
When entering transfer instructions, clubs shall specify the player involved (cf. Annexe 3, article 4 paragraph 2). TMS contains the details of many players who have participated in FIFA tournaments. If the details of the player involved are not already in TMS, the clubs shall enter them as a part of the transfer instruction. The procedure in relation to the ITC request (cf. Annexe 3, article 8.2 paragraph 1) may only be initiated once these player details have been verified, corrected if required and confirmed by the player's former association. The former association shall reject the player if the details of his/her identity cannot be fully confirmed against its own registration records. The verification of player details shall be done without delay.

2.
The procedure in relation to the ITC request (cf. Annexe 3, article 8.2 paragraph 2) shall be carried out by the new association at the appropriate time.

3.
The procedure in relation to the response to the ITC request and the player deregistration (cf. Annexe 3, article 8.2 paragraphs 3 and 4) shall be carried out by the former association at the appropriate time.

4.
In case of ITC receipt, the new association is required to enter and confirm the player registration date (cf. Annexe 3, article 8.2 paragraph 1).

5.
In case of rejection of the ITC request (cf. Annexe 3, article 8.2 paragraph 7), the new association is required to either accept or dispute the rejection, as the case may be.

6.
In case of provisional registration (cf. Annexe 3, article 8.2 paragraph 6) or in case of authorisation for provisional registration by the single judge after the new association has disputed the rejection (cf. article 23 paragraph 3), the new association is required to enter and confirm the registration information.

5.3 Club training

To ensure that all affiliated clubs are able to fulfil their obligations in relation to this annexe, ongoing training is the responsibility of the relevant association.

6 Role of FIFA general secretariat

1.
Upon request from the association concerned through TMS, the relevant department will deal with any validation exceptions and, if need be, refer the matter to the competent decision-making body, i.e. the Players' Status Committee, its single judge, or the DRC or a DRC judge, as the case may be, for a decision, except for the so-called "player confirmation", which needs to be dealt with by the association concerned (cf. Annexe 3, article 5.2 paragraph 1).

2.
The association(s) concerned shall be legally notified of the relevant department's assessment or the competent decision-making body's decision via TMS. Notification will be deemed complete once the assessment or the decision has been uploaded into TMS. Such notification of assessments or decisions shall be legally binding.

3.
Upon request, the relevant department will deal with any validation warnings and, if need be, refer the matter to the competent decision-making body for a decision.

4.
Within the scope of proceedings pertaining to the application of these regulations, FIFA may use any documentation or evidence generated by or contained in TMS or obtained by the relevant TMS department on the basis of their investigation powers (cf. Annexe 3, article 7 paragraph 3) in order to properly assess the issue at stake.

5.
Sporting sanctions of relevance for TMS will be entered in TMS by the competent department.

6.
Disciplinary sanctions of relevance for TMS will be entered in TMS by the competent department.

7.
Association sanctions of relevance for TMS will be entered in TMS by the competent department.

7 Role of FIFA

1.
FIFA is responsible for ensuring the availability of and access to the system. FIFA and the relevant TMS department is additionally responsible for managing user access and defining criteria to be an authorised user.

2.
To ensure that all associations are able to fulfil their obligations in relation to this annexe, ongoing training and support of member associations is the responsibility of the relevant TMS department.

3.
To ensure that the clubs and associations are fulfilling their obligations in respect to this annexe, the relevant TMS department shall investigate matters in relation to international transfers. All parties are obliged to collaborate to establish the facts. In particular, they shall comply, upon reasonable notice, with requests for any documents, information or any other material of any nature held by the parties. In addition, the parties shall comply with the procurement and provision of documents, information or any other material of any nature not held by the parties but which the parties are entitled to obtain. Non-compliance with these requests from the relevant TMS department may lead to sanctions imposed by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.

8 Administrative procedure governing the transfer of players between associations

8.1 Principles

1.
Any player who is registered with a club that is affiliated to one association may only be registered with a club affiliated to a different association after an ITC has been delivered by the former association and the new association has confirmed receipt of the ITC. The ITC procedure must be conducted exclusively via TMS. Any form of ITC other than the one created by TMS shall not be recognised.

2.
At the very latest, the ITC must be requested by the new association in TMS on the last day of the relevant registration period of the new association.

3.
The former association must upload a copy of the player passport (cf. article 7) when creating an ITC in favour of the new association.

4.
The former association must upload a copy of any relevant documentation pertaining to disciplinary sanctions imposed on a player and, if applicable, their extension to have worldwide effect (cf. article 12) when creating an ITC in favour of the new association.

8.2 Creating an ITC for a player

1.
All data allowing the new association to request an ITC shall be entered into TMS, confirmed and matched by the club wishing to register a player during one of the registration periods established by that association (cf. Annexe 3, article 4 paragraph 4). When entering the relevant data, depending on the selected instruction type, the new club shall upload at least the following documents into TMS:

- a copy of the contract between the new club and the professional player, if applicable;
- a copy of the transfer or loan agreement concluded between the new club and the former club, if applicable;
- copy of proof of the player's identity, nationality(ies) and birth date, such as passport or identity card;
- proof of player's last contract end date and reason for termination, if applicable.
- proof signed by the player and his/her former club that there is no third-party ownership of the player's economic rights, if applicable;

Where third-party ownership of players' economic rights has been declared (cf. Annexe 3, article 4 paragraph 2), the former club shall upload a copy of the relevant agreement with the third party.

Documents must be uploaded in the format required by the relevant FIFA department.

If explicitly requested, a document not available in one of the four official languages of FIFA (English, French, German and Spanish), or a specifically defined excerpt of it, must be uploaded in TMS together with its respective translation in one of the four official languages. Failure to do so may result in the document in question being disregarded.

2.
Upon notification in the system that the transfer instruction is awaiting an ITC request, the new association shall immediately request the former association through TMS to deliver an ITC for the player ("ITC request").

3.
In the case of an international transfer of a player who had professional status at his former club, upon receipt of the ITC request, the former association shall immediately request the former club and the professional player to confirm whether the professional player's contract has expired, whether early termination was mutually agreed or whether there is a contractual dispute.

4.
Within seven days of the date of the ITC request, the former association shall, by using the appropriate selection in TMS, either:

a) deliver the ITC in favour of the new association and enter the deregistration date of the player; or

b) reject the ITC request and indicate in TMS the reason for the rejection, which may be either that the contract between the former club and the professional player has not expired or that there has been no mutual agreement regarding its early termination.

At the same time, the former association shall upload a duly signed statement in one of the four official languages of FIFA (English, French, German and Spanish) in TMS supporting its argumentation for the rejection of the ITC.

The latter possibility applies to the international transfer of players who had professional status at their former clubs only.

5.
Once the ITC has been delivered, the new association shall confirm receipt and complete the relevant player registration information in TMS.

6.
If the new association does not receive a response to the ITC request within seven days of the ITC request being made, it shall immediately register the player with the new club on a provisional basis ("provisional registration"). The new association shall complete the relevant player registration information in TMS (cf. Annexe 3, article 5.2 paragraph 6).

7.
The former association shall not deliver an ITC for a professional player if a contractual dispute on grounds of the circumstances stipulated in Annexe 3, article 8.2 paragraph 4 b) has arisen between the former club and the professional player. In such a case, upon request of the new association, FIFA may take provisional measures in exceptional circumstances. In this respect, it will take into account the arguments presented by the former association to justify the rejection of the ITC request (cf. Annexe 3, article 8.2 paragraphs 3 and 4). If the competent body authorises the provisional registration (cf. article 23 paragraph 4), the new association shall complete the relevant player registration information in TMS (cf. Annexe 3, article 5.2 paragraph 6). Furthermore, the professional player, the former club and/or the new club are entitled to lodge a claim with FIFA in accordance with article 22. The decision on the provisional registration of the player shall be without prejudice to the merits of such possible contractual dispute.

8.
A player is not eligible to play in official matches for his/her new club until the new association has either:

a) entered and confirmed the player registration date in TMS upon receipt of the ITC for the player (cf. Annexe 3, article 5.2 paragraph 4); or

b) completed the player registration information in TMS upon receiving no response to the ITC request for the player within seven days of the ITC request being made or upon authorisation of FIFA to provisionally register the player (cf. Annexe 3, article 5.2 paragraph 6).

8.3 Loan of professional players

1.
The rules set out above also apply to the loan of a professional player from a club affiliated to one association to a club affiliated to another association, as well as to his/her return from loan to his/her original club, if applicable.

2.
When applying for the registration of a professional player on a loan basis, the new club shall upload a copy of the pertinent loan agreement concluded with the former club, and possibly also signed by the player, into TMS (cf. Annexe 3, article 8.2 paragraph 1). The terms of the loan agreement shall be represented in TMS.

3.
Loan extensions and permanent transfers resulting from loans shall also be entered in TMS at the appropriate time.

9 Sanctions

9.1 General provision

1.
Sanctions may be imposed on any association or club that violates any of the provisions of the present annexe.

2.
Sanctions may also be imposed on any association or club found to have entered untrue or false data into the system or for having misused TMS for illegitimate purposes.

3.
Associations and clubs are liable for the actions and information entered by their TMS managers.

9.2 Competence

1.
The FIFA Disciplinary Committee is responsible for imposing sanctions in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

2.
Sanction proceedings may be initiated by FIFA, either on its own initiative or at the request of any party concerned.

3.
The relevant FIFA department may also initiate sanction proceedings on its own initiative for non-compliance with the obligations under its jurisdiction (specifically with respect to the defined Administrative Sanction Procedure (cf. FIFA Circulars 1478 and 1609)) and when authorised to do so by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee for explicitly specified violations.

9.3 Sanctions on associations

In particular, the following sanctions may be imposed on associations for violation of the present annexe in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code:

– a reprimand or a warning;
– a fine;
– exclusion from a competition;
– return of awards.

These sanctions may be imposed separately or in combination.

9.4 Sanctions on clubs

In particular, the following sanctions may be imposed on clubs for violation of the present annexe in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code:

– a reprimand or a warning;
– a fine;
– annulment of the result of a match;
– defeat by forfeit;
– exclusion from a competition;
– a deduction of points;
– demotion to a lower division;
– a transfer ban;
– return of awards.

These sanctions may be imposed separately or in combination.

10 Time limits

With respect to proceedings and investigations conducted by the relevant TMS department, electronic notifications through TMS or by electronic mail to the address provided in TMS by the parties are considered as valid means of communication and will be deemed sufficient to establish time limits.

Administrative procedure governing the transfer of players between associations outside TMS

1 Scope

The present annexe governs the procedure for the international transfer of all futsal players.

2 Principles

1.
Any player who is registered with a club that is affiliated to one association shall not be eligible to play for a club affiliated to a different association unless an ITC has been issued by the former association and received by the new association in accordance with the provisions of this annexe. Special forms provided by FIFA for this purpose or forms with similar wording shall be used.

2.
At the very latest, the ITC must be requested on the last day of the registration period of the new association.

3.
The association issuing the ITC shall also attach a copy of the player passport to it.

3 Issue of an ITC for a professional

1.
All applications to register a professional must be submitted by the new club to the new association during one of the registration periods established by that association. All applications shall be accompanied by a copy of the contract between the new club and the professional. Equally, a copy of the transfer agreement concluded between the new club and the former club shall be provided to the new association, if applicable. A professional is not eligible to play in official matches for his new club until an ITC has been issued by the former association and received by the new association.

2.
Upon receipt of the application, the new association shall immediately request the former association to issue an ITC for the professional ("ITC request"). An association that receives an unsolicited ITC from another association is not entitled to register the professional concerned with one of its clubs.

3.
Upon receipt of the ITC request, the former association shall immediately request the former club and the professional to confirm whether the professional's contract has expired, whether early termination was mutually agreed or whether a contractual dispute exists.

4.
Within seven days of receiving the ITC request, the former association shall either:

a) issue the ITC to the new association; or

b) inform the new association that the ITC cannot be issued because the contract between the former club and the professional has not expired or that there has been no mutual agreement regarding its early termination.

5.
If the new association does not receive a response to the ITC request within 30 days of the ITC request being made, it shall immediately register the professional with the new club on a provisional basis ("provisional registration"). A provisional registration shall become permanent one year after the ITC request. The Players' Status Committee may withdraw a provisional registration, if, during this one-year period, the former association presents valid reasons explaining why it did not respond to the ITC request.

6.
The former association shall not issue an ITC if a contractual dispute has arisen between the former club and the professional. In such a case, the professional, the former club and/or the new club are entitled to lodge a claim with FIFA in accordance with article 22. FIFA shall then decide on the issue of the ITC and on sporting sanctions within 60 days. In any case, the decision on sporting sanctions shall be taken before the issue of the ITC. The issue of the ITC shall be without prejudice to compensation for breach of contract. FIFA may take provisional measures in exceptional circumstances.

7.
The new association may grant a player temporary eligibility to play until the end of the season that is underway on the basis of an ITC sent by fax. If the original ITC is not received by that time, the player's eligibility to play shall be considered definitive.

8.
The foregoing rules and procedures also apply to professionals who, upon moving to their new club, acquire amateur status.

4 Issue of an ITC for an amateur

1.
All applications to register an amateur player must be submitted by the new club to the new association during one of the registration periods established by that association.

2.
Upon receipt of the application, the new association shall immediately request the former association to issue an ITC for the player ("ITC request").

3.
The former association shall, within seven days of receiving the ITC request, issue the ITC to the new association.

4.
If the new association does not receive a response to the ITC request within 30 days, it shall immediately register the amateur with the new club on a provisional basis ("provisional registration"). A provisional registration shall become permanent one year after the ITC request. The Players' Status Committee may withdraw a provisional registration, if, during this one-year period, the former association presents valid reasons explaining why it did not respond to the ITC request.

5.
The foregoing rules and procedures also apply for amateurs who, upon moving to their new club, acquire professional status.

5 Loan of players

1.
The rules set out above also apply to the loan of a professional from a club affiliated to one association to a club affiliated to another association.

2.
The terms of the loan agreement shall be enclosed with the ITC request.

3.
Upon expiry of the loan period, the ITC shall be returned, upon request, to the association of the club that released the player on loan.

Training compensation

1 Objective

1.
A player's training and education takes place between the ages of 12 and 23. Training compensation shall be payable, as a general rule, up to the age of 23 for training incurred up to the age of 21, unless it is evident that a player has already terminated his training period before the age of 21. In the latter case, training compensation shall be payable until the end of the season in which the player reaches the age of 23, but the calculation of the amount payable shall be based on the years between the age of 12 and the age when it is established that the player actually completed his training.

2.
The obligation to pay training compensation is without prejudice to any obligation to pay compensation for breach of contract.

2 Payment of training compensation

1.
Training compensation is due when:

i. a player is registered for the first time as a professional; or

ii. a professional is transferred between clubs of two different associations (whether during or at the end of his contract)

before the end of the season of his 23rd birthday.

2.
Training compensation is not due if:

i. the former club terminates the player's contract without just cause (without prejudice to the rights of the previous clubs); or

ii. the player is transferred to a category 4 club; or

iii. a professional reacquires amateur status on being transferred.

3 Responsibility to pay training compensation

1.
On registering as a professional for the first time, the club with which the player is registered is responsible for paying training compensation within 30 days of registration to every club with which the player has previously been registered (in accordance with the players' career history as provided in the player passport) and that has contributed to his training starting from the season of his 12th birthday. The amount payable is calculated on a pro rata basis according to the period of training that the player spent with each club. In the case of subsequent transfers of the professional, training compensation will only be owed to his former club for the time he was effectively trained by that club.

2.
In both of the above cases, the deadline for payment of training compensation is 30 days following the registration of the professional with the new association.

3.
An association is entitled to receive the training compensation which in principle would be due to one of its affiliated clubs, if it can provide evidence that the club in question – with which the professional was registered and trained – has in the meantime ceased to participate in organised football and/or no longer exists due to, in particular, bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution or loss of affiliation. This compensation shall be reserved for youth football development programmes in the association(s) in question.

4 Training costs

1.
In order to calculate the compensation due for training and education costs, associations are instructed to divide their clubs into a maximum of four categories in accordance with the clubs' financial investment in training players. The training costs are set for each category and correspond to the amount needed to train one player for one year multiplied by an average "player factor", which is the ratio of players who need to be trained to produce one professional player.

2.
The training costs, which are established on a confederation basis for each category of club, as well as the categorisation of clubs for each association, are published on the FIFA website (www.FIFA.com). They are updated at the end of every calendar year. Associations are required to keep the data regarding the training category of their clubs inserted in TMS up to date at all times (cf. Annexe 3, article 5.1 paragraph 2).

5 Calculation of training compensation

1.
As a general rule, to calculate the training compensation due to a player's former club(s), it is necessary to take the costs that would have been incurred by the new club if it had trained the player itself.

2.
Accordingly, the first time a player registers as a professional, the training compensation payable is calculated by taking the training costs of the new club multiplied by the number of years of training, in principle from the season of the player's 12th birthday to the season of his 21st birthday. In the case of subsequent transfers, training compensation is calculated based on the training costs of the new club multiplied by the number of years of training with the former club.

3.
To ensure that training compensation for very young players is not set at unreasonably high levels, the training costs for players for the seasons between their 12th and 15th birthdays (i.e. four seasons) shall be based on the training and education costs of category 4 clubs.

4.
The Dispute Resolution Chamber may review disputes concerning the amount of training compensation payable and shall have discretion to adjust this amount if it is clearly disproportionate to the case under review.

6 Special provisions for the EU/EEA

1.
For players moving from one association to another inside the territory of the EU/EEA, the amount of training compensation payable shall be established based on the following:

a) If the player moves from a lower to a higher category club, the calculation shall be based on the average training costs of the two clubs.

b) If the player moves from a higher to a lower category, the calculation shall be based on the training costs of the lower-category club.

2.
Inside the EU/EEA, the final season of training may occur before the season of the player's 21st birthday if it is established that the player completed his training before that time.

3.
If the former club does not offer the player a contract, no training compensation is payable unless the former club can justify that it is entitled to such compensation. The former club must offer the player a contract in writing via registered post at least 60 days before the expiry of his current contract, subject to the temporary exception below. Such an offer shall furthermore be at least of an equivalent value to the current contract. This provision is without prejudice to the right to training compensation of the player's previous club(s).

i. The contract offer may be made by electronic mail, provided that the former club obtains confirmation from the player that he has received a copy of said offer and can provide such confirmation in case of any dispute.

7 Disciplinary measures

The FIFA Disciplinary Committee may impose disciplinary measures on clubs or players that do not observe the obligations set out in this annexe.

Solidarity mechanism

1 Solidarity contribution

1.
If a professional moves during the course of a contract, 5% of any compensation paid within the scope of this transfer, not including training compensation paid to his former club, shall be deducted from the total amount of this compensation and distributed by the new club as a solidarity contribution to the club(s) involved in his training and education over the years. This solidarity contribution reflects the number of years (calculated pro rata if less than one year) he was registered with the relevant club(s) between the seasons of his 12th and 23rd birthdays, as follows:

- Season of 12th birthday: 5% of 5% of any compensation
- Season of 13th birthday: 5% of 5% of any compensation
- Season of 14th birthday: 5% of 5% of any compensation
- Season of 15th birthday: 5% of 5% of any compensation
- Season of 16th birthday: 10% of 5% of any compensation
- Season of 17th birthday: 10% of 5% of any compensation
- Season of 18th birthday: 10% of 5% of any compensation
- Season of 19th birthday: 10% of 5% of any compensation
- Season of 20th birthday: 10% of 5% of any compensation
- Season of 21st birthday: 10% of 5% of any compensation
- Season of 22nd birthday: 10% of 5% of any compensation
- Season of 23rd birthday: 10% of 5% of any compensation

2.
A training club is entitled to receive (a proportion of) the 5% solidarity contribution in the following cases:

i. a professional player is transferred, either on a definitive or loan basis, between clubs affiliated to different associations;

ii. a professional player is transferred, either on a definitive or loan basis, between clubs affiliated to the same association, provided that the training club is affiliated to a different association.

2 Payment procedure

1.
The new club shall pay the solidarity contribution to the training club(s) pursuant to the above provisions no later than 30 days after the player's registration or, in case of contingent payments, 30 days after the date of such payments.

2.
It is the responsibility of the new club to calculate the amount of the solidarity contribution and to distribute it in accordance with the player's career history as provided in the player passport. The player shall, if necessary, assist the new club in discharging this obligation.

3.
An association is entitled to receive the proportion of solidarity contribution which in principle would be due to one of its affiliated clubs, if it can provide evidence that the club in question – which was involved in the professional's training and education – has in the meantime ceased to participate in organised football and/or no longer exists due to, in particular, bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution or loss of affiliation. This solidarity contribution shall be reserved for youth football development programmes in the association(s) in question.

4.
The Disciplinary Committee may impose disciplinary measures on clubs that do not observe the obligations set out in this annexe.

Procedure governing claims related to training compensation (article 20) and the solidarity mechanism (article 21)

1 Principles

1.
All claims related to training compensation according to article 20 and to the solidarity mechanism according to article 21 must be submitted and managed through TMS. The claims shall be entered in TMS by the club holding a TMS account or, in the case of a club without a TMS account, by the association concerned.

2.
Unless otherwise specified in the provisions below, the Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players' Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber shall be applied to the claim procedure, subject to any slight deviations that may result from the computer-based process.

2 Responsibility of clubs and member associations

1.
All clubs and all member associations shall check the "Claims" tab in TMS at regular intervals of at least every three days and pay particular attention to any petitions or requests for statements.

2.
Professional clubs and member associations will be fully responsible for any procedural disadvantages that may arise due to a failure to respect paragraph 1 above.

3 Composition of sub-committee

The sub-committee appointed by the Dispute Resolution Chamber shall be composed of members of the Dispute Resolution Chamber and, as a general rule, each member of the sub-committee shall be able to pass decisions as a single judge.

4 Conduct during proceedings

1.
All parties involved in proceedings shall act in good faith.

2.
All parties involved in proceedings are obliged to tell the truth to the sub-committee. Sanctions may be imposed on any association or club found to have provided untrue or false data to the sub-committee or for having used the TMS application procedure for illegitimate purposes. Any violations, such as forged documents, will be sanctioned by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

3.
The sub-committee may use all means at its disposal to ensure that these principles of conduct are observed.

4.
The relevant TMS department shall investigate matters in relation to the obligations of parties under the present annexe. All parties are obliged to collaborate to establish the facts. In particular, they shall comply, upon reasonable notice, with requests for any documents, information or any other material of any nature held by them. In addition, the parties shall comply with requests for the procurement and provision of documents, information or any other material of any nature not held by them but which they are entitled to obtain. Non-compliance with these requests may lead to sanctions imposed by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.

5 Initiation of proceedings and submission of documents related to training compensation claims

1.
Claim for training compensation (article 20 and Annexe 4) shall be entered in TMS by the appropriate party in accordance with article 1.1 above. Applications submitted by any other means will not be considered.

2.
Depending on the details of the claim in question, the claimant shall also either personally or through its association (if it does not hold a TMS account) enter mandatory documents from the following list in TMS:

- Names of the parties
- A detailed representation of the case and the grounds for the claim
- The amount claimed
- The category (I,II,III or IV) of the respondent
- Official confirmation from the claimant's member association of the start and end dates of its sporting season (e.g. from 1 July until 30 June of the following year) during the period when the player was registered with the claimant
- Complete career history (all player passports [cf. article 7] from the relevant associations involved), including the player's date of birth and all clubs with which the player has been registered since the season of the player's 12th birthday until the date of his registration with the respondent club, taking into account any possible interruptions, as well as indicating the status of the player (amateur or professional) with all clubs
- Information about the exact date (day/month/year) of the first registration of the player as a professional (if applicable)
- Information about the exact date (day/month/year) of the transfer on which the claim is based (if the claim is based on a subsequent transfer of a professional player)
- Evidence that the advance of costs has been paid or that no advance of costs needs to be paid
- Official confirmation from the claimant's member association of the category of the claimant (if the player is moving inside the territory of the EU/EEA, cf. Annexe 4 article 6)
- Documentary evidence in connection with Annexe 4 article 6 paragraph 3 (if the player is moving inside the territory of the EU/EEA, cf. Annexe 4 article 6)
- Documentary evidence in connection with Annexe 4 article 3 paragraph 3 (if the claimant is an association)
- Power of attorney (if applicable)

3.
If a mandatory document is not submitted, or if a translation is not submitted in accordance with article 8 below, the claimant will be notified accordingly in TMS. A claim will only be processed if all mandatory documents have been submitted, or if all necessary translations have been correctly submitted in accordance with article 8 below.

4.
The claimant may also submit any other documents it deems necessary together with the claim. The sub-committee may request further documents from the claimant at any time.

5.
Claims by of amateur clubs without TMS access shall be submitted by the association concerned.

6 Initiation of proceedings and submission of documents related to solidarity mechanism claims

1.
Claims for solidarity contribution (article 21 and Annexe 5) shall be entered in TMS by the appropriate party in accordance with article 1.1 above. Applications submitted by any other means will not be considered.

2.
Depending on the details of the claim in question, the claimant shall either personally or through its association (if it does not hold a TMS account) also enter mandatory documents from the following list in TMS:

- Names of the parties
- A detailed representation of the case and the grounds for the claim
- Information about the exact date (day/month/year) of the transfer on which the claim is based
- Information about the clubs involved in the transfer on which the claim is based
- The percentage of solidarity contribution claimed
- Official confirmation from the claimant's member association of the start and end dates of its sporting season (e.g. from 1 July until 30 June of the following year) during the period when the player was registered with the claimant
- Written confirmation from the relevant association with regard to the player's exact registration dates with the claimant club, i.e. from which date (day/month/year) until which date (day/month/year), taking into account any possible interruptions, including the player's date of birth as well as indicating his status (amateur or professional) with the claimant
- The alleged amount for which the player was apparently transferred to his new club, if known, or a statement to the effect that the amount is currently not known
- Evidence that the advance of costs has been paid or that no advance of costs needs to be paid
- Documentary evidence in connection with Annexe 5 article 2 paragraph 3 (if the claimant is an association)
- Power of attorney (if applicable)

3.
If a mandatory document is not submitted, or if a translation is not submitted in accordance with article 8 below, the claimant will be notified accordingly in TMS. A claim will only be processed if all mandatory documents have been submitted, or if all necessary translations have been correctly submitted in accordance with article 8 below.

4.
The claimant may also submit any other documents it deems necessary together with the claim. The sub-committee may request further documents from the claimant at any time.

5.
The claims of amateur clubs without TMS access shall be submitted by the association concerned.

7 Notification of claim to respondent

1.
If all mandatory documents have been submitted (cf. articles 5 and 6 above) and if there is no reason not to deal with a claim, the claim (including all documents) shall be sent via TMS to the respondent. The respondent shall have 20 days from the date on which the claim is sent via TMS in which to upload its responding statement (including all exhibits, if any). The respondent will also be granted access to all documents on file in TMS. The documents and their contents must be treated with the necessary confidentiality and may only be used within the scope of the relevant procedure. The sub-committee may request further documents from the respondent at any time.

2.
A second exchange of correspondence will only be held in special cases. Any such second exchange of correspondence shall also be processed through TMS.

3.
If no responding statement is received within 20 days, a decision shall be taken upon the basis of the documents already on file.

8 Language of documents

All documents shall be submitted in the original version and, if applicable, translated into one of the four official languages of FIFA. Failure to do so may result in the sub-committee disregarding the document in question.

9 Deadlines

1.
Deadlines shall be set legally through TMS.

2.
All submissions must be entered in TMS by the deadline in the time zone of the association concerned.

10 Notification of decisions, legal remedy

1.
All parties concerned shall be legally notified of the sub-committee's decision via TMS, either directly or through their association. Notification will be deemed complete once the decision has been uploaded into TMS. Such notification of decisions shall be legally binding.

2.
The parties concerned shall be notified of the findings of the decision, either directly or through their association. At the same time, the parties shall be informed that they have ten days from notification in which to request, in writing via TMS, the grounds of the decision, and that failure to do so will result in the decision becoming final and binding and that the parties shall be deemed to have waived their rights to lodge an appeal. If a party requests the grounds of the decision, the motivated decision will be notified to the parties, either directly or via their association, in full, written form via TMS. The time limit to lodge an appeal begins upon such notification of the motivated decision.

Rules for the Status and Transfer of Futsal Players

1 Principle

These rules are an integral part of the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players.

2 Scope

1.
The Rules for the Status and Transfer of Futsal Players establish global and binding provisions concerning the status of futsal players, their eligibility to participate in organised football, and their transfer between clubs belonging to different associations.

2.
The Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players shall apply without alterations to futsal players unless a diverging provision in this Annexe 7 expressly provides for a different rule applicable to futsal.

3.
The transfer of futsal players between clubs belonging to the same Association is governed by specific regulations issued by the Association in accordance with art. 1 of these regulations.

4.
The following provisions in these regulations are binding for futsal at national level and shall be included, without modification, in the association's regulations: arts 2-8, 10, 11, 12bis, 18, 18bis, 18ter, 19 and 19bis.

5.
Each association shall include in its regulations appropriate means to protect contractual stability, paying due respect to mandatory national law and collective bargaining agreements. In particular, the principles in art. 1 par. 3 (b) of these regulations shall be considered.

3 Release and eligibility of players for association teams

1.
The provisions in Annexe 1 of these regulations are binding.

2.
A player may only represent one association in both futsal and eleven-a-side football. Any player who has already represented one association (either in full or in part) in an official eleven-a-side or futsal competition of any category may not play an international match with another association team. This provision is subject to the exception in art. 5 par. 2 and art. 8 of the Regulations Governing the Application of the FIFA Statutes.

4 Registration

1.
A futsal player must be registered with an association to play for a club as either a professional or an amateur in accordance with the provisions of art. 2 of these regulations. Only registered players are eligible to participate in organised football. By the act of registering, a player agrees to abide by the Statutes and regulations of FIFA, the confederations and the associations.

2.
A player may only be registered for one futsal club at a time. A player may, however, also be registered for one eleven-a-side club during this time. It is not necessary for the futsal and the eleven-a-side club to belong to the same association.

3.
Players may be registered with a maximum of three futsal clubs during one season. During this period, the player is only eligible to play official matches for two futsal clubs. As an exception to this rule, a player moving between two futsal clubs belonging to associations with overlapping seasons (i.e. start of the season in summer/autumn as opposed to winter/spring) may be eligible to play in official matches for a third futsal club during the relevant season, provided he has fully complied with his contractual obligations towards his previous clubs. Equally, the provisions relating to the registration

periods (art. 6 of these regulations) as well as to the minimum length of a contract (art. 18 par. 2 of these regulations) must be respected. The number of eleven-a-side clubs with which the same player may also be registered during one season is specified in art. 5 par. 3 of these regulations.

5 International Futsal Transfer Certificate

1.
Futsal players registered with one association may only be registered with a futsal club of a new association once the latter has received an International Futsal Transfer Certificate (hereinafter: IFTC) from the former association. The IFTC shall be issued free of charge without any conditions or time limitation. Any provision to the contrary shall be null and void. The association issuing the IFTC shall deposit a copy with FIFA. The administrative procedures for issuing an International Transfer Certificate (ITC) for eleven-a-side football shall be likewise applicable to the issuing of an IFTC. These procedures are set out in Annexe 3a of these regulations. The IFTC must be distinguishable from the ITC used in eleven-a-side football.

2.
An IFTC is not required for a player under the age of 10.

6 Enforcement of disciplinary sanctions

1.
A suspension imposed in terms of matches (cf. art. 20 paras 1 and 2 of the FIFA Disciplinary Code) on a player for an infringement committed when playing futsal or in relation to a futsal match shall only affect the player's participation for his futsal club. Similarly, a suspension imposed in terms of matches on a player participating in eleven-a-side football shall only affect the player's participation for his eleven-a-side club.

2.
A suspension imposed in terms of days and months shall affect a player's participation for both his futsal as well as his eleven-a-side club, regardless of whether the infringement was committed in eleven-a-side football or futsal.

3.
The association with which a player is registered shall notify a suspension imposed in terms of days and months to the second association with which this player may be registered, if the player is registered for a futsal and an eleven-a-side club belonging to two different associations.

4.
Any disciplinary sanction of up to four matches or up to three months that has been imposed on a player by the former association but not yet (entirely) served by the time of the transfer shall be enforced by the new association at which the player has been registered in order for the sanction to be served at domestic level. When issuing the IFTC, the former association shall notify the new association in writing of any such disciplinary sanction that has yet to be (entirely) served.

5.
Any disciplinary sanction of more than four matches or more than three months that has not yet been (entirely) served by a player shall be enforced by the new association that has registered the player only if the FIFA Disciplinary Committee has extended the disciplinary sanction to have worldwide effect. Additionally, when issuing the IFTC, the former association shall notify the new association in writing of any such pending disciplinary sanction.

7 Respect of contract

1.
A professional under contract with an eleven-a-side club may only sign a second professional contract with a different futsal club if he obtains written approval from the eleven-a-side club employing him. A professional under contract with a futsal club may only sign a second professional contract with a different eleven-a-side club if he obtains written approval from the futsal club employing him.

2.
The provisions applicable to the maintenance of contractual stability are set out in arts 13-18 of these regulations.

8 Protection of minors

International player transfers are only permitted if the player is over the age of 18. The exceptions to this rule are outlined in art. 19 of these regulations.

9 Training compensation

The provisions on training compensation as provided for in art. 20 and Annexe 4 of these regulations shall not apply to the transfer of players to and from futsal clubs.

10 Solidarity mechanism

The provisions on solidarity mechanism as provided for in art. 21 and Annexe 5 of these regulations shall not apply to the transfer of players to and from futsal clubs.

11 FIFA competence

1.
Without prejudice to the right of any futsal player or club to seek redress before a civil court for employment-related disputes, FIFA is competent to deal with disputes as stipulated in art. 22 of these regulations.

2.
The Players' Status Committee or the single judge shall adjudicate on all disputes as stipulated in art. 23 of these regulations.

3.
The Dispute Resolution Chamber or the DRC judge shall deal with disputes as provided for in art. 24 of these regulations.

4.
The decisions passed by the aforementioned bodies may be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

12 Matters not provided for

Matters not provided for in this Annexe shall be governed by these regulations.

13 Official languages

In the case of any discrepancy in the interpretation of the English, French, Spanish or German texts of these regulations, the English text shall be authoritative.

Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players' Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber

June 2020 Edition

(including COVID-19 temporary amendments)

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I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Based upon art. 34 par. 12 of the FIFA Statutes, the following rules have been issued:

1 Scope

1.
The procedures of the Players' Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber (DRC) shall be conducted in accordance with these rules.

2.
Any provisions in the FIFA Statutes or other FIFA regulations that deviate from these rules shall have precedence over the provisions of these rules.

2 Applicable material law

In their application and adjudication of law, the Players' Status Committee and the DRC shall apply the FIFA Statutes and regulations whilst taking into account all relevant arrangements, laws and/or collective bargaining agreements that exist at national level, as well as the specificity of sport.

3 Jurisdictions

1.
The Players' Status Committee and the DRC shall examine their jurisdiction, in particular in the light of arts 22 to 24 of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players. In the event of any uncertainty as to the jurisdiction of the Players' Status Committee or the DRC, the chairman of the Players' Status Committee shall decide which body has jurisdiction.

2.
The identity and jurisdiction of the single judge of the Players' Status Committee and the DRC judge is set out in art. 23 par. 4 and art. 24 par. 2 of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players.

3.
Subject to other provisions, proceedings before the single judge or the DRC judge shall also be conducted in accordance with these rules.

4 Composition

The chairman, deputy chairman and members of the Players' Status Committee and of the DRC shall be chosen by the Council. The twenty-six members of the DRC, made up of an equal number of player and club representatives, shall be appointed on the proposal of the players' associations and the clubs or leagues.

5 General procedural principles

1.
The Players' Status Committee and the DRC shall conduct the proceedings and monitor compliance with the procedural regulations.

2.
All persons involved in legal application and adjudication processes shall act in good faith.

3.
All persons party to proceedings are obliged to tell the truth to the Players' Status Committee and the DRC.

4.
A claim shall be dealt with by the Players' Status Committee and the DRC only if there is a legitimate reason for dealing with the claim.

5.
The Players' Status Committee and the DRC shall determine the facts of a case according to their best judgement. All persons involved in the proceedings and all persons subject to the regulations of FIFA shall assist in determining the facts of a case.

6.
The Players' Status Committee and the DRC shall perform the duties entrusted to them with due expedition.

7.
Members of the Players' Status Committee and of the DRC may not perform different functions in the same matter. They shall refrain from attempting to influence other bodies and committees and shall maintain strict confidentiality concerning all information that comes to their attention while exercising their office and is not mentioned in the decision. They are, in particular, obliged to respect the secrecy of deliberations.

8.
Subject to any provisions to the contrary, all parties in the proceedings shall be granted the right to be heard, the right to present evidence, the right for evidence leading to a decision to be inspected, the right to access files and the right to a motivated decision.

II. PROCEDURAL REGULATIONS

6 Parties

1.
Parties are member associations of FIFA, clubs, players, coaches or licensed match agents.

2.
Parties may appoint a representative. A written power of attorney is to be requested from such representatives. If a party is ordered to appear in person, the party shall obey the summons.

3.
Parties requesting the opening of proceedings shall be sent written confirmation when the request has been received. Parties affected by the opening of proceedings must be notified thereof without delay.

7 Withdrawal and challenges

1.
Members of the Players' Status Committee and of the DRC may not exercise their office in any cases in which they have a personal and/or direct interest. The member in question shall disclose the reasons for withdrawing in sufficient time.

2.
Members of the Players' Status Committee and of the DRC may be challenged by the parties if there is legitimate doubt as to their independence and impartiality. A challenge shall be made within five days of the grounds for the challenge coming to light, otherwise the parties shall forfeit the right to make a challenge. Motions shall be substantiated and, if possible, supported by evidence. If the member concerned disputes the allegations raised, the Players' Status Committee or the DRC shall reach a decision on the challenge in the absence of the member concerned.

3.
If the Players' Status Committee and the DRC are no longer able to function as a consequence of challenges, the Council shall make a final decision on the challenges and, if necessary, appoint an ad-hoc committee to deal with the substance of the case.

8 Procedural form

As a general rule, proceedings shall be conducted in writing.

9 Petitions and statements

1.
Petitions shall be submitted in one of the four official FIFA languages via the means of communication as established in these rules (cf. art. 9bis). They shall contain the following particulars:

a) the name, address and e-mail address of the parties;

b) the name, address and e-mail address of any legal representatives, if applicable, and the power of attorney;

c) the motion or claim;

d) a representation of the case, the grounds for the motion or claim and details of the evidence;

e) documents of relevance to the dispute, such as contracts and previous correspondence with respect to the case in the original language and, if applicable, translated into one of the official FIFA languages (evidence);

f) the name, address and e-mail address of other natural and legal persons involved in the case concerned (evidence)

g) the amount in dispute, insofar as it is a financial dispute (except in claims related to the solidarity mechanism);

h) proof of payment of the relevant advance of costs for any proceedings before the Players' Status Committee or the single judge (cf. art. 17);

i) the date and a valid signature.

2.
Petitions submitted by parties that do not satisfy the aforementioned requirements will be returned for redress. When receiving an incomplete petition, the FIFA administration will request that the relevant party complete it. If the petition is not completed within the granted time limit, the petition shall be deemed to have been withdrawn. Petitions with improper or inadmissible content will be rejected immediately.

3.
Once the petition is complete, it shall be sent to the opposing party or the person affected by the petition with a time limit for a statement or reply. If no statement or reply is received before the time limit expires, a decision shall be taken upon the basis of the documents already on file. Submissions received outside the time limit shall not be taken into account. The parties shall present all the facts and legal arguments together with all the evidence upon which they intend to rely, in the original language, and, if applicable, translated into one of the official FIFA languages. In case the opposing party wishes to lodge a counter-claim, it shall submit within the same time limit applicable to the reply its petition containing all the elements described in paragraph 1 above. There will only be a second exchange of correspondence in exceptional cases.

4.
The parties shall not be authorised to supplement or amend their requests or their arguments, to produce new exhibits or to specify further evidence on which they intend to rely, after notification of the closure of the investigation.

The FIFA administration may at any time request additional statements and/or documents.

5.
In the absence of direct contact details, all documents intended for the parties to a dispute, in particular clubs, are addressed to the association concerned with the instruction to forward the documents immediately to the pertinent party. These documents are considered to have been communicated properly to the ultimate addressee four days after communication of the documents to the association. Failure by the association to comply with the aforementioned instruction may result in disciplinary proceedings in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

9bis Communication with parties

1.
As a general principle, all communication with the parties in the proceedings shall be conducted by email. Electronic notification by email is considered a valid means of communication and will be deemed sufficient to establish time limits and their observance. Alternatively, submissions may also be transmitted by regular mail or courier. By contrast, submissions transmitted by fax shall have no legal effect.

2.
Submissions transmitted by e-mail shall be addressed to psdfifa@fifa.org. Only communications submitted as PDF files containing the date and a valid and binding signature shall have legal effect.

3.
Communications from FIFA shall be sent to the parties in the proceedings by using the email address provided by the parties or as provided in the Transfer Matching System (TMS; cf. art. 4 par. 1 of Annexe 3 and art. 5 par. 2 of Annexe 3 of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players). The email address provided in TMS by associations and clubs is considered a valid and binding means of communication. The parties and associations must ensure that their contact details (e.g. address, telephone number and email address) are valid and kept up to date at all times.

4.
Parties are obliged to comply with the instructions provided in the communications sent by FIFA to the email address provided by the parties or as provided in TMS.

10 Venue

The proceedings and deliberations of the Players' Status Committee (including the single judge) and of the DRC (including the DRC judge) shall take place at FIFA headquarters in Zurich, Switzerland, subject to exceptions.

11 Oral hearing

1.
If the circumstances appear to warrant it, the parties may be summoned to attend an oral hearing. A record of the hearing shall be conducted by a person appointed by the chairman. The testimonies from parties, witnesses and experts are to be signed by them.

2.
On timely request, an interpreter will be provided by FIFA. The costs for the interpreter are to be borne by the requesting party.

12 Taking of evidence

1.
Evidence consists of party testimony, witness testimony, documents, expert reports and all other pertinent evidence.

2.
Evidence shall be heard only in respect of facts relevant to the case.

3.
Any party claiming a right on the basis of an alleged fact shall carry the burden of proof. During the proceedings, the parties shall submit all relevant facts and evidence of which they are aware at that time, or of which they should have been aware if they had exercised due care.

4.
The Players' Status Committee and the DRC may also consider evidence not presented by the parties.

5.
The Players' Status Committee and the DRC may use any documentation or evidence generated by or contained in TMS (in accordance with art. 6 par. 3 of Annexe 3 of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players).

6.
If the hearing of presented evidence is associated with high costs, it may be made dependent upon the party paying the anticipated costs within a set time limit.

7.
Evidence shall be considered with free discretion, taking into account the conduct of the parties during the proceedings, especially a failure to comply with a personal summons, a refusal to answer questions and the withholding of requested evidence.

13 Proposals from the FIFA administration

1.
In disputes relating to training compensation and the solidarity mechanism without complex factual or legal issues, or in cases in which the DRC already has clear, established jurisprudence, the FIFA administration (i.e. the Players' Status Department) may make written proposals, without prejudice, to the parties regarding the amounts owed in the case in question as well as the calculation of such amounts. At the same time, the parties shall be informed that they have 15 days from receipt of FIFA's proposals to request, in writing, a formal decision from the relevant body, and that failure to do so will result in the proposal being regarded as accepted by and binding on all parties.

2.
If a party requests a formal decision, the proceedings will be conducted according to the provisions laid down in these rules.

14 Decisions

1.
Decision-making by the Players' Status Committee and the DRC is effected by a simple majority vote after secret deliberations. All members in attendance and the chairman have one vote each. Abstentions are not permitted. In the event of a tie, the chairman shall have the casting vote. Decisions may also be taken by way of circulars.

2.
Decisions shall be communicated in writing.

3.
The FIFA general secretariat is entitled to announce the decision in the name of and on behalf of the Players' Status Committee and the DRC.

4.
The motivated decisions shall contain at least the following:

a) the date of the decision (for decisions taken by way of circular, the date of completion of the circular process);

b) the names of the parties and any representatives;

c) the names of the members participating in the decision taken by the decision-making body;

d) the claims and/or motions submitted by the parties;

e) a brief description of the case;

f) the reasons for the findings;

g) the outcome of the evaluation of evidence;

h) the findings of the decision.

5.
Obvious mistakes in decisions may be corrected, *ex officio* or on application, by the body that made the decision.

6.
No disadvantage may accrue to any party from the erroneous announcement of a decision.

15 Decisions without grounds

1.
As a general practice and unless otherwise provided, the Players' Status Committee, the DRC, the single judge and the DRC judge communicate only the findings of the decision (without grounds).

2.
Following the notification of the findings of the decision, the parties are entitled to request the grounds of the decision within ten calendar days as from the notification of the findings of the decision. Failure to do so will result

in the decision becoming final and binding and the parties being deemed to have waived their right to file an appeal.

3.
If a party requests the grounds of a decision, the motivated decision will be communicated to the parties in full, written form. The time limit to lodge an appeal begins from the date of notification of the motivated decision to the parties.

4.
Whenever procedural costs are due, the grounds of a decision will only be notified to the party requesting the grounds and upon payment of the relevant procedural costs. If the procedural costs are not paid within 20 days of the notification of the findings, the request for the grounds shall be deemed to have been withdrawn. As a result, the decision will become final and binding and the relevant party will be deemed to have waived their right to file an appeal.

5.
All decisions that lead to sporting sanctions may only be communicated with grounds. Without prejudice to the contents of paragraph 1 above, the Players' Status Committee, the DRC, the single judge and the DRC judge may, at their own discretion, decide to notify a decision with grounds.

16 Time limits

1.
Procedural acts must be conducted within the time limit prescribed by the rules or by the decision-making body.

2.
A time limit is deemed to have been observed if the act is completed before midnight, time of the location of the party's domicile or, if represented, of the domicile of its legal representative, on the final day of the set period.

3.
Submissions transmitted by regular mail or courier in time to the incorrect FIFA office are deemed to have been submitted within the time limit. Onward transmission to the correct office shall be effected ex officio.

4.
Proof of compliance with the time limit is to be provided by the sender.

5.
If these rules do not specify the consequences of non-compliance with a time limit, they shall be determined by the Players' Status Committee or the DRC. Warnings may not go further than necessary for the due process of the proceedings.

6.
The day on which a time limit is set shall not be counted when calculating the time limit.

7.
All time limits shall be suspended in the period from 20 December up to and including 5 January and for a period of five days before and five days after an Ordinary or an Extraordinary FIFA Congress. During the FIFA World Cup™ (finals) time limits shall be suspended if so decided, ex officio or on application by a party, by the decision-making body.

8.
If the final day of the time limit is an official holiday or a non-working day in the country where the party submitting a document is domiciled, the time limit shall expire at the end of the next working day.

9.
Regulatory time limits may not be extended.

10.
The time limits that are set by the Players' Status Committee and the DRC should run for no less than five days and no more than 20 days. In urgent cases, time limits may be reduced.

11.
If a substantiated request is submitted before the time limit expires, an extension of a maximum of ten days may be granted, but only once, subject to the temporary exception below.

i. If the substantiated request is due to circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic, a maximum of fifteen days may instead be granted.

12.
The time limit for lodging an appeal shall always begin as from the notification of the motivated decision.

17 Advance of costs

1.
An advance of costs (cf. art. 18) is payable for proceedings before the Players' Status Committee and the single judge (with the exception of proceedings relating to the provisional registration of players), subject to the temporary exception below.

i. For any claim or counter-claim lodged between 10 June 2020 and 31 December 2020 (both inclusive), there is no advance of costs payable.

2.
The advance of costs shall be paid by the claimant or counter-claimant when the claim or counter-claim is lodged.

3.
The advance of costs is calculated according to the value of the dispute as follows:

Amount in dispute	Advance
up to CHF 50,000	CHF 1,000
up to CHF 100,000	CHF 2,000
up to CHF 150,000	CHF 3,000
up to CHF 200,000	CHF 4,000
from CHF 200,001	CHF 5,000

The advance of costs is to be paid into the following bank account, with a clear reference to the parties involved in the dispute.

UBS Zurich
Account number 366.677.01U (FIFA Players' Status)
Clearing number 230
IBAN: CH27 0023 0230 3666 7701U
SWIFT: UBSWCHZH80A

4.
If a party fails to pay the advance of costs when submitting a claim or counterclaim, the FIFA administration shall allow the party concerned up to ten days to pay the relevant advance and advise that failure to do so will result in the claim or counter-claim not being heard.

5.
The advance of costs paid in accordance with the preceding paragraphs of this article shall be duly considered in the decision regarding costs in accordance with art. 18.

18 Costs

1.
Costs in the maximum amount of CHF 25,000 are levied in connection with proceedings of the Players' Status Committee and the single judge (with the exception of proceedings relating to the provisional registration of players), as well as for proceedings before the DRC relating to disputes regarding training compensation and the solidarity mechanism. Costs are to be borne in consideration of the parties' degree of success in the proceedings. In special circumstances, the costs may be assumed by FIFA. Should a party generate unnecessary costs on account of its conduct, costs may be imposed upon it, irrespective of the outcome of the proceedings, subject to the temporary exceptions below.

i. For any claim or counter-claim lodged between 10 June 2020 and 31 December 2020 (both inclusive), no procedural costs shall be levied.

ii. For any claim or counter-claim lodged prior to 10 June 2020 which has yet to be decided at the time of this temporary amendment, the maximum amount of procedural costs levied shall be equivalent to any advance of costs paid.

2.
DRC proceedings relating to disputes between clubs and players in relation to the maintenance of contractual stability as well as international employment-related disputes between a club and a player are free of charge.

3.
No fees shall be charged if a party decides not to ask for the grounds of a decision once the findings have been communicated (cf. art. 15).

4.
No procedural compensation shall be awarded in proceedings of the Players' Status Committee and the DRC.

19 Notification of decisions

1.
Decisions shall be sent to the parties directly, with a copy also sent to the respective associations.

2.
Notification is deemed to be complete at the moment the decision is delivered to the party, at least by e-mail. Notification of a representative shall be regarded as notification of the party.

3.
In the absence of direct contact details, decisions intended for the parties to a dispute, in particular clubs, are addressed to the association concerned with the instruction to forward the decisions immediately to the pertinent party. These decisions are considered to have been communicated properly to the ultimate addressee four days after communication of the decisions to the association. Failure by the association to comply with the aforementioned instruction may result in disciplinary proceedings in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

20 Publication

The FIFA administration may publish decisions issued by the Players' Status Committee or the DRC. Where such decisions contain confidential information, FIFA may decide, at the request of a party within five days of the notification of the motivated decision, to publish an anonymised or a redacted version.

III. FINAL PROVISIONS

21 Enforcement

These rules were approved by the FIFA Council on 10 June 2020 and come into force immediately.

Temporary amendments approved by the FIFA Council as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic will be periodically reviewed and removed accordingly.

Zurich, 10 June 2020

For the FIFA Council

President:
Gianni Infantino

Secretary General:
Fatma Samoura

ANNEXE A

1 Procedural costs

The procedural costs to be levied in accordance with these rules are based upon the following:

Amount in dispute	Procedural costs
up to CHF 50,000	up to CHF 5,000
up to CHF 100,000	up to CHF 10,000
up to CHF 150,000	up to CHF 15,000
up to CHF 200,000	up to CHF 20,000
from CHF 200,001	up to CHF 25,000

REGULATIONS

on Working with Intermediaries

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Definition of an intermediary

A natural or legal person who, for a fee or free of charge, represents players and/or clubs in negotiations with a view to concluding an employment contract or represents clubs in negotiations with a view to concluding a transfer agreement.

NB: Terms referring to natural persons are applicable to both genders as well as to legal persons. Any term in the singular applies to the plural and vice-versa.

Preamble

FIFA bears the responsibility to constantly improve the game of football and to safeguard its worldwide integrity. In this context, one of FIFA's key objectives is to promote and safeguard considerably high ethical standards in the relations between clubs, players and third parties, and thus to live up to the requirements of good governance and financial responsibility principles. More specifically, FIFA considers it essential to protect players and clubs from being involved in unethical and/or illegal practices and circumstances in the context of concluding employment contracts between players and clubs and of concluding transfer agreements. In the light of these considerations, and with the aim of properly addressing the changing realities of modern-day relations between players and clubs as well as to enable proper control and transparency of player transfers, FIFA has enacted these regulations in accordance with article 4 of the Regulations Governing the Application of the FIFA Statutes. These regulations shall serve as minimum standards/requirements that must be implemented by each association at national level, the latter having the possibility of further adding thereto.

1 Scope

1.
These provisions are aimed at associations in relation to the engagement of the services of an intermediary by players and clubs to:

a) conclude an employment contract between a player and a club, or

b) conclude a transfer agreement between two clubs.

2.
Associations are required to implement and enforce at least these minimum standards/requirements in accordance with the duties assigned in these regulations, subject to the mandatory laws and any other mandatory national legislative norms applicable to the associations. Associations shall draw up regulations that shall incorporate the principles established in these provisions.

3.
The right of associations to go beyond these minimum standards/requirements is preserved.

4.
These regulations and potential additional provisions going beyond these minimum standards/requirements implemented by the associations shall not affect the validity of the relevant employment contract and/or transfer agreement.

2 General principles

1.
Players and clubs are entitled to engage the services of intermediaries when concluding an employment contract and/or a transfer agreement.

2.
In the selection and engaging process of intermediaries, players and clubs shall act with due diligence. In this context, due diligence means that players and clubs shall use reasonable endeavours to ensure that the intermediaries sign the relevant Intermediary Declaration and the representation contract concluded between the parties.

3.
Whenever an intermediary is involved in a transaction, he shall be registered pursuant to article 3 below.

4.
The engagement of officials, as defined in point 11 of the Definitions section of the FIFA Statutes, as intermediaries by players and clubs is prohibited.

3 Registration of intermediaries

1.
For the sake of transparency, each association is required to implement a registration system for intermediaries that has to be publicised in accordance with article 6 paragraph 3 below. Intermediaries must be registered in the relevant registration system every time they are individually involved in a specific transaction (cf. paragraphs 2 and 3 below).

2.
Within the scope of the above-mentioned registration system, associations must require clubs and players who engage the services of an intermediary to submit at least the Intermediary Declaration in accordance with annexes 1 and 2 of these regulations. Associations may request further information and/or documentation.

3.
Following the conclusion of the relevant transaction, a player engaging the services of an intermediary within the scope of article 1 paragraph 1a) above must submit to the association of the club with which he signed his employment contract at least the Intermediary Declaration and any other documentation required by the association. In case of renegotiation of an employment contract, a player engaging the services of an intermediary must also provide the association of his current club with the same documentation.

4.
Following the conclusion of the relevant transaction, a club engaging the services of an intermediary within the scope of article 1 paragraph 1b) above must submit to the association of the club with which the player in question is to be registered at least the Intermediary Declaration and any other documentation required by the association. If the releasing club engaged the services of an intermediary, that club shall also submit a copy of the Intermediary Declaration to its association.

5.
The aforementioned notification by players and clubs must be made each time any activity within the scope of article 1 paragraph 1 of these regulations takes place.

4 Requisites for registration

1.
In addition to the information provided to the relevant association by the player or the club under article 3 above, and before the relevant intermediary can be registered, the association concerned will at least have to be satisfied that the intermediary involved has an impeccable reputation.

2.
If the intermediary concerned is a legal person, the association responsible for registering the transaction will also have to be satisfied that the individuals representing the legal entity within the scope of the transaction in question have an impeccable reputation.

3.
Associations must also be satisfied that in carrying out his activities, the intermediary contracted by a club and/or a player has no contractual relationship with leagues, associations, confederations or FIFA that could lead to a potential conflict of interest. Intermediaries are precluded from implying, directly or indirectly, that such a contractual relationship with leagues, associations, confederations or FIFA exists in connection with their activities.

4.
Associations are considered to have complied with their obligations under paragraphs 1 to 3 above if they obtained a duly signed Intermediary Declaration as per annexes 1 or 2 of these Regulations from the intermediary concerned.

5.
The representation contract that the intermediary concludes with a player and/or a club (cf. article 5 below) must be deposited with the association when the registration of the intermediary takes place.

5 Representation contract

1.
For the sake of clarity, clubs and players shall specify in the relevant representation contract the nature of the legal relationship they have with their intermediaries, for example, whether the intermediary's activities constitute a service, a consultancy within the scope of article 1 paragraph 1 of these regulations, a job placement or any other legal relationship.

2.
The main points of the legal relationship entered into between a player and/or club and an intermediary shall be recorded in writing prior to the intermediary commencing his activities. The representation contract must contain the following minimum details: the names of the parties, the scope of services, the duration of the legal relationship, the remuneration due to the intermediary, the general terms of payment, the date of conclusion, the termination provisions and the signatures of the parties. If the player is a minor, the player's legal guardian(s) shall also sign the representation contract in compliance with the national law of the country in which the player is domiciled.

6 Disclosure and publication

1.
Players and/or clubs are required to disclose to their respective association (cf. article 3 paragraphs 2 and 3) the full details of any and all agreed remunerations or payments of whatsoever nature that they have made or that are to be made to an intermediary. In addition, players and/or clubs shall, upon request, with the exception of the representation contract, the disclosure of which is mandatory under article 4 paragraph 5 above, disclose to the competent bodies of the leagues, associations, confederations and FIFA, all contracts, agreements and records with intermediaries in connection with activities in relation to these provisions, for the purpose of their investigations. Players and/or clubs shall in particular reach agreements with the intermediaries to ensure that there are no obstacles to the disclosure of the above-mentioned information and documents.

2.
All above-mentioned contracts shall be attached to the transfer agreement or the employment contract, as the case may be, for the purpose of registration of the player. Clubs or players shall ensure that any transfer agreement or employment contract concluded with the services of an intermediary bears the name and signature of such intermediary. In the event that a player and/or a club have not used the services of an intermediary in their negotiations, the pertinent documentation lodged within the scope of the respective transaction shall contain a specific disclosure of this fact.

3.
Associations shall make publicly available at the end of March of every calendar year, for example on their official website, the names of all intermediaries they have registered as well as the single transactions in which they were involved. In addition, associations shall also publish the total amount of all remunerations or payments actually made to intermediaries by their registered players and by each of their affiliated clubs. The figures to be published are the consolidated total figure for all players and the individual clubs' consolidated total figure.

4.
Associations may also make available to their registered players and affiliated clubs any information relating to transactions that have been found to be in breach of these provisions that is of relevance for the pertinent irregularities.

7 Payments to intermediaries

1.
The amount of remuneration due to an intermediary who has been engaged to act on a player's behalf shall be calculated on the basis of the player's basic gross income for the entire duration of the contract.

2.
Clubs that engage the services of an intermediary shall remunerate him by payment of a lump sum agreed prior to the conclusion of the relevant transaction. If agreed, such a payment may be made in instalments.

3.
While taking into account the relevant national regulations and any mandatory provisions of national and international laws, and as a recommendation, players and clubs may adopt the following benchmarks:

a) The total amount of remuneration per transaction due to intermediaries who have been engaged to act on a player's behalf should not exceed three per cent (3%) of the player's basic gross income for the entire duration of the relevant employment contract.

b) The total amount of remuneration per transaction due to intermediaries who have been engaged to act on a club's behalf in order to conclude an employment contract with a player should not exceed three per cent (3%) of the player's eventual basic gross income for the entire duration of the relevant employment contract.

c) The total amount of remuneration per transaction due to intermediaries who have been engaged to act on a club's behalf in order to conclude a transfer agreement should not exceed three per cent (3%) of the eventual transfer fee paid in connection with the relevant transfer of the player.

4.
Clubs shall ensure that payments to be made by one club to another club in connection with a transfer, such as transfer compensation, training compensation or solidarity contributions, are not paid to intermediaries and that the payment is not made by intermediaries. This includes, but is not limited to, owning any interest in any transfer compensation or future transfer value of a player. The assignment of claims is also prohibited.

5.
Subject to article 7 paragraph 6 and article 8 below, any payment for the services of an intermediary shall be made exclusively by the client of the intermediary to the intermediary.

6.
After the conclusion of the relevant transaction and subject to the club's agreement, the player may give his written consent for the club to pay the intermediary on his behalf. The payment made on behalf of the player shall be in accordance with the terms of payment agreed between the player and the intermediary.

7.
Officials, as defined in point 11 of the Definitions section of the FIFA Statutes, are prohibited from receiving any payment from an intermediary of all or part of the fees paid to that intermediary in a transaction. Any official who contravenes the above shall be subject to disciplinary sanctions.

8.
Players and/or clubs that engage the services of an intermediary when negotiating an employment contract and/or a transfer agreement are prohibited from making any payments to such intermediary if the player concerned is a minor, as defined in point 11 of the Definitions section of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players.

8 Conflicts of interest

1.
Prior to engaging the services of an intermediary, players and/or clubs shall use reasonable endeavours to ensure that no conflicts of interest exist or are likely to exist either for the players and/or clubs or for the intermediaries.

2.
No conflict of interest would be deemed to exist if the intermediary discloses in writing any actual or potential conflict of interest he might have with one of the other parties involved in the matter, in relation to a transaction, representation contract or shared interests, and if he obtains the express written consent of all the other parties involved prior to the start of the relevant negotiations.

3.
If a player and a club wish to engage the services of the same intermediary within the scope of the same transaction under the conditions established in paragraph 2 above, the player and the club concerned shall give their express written consent prior to the start of the relevant negotiations, and shall confirm in writing which party (player and/or club) will remunerate the intermediary. The parties shall inform the relevant association of any such agreement and accordingly submit all the aforementioned written documents within the registration process (cf. articles 3 and 4 above).

9 Sanctions

1.
Associations are responsible for the imposition of sanctions on any party under their jurisdiction that violates the provisions of these Regulations, their statutes or regulations.

2.
Associations are obliged to publish accordingly and to inform FIFA of any disciplinary sanctions taken against any intermediary. The FIFA Disciplinary Committee will then decide on the extension of the sanction to have worldwide effect in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

10 Enforcement of associations' obligations

1.
FIFA shall monitor the proper implementation of these minimum standards/ requirements by the associations and may take appropriate measures if the relevant principles are not complied with.

2.
The FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall be competent to deal with such matters in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

11 Transitional measures

1.
These provisions, which were approved by the FIFA Executive Committee on 21 March 2014, supersede the Players' Agents Regulations last amended on 29 October 2007 and come into force on 1 April 2015.

2.
With the coming into force of these provisions, the previous licensing system shall be abandoned and all existing licences will lose validity with immediate effect and shall be returned to the associations that issued them.

Zurich, 21 March 2014

For the FIFA Executive Committee

President:
Joseph S. Blatter

Secretary General:
Jérôme Valcke

Intermediary Declaration for natural persons

First name(s):
Surname(s):
Date of birth:
Nationality/nationalities:
Full permanent address (incl. phone/fax and e-mail):

I, _____
(First name(s), surnames(s) of intermediary)

HEREBY DECLARE THE FOLLOWING:

1. I pledge to respect and comply with any mandatory provisions of applicable national and international laws, including in particular those relating to job placement when carrying out my activities as an intermediary. In addition, I agree to be bound by the statutes and regulations of associations and confederations, as well as by the Statutes and regulations of FIFA in the context of carrying out my activities as an intermediary.

2. I declare that I am currently not holding a position of official, as defined in point 11 of the Definitions section of the FIFA Statutes, nor will I hold such a position in the foreseeable future.

3. I declare that I have an impeccable reputation and in particular confirm that no criminal sentence has ever been imposed upon me for a financial or violent crime.

4. I declare that I have no contractual relationship with leagues, associations, confederations or FIFA that could lead to a potential conflict of interest. In case of uncertainty, any relevant contract shall be disclosed. I also acknowledge that I am precluded from implying, directly or indirectly, that such a contractual relationship with leagues, associations, confederations or FIFA exists in connection with my activities as an intermediary.

5. I declare, pursuant to article 7 paragraph 4 of the FIFA Regulations on Working with Intermediaries, that I shall not accept any payment to be made by one club to another club in connection with a transfer, such as transfer compensation, training compensation or solidarity contributions.

6. I declare, pursuant to article 7 paragraph 8 of the FIFA Regulations on Working with Intermediaries, that I shall not accept any payment from any party if the player concerned is a minor, as defined in point 11 of the Definitions section of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players.

7. I declare that I shall not take part in, either directly or indirectly, or otherwise be associated with, betting, gambling, lotteries and similar events or transactions connected with football matches. I acknowledge that I am forbidden from having stakes, either actively or passively, in companies, concerns, organisations, etc. that promote, broker, arrange or conduct such events or transactions.

8. I consent, pursuant to article 6 paragraph 1 of the FIFA Regulations on Working with Intermediaries, to the association obtaining full details of any payment of whatsoever nature made to me by a club or a player for my services as an intermediary.

9. I consent, pursuant to article 6 paragraph 1 of the FIFA Regulations on Working with Intermediaries, to the leagues, associations, confederations or FIFA obtaining, if necessary, for the purpose of their investigations, all contracts, agreements and records in connection with my activities as an intermediary. Equally, I consent to the aforementioned bodies also obtaining any other relevant documentation from any other party advising, facilitating or taking any active part in the negotiations for which I am responsible.

10. I consent, pursuant to article 6 paragraph 3 of the FIFA Regulations on Working with Intermediaries, to the association concerned holding and processing any data for the purpose of their publication.

11. I consent, pursuant to article 9 paragraph 2 of the FIFA Regulations on Working with Intermediaries, to the association concerned publishing details of any disciplinary sanctions taken against me and informing FIFA accordingly.

12. I am fully aware and agree that this declaration shall be made available to the members of the competent bodies of the association concerned.

13. Remarks and observations which may be of potential relevance:

_____

I make this declaration in good faith, the truth of which is based on the information and materials currently available to me, and agree that the association concerned shall be entitled to undertake such checks as may be necessary to verify the information contained in this declaration. I also acknowledge that, having submitted this declaration, in the event that any of the above-mentioned information changes, I must notify the association concerned immediately.

_____ _____

(Place and date) (Signature)

Intermediary Declaration for legal persons

Name of company (legal person/entity):
Address of company (incl. phone/fax, e-mail and website):

Hereinafter referred to as "the company"

First name(s) and surname(s) of the individual duly authorised to represent the aforementioned company (legal person/entity):

(NB: each individual acting on behalf of the company has to fill in a separate Intermediary Declaration)

I, _____
(First name(s), surnames(s) of the individual representing the legal person/ entity)

duly authorised to represent the company

HEREBY DECLARE THE FOLLOWING:

1. I declare that both the company I represent and that I myself shall respect any mandatory provisions of applicable national and international laws, including in particular those relating to job placement when carrying out activities as an intermediary. In addition, I declare that both the company I represent and that I myself agree to be bound by the statutes and regulations of associations and confederations, as well as by the Statutes and regulations of FIFA in the context of carrying out activities as an intermediary.

2. I declare that I am currently not holding a position of official, as defined in point 11 of the Definitions section of the FIFA Statutes, nor will I hold such a position in the foreseeable future.

3. I declare that I have an impeccable reputation and in particular confirm that no criminal sentence has ever been imposed upon me for a financial or violent crime.

4. I declare that neither the company I represent nor I myself have any contractual relationship with leagues, associations, confederations or FIFA that could lead to a potential conflict of interest. In case of uncertainty, any

relevant contract shall be disclosed. I also acknowledge that the relevant company is precluded from implying, directly or indirectly, that such a contractual relationship with leagues, associations, confederations or FIFA exists in connection with its activities as intermediary.

5. I declare, pursuant to article 7 paragraph 4 of the FIFA Regulations on Working with Intermediaries, that neither the company I represent nor I shall accept any payment to be made by one club to another club in connection with a transfer, such as transfer compensation, training compensation or solidarity contributions.

6. I declare, pursuant to article 7 paragraph 8 of the FIFA Regulations on Working with Intermediaries, that neither the company I represent nor I shall accept any payment from any party if the player concerned is a minor, as defined in point 11 of the Definitions section of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players.

7. I declare that neither the company I represent nor I shall take part in, either directly or indirectly, or otherwise be associated with, betting, gambling, lotteries and similar events or transactions connected with football matches. I acknowledge that both the company I represent and I myself are forbidden from having stakes, either actively or passively, in companies, concerns, organisations, etc. that promote, broker, arrange or conduct such events or transactions.

8. On behalf of the company I represent, I consent, pursuant to article 6 paragraph 1 of the FIFA Regulations on Working with Intermediaries, to the associations obtaining full details of any payment of whatsoever nature made to the company by a club or a player for its services as an intermediary.

9. On behalf of the company I represent, I consent, pursuant to article 6 paragraph 1 of the FIFA Regulations on Working with Intermediaries, to the leagues, associations, confederations or FIFA obtaining, if necessary, for the purpose of their investigations, all contracts, agreements and records in connection with the activities as an intermediary of the company. Equally, I consent to the aforementioned bodies also obtaining any other relevant documentation from any other party advising, facilitating or taking any active part in the negotiations for which the company I represent is responsible.

10. On behalf of the company I represent, I consent, pursuant to article 6 paragraph 3 of the FIFA Regulations on Working with Intermediaries, to the association concerned holding and processing any data for the purpose of their publication.

11. On behalf of the company I represent, I consent, pursuant to article 9 paragraph 2 of the FIFA Regulations on Working with Intermediaries, to the association concerned publishing and informing FIFA of any disciplinary sanctions taken against the company I represent.

12. I am fully aware and agree that this declaration shall be made available to the members of the competent bodies of the association concerned.

13. Remarks and observations which may be of potential relevance:

_____

I make this declaration in good faith, the truth of which is based on the information and materials currently available to me, and agree that the association concerned shall be entitled to undertake such checks as may be necessary to verify the information contained in this declaration. I also acknowledge that, having submitted this declaration, in the event that any of the above-mentioned information changes, I must notify the association concerned immediately.

_____ _____

(Place and date) (Signature)

REGULATIONS

Governing International Matches

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DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations, the terms set out below are defined as follows:

1. Club Team: a team representing a club that is affiliated directly or indirectly to a Member.

2. Confederation: a group of associations recognised by FIFA that belong to the same continent or assimilable geographic region.

3. Domestic Team: a team containing players registered with different Club Teams affiliated to the same Member (e.g. representing a Member's league or regional association).

4. International Match: a match between two teams belonging to different Members or a match involving a Scratch Team. For the purpose of authorisation, any match or competition played between two teams belonging to the same Member but in a Third Country shall be recognised as an International Match or competition.

5. International "A" Match: a match for which both Members field their first Representative Team ("A" Representative Team).

6. Member: an association that has been admitted into membership of FIFA by the FIFA Congress.

7. Representative Team: a team representing a Member.

8. Scratch Team: a team brought together on a one-off basis, containing active players registered with clubs playing in the highest division of a Member that are not affiliated to the same Member.

9. Third Country: the territory of a Member upon which a match or competition is to be played and to which none of the teams participating in the match or competition is affiliated.

N.B. Terms referring to natural persons are applicable to both genders.
Any term in the singular applies to the plural and vice-versa.

Based on articles 77, 82, 83 and 84 of the FIFA Statutes of 31 July 2013, the FIFA Executive Committee has issued the following regulations.

1 Object

These regulations set forth the authorisations, notifications and other requirements for organising matches and/or competitions between teams belonging to different Members, or between teams belonging to the same Member but playing in a Third Country, or involving players or teams that are not affiliated to Members or provisional members of the Confederations as set forth in art. 83 par. 1 of the FIFA Statutes of 31 July 2013.

2 Scope

1.
These regulations apply to all International Matches and competitions except those included in competitions organised by FIFA or one or more of the Confederations, or matches and competitions falling under article 84 of the FIFA Statutes of 31 July 2013.

2.
These regulations apply equally to association football, futsal and beach soccer.

3.
International Matches or competitions authorised by the FIFA Executive Committee on an exceptional basis shall not be subject to these regulations.

3 Purpose

The purpose of these regulations is to protect the integrity of the game by creating a framework that allows the Members, Confederations and FIFA to oversee International Matches and competitions. The oversight of International Matches and competitions shall allow the Members, Confederations and FIFA to promote integrity, ethics and fair play with a view to preventing all methods or practices which might jeopardise the integrity of matches, competitions, players, officials and Members, or give rise to abuse of the game.

4 Duties of Members

1.
Members shall draw up their own regulations governing the procedures for the authorisation and notification of International Matches, which must comply fully with these regulations as well as those of the Confederation(s) concerned.

2.
Members must ensure that their own Members respect these regulations, those of the Confederation(s) concerned as well as their own regulations.

3.
Members, to which a Representative Team, Club Team or Domestic Team participating in an International Match or competition belongs, shall be responsible for obtaining authorisation from their Confederation as set forth herein.

4.
The Member on whose territory an International Match or competition will be played shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with the applicable regulations. It shall be responsible for obtaining final authorisation from FIFA and/or the Confederation to which it is affiliated, as required.

5.
A Member shall inform the relevant Members, the Confederation(s) and FIFA about any match that was arranged and played on its territory and for which authorisation was either not sought or not given.

6.
Members must reply to any written request in relation to an authorisation request from another Member, a Confederation or FIFA within seven days of its receipt.

7.
If for any reason the referees appointed for an International Match are changed, the participating teams must be informed and the reasons shall be documented accordingly in a report signed by an authorised Member association official and sent to the Members concerned, the Confederation(s) concerned and/or FIFA.

8.
Anyone submitting applications for authorisation and subsequent documents must ensure and confirm the accuracy and authenticity of the information contained therein.

9.
The Member on whose territory an International "A" Match is played shall be responsible for collecting all applicable levies and preparing the required statement of account for the international match and submitting the latter as well as forwarding the appropriate amounts to FIFA and/or the Confederation(s) concerned.

5 Name of International Matches or competitions

1.
The name used for International Matches and competitions may not refer to the existing official names of any competitions of FIFA, the Confederations or Members.

2.
FIFA and the Confederations reserve the right to approve all competition names.

6 Authorisation

1.
International Matches may only be authorised by FIFA, a Confederation or a Member in accordance with these regulations.

2.
All International Matches must be authorised by the Members to which the participating teams belong and by the Member on whose territory the match is to be played. Matches involving a Scratch Team must be authorised by the Members with which the players are registered.

3.
Every team participating in an International Match shall be responsible for requesting the authorisation of the Member to which they belong. The Member, in turn, shall be responsible for requesting the authorisation from the Confederation to which it is affiliated. The Member(s) to which the participating teams belong shall provide these authorisations to the host Member in order that the final request for authorisation can be completed in accordance with the timeframes stipulated in these regulations.

4.
FIFA and the Confederation(s) may reject applications not complying with these regulations.

5.
FIFA's authorisation or FIFA's refusal of authorisation is given by the FIFA general secretariat, whose decision shall be final and binding.

6.
An authorisation does not entail liability on the part of FIFA, the Confederation(s) or any Member in the event that any legal claims subsequently arise.

7.
The FIFA general secretariat, in principle, or the FIFA Executive Committee, in exceptional circumstances, shall be responsible for FIFA's authorisation or FIFA's refusal of authorisation for matches and/or competitions involving players or teams that are not affiliated to Members or provisional members of the Confederations as set forth in art. 83 par. 1 of the FIFA Statutes of 31 July 2013.

7 Tier 1 International Matches

1.
For the purpose of these regulations, a tier 1 International Match shall mean any International Match in which both of the teams participating are the "A" Representative Teams of the Members concerned, or an International Match involving a Scratch Team.

2.
All tier 1 International Matches must be authorised by FIFA and the Confederation(s) and Members concerned. A summary of the authorisations required for tier 1 International Matches is set forth in Appendix A.

3.
A competition that contains at least one tier 1 International Match shall be classified as a tier 1 competition.

8 Tier 2 International Matches

1.
For the purpose of these regulations, a tier 2 International Match shall mean any International Match involving one "A" Representative Team, any other Representative Team, a Domestic Team or the first team of a Club Team that participates in the highest division of a Member.

2.
All tier 2 International Matches must be authorised by the Confederation(s) and the Members concerned. A summary of the authorisations required for tier 2 International Matches is set forth in Appendix B.

3.
A competition that does not involve any tier 1 International Matches and involves at least one tier 2 International Match shall be classified as a tier 2 competition.

9 Tier 3 International Matches

1.
For the purpose of these regulations, a tier 3 International Match shall mean all International Matches that are not tier 1 or tier 2 International Matches.

2.
The regulation of tier 3 International Matches shall be determined by each Confederation.

3.
A competition involving International Matches that are neither tier 1 nor tier 2 shall be classified as a tier 3 competition.

10 Authorisation procedure for tier 1 International Matches and competitions

1.

Procedure for International "A" Matches:

Members whose "A" Representative Team will participate in an International "A" Match, as well as a Member on whose territory an International "A" Match is planned, shall request the authorisation of the Confederation to which they are affiliated at least 21 days before the earliest of the proposed dates for such match. When received, the Member(s) shall pass the relevant authorisations to the Member on whose territory the International "A" Match is planned. The Member on whose territory the International "A" Match is planned shall submit a final authorisation request containing all required Member and Confederation authorisations to FIFA at least 14 days before the earliest of the proposed dates for such match. All requests for authorisation to host or participate in an International "A" Match shall be on the official FIFA forms as set forth in Appendix C. The host association must verify that the assigned referee and assistant referees are included on the current FIFA List of International Referees and Assistant Referees. FIFA may replace the proposed appointed referees at its sole discretion. Once authorisation has been granted, FIFA shall notify the host Member as well as the relevant Confederation(s).

A competition containing an International "A" Match shall be authorised in accordance with the procedure for International "A" Matches.

2.

Procedure for Scratch Team matches:

The organiser of an International Match or competition involving a Scratch Team shall request the authorisation of each Member with which the players involved in the match or competition are registered as well as all concerned Confederations at least 21 days before the earliest of the proposed dates for such match or competition. Once these authorisations have been received by the organiser, the organiser shall pass the authorisations to the host Member, who shall submit a final authorisation request to FIFA at least 14 days before the earliest of the proposed dates for such match or competition. The authorisation request shall be on the official FIFA form as set forth in Appendix C.

11 Authorisation procedure for tier 2 International Matches and competitions

1.
Procedure for matches or competitions involving teams from one Confederation playing on the territory of the same Confederation:
These matches and competitions shall be authorised in accordance with the regulations of that Confederation. Once authorisation has been granted, the host Confederation shall notify the host Member and FIFA.

2.
Procedure for matches or competitions involving teams from more than one Confederation or teams from one Confederation playing on the territory of a different Confederation:
Every participating team shall request the authorisation of the Member to which it belongs, who in turn shall request the authorisation of the Confederation to which it is affiliated at least 21 days before the earliest of the proposed dates for such match or competition. The participating teams shall pass the relevant authorisations to the Member on whose territory the International Match or competition is planned. The Member on whose territory the International Match or competition is planned shall submit a final authorisation request containing the authorisations of all relevant Members and non-host Confederations to the host Confederation at least 14 days before the earliest of the proposed dates for such match or competition. The authorisation requests for participating in and hosting a tier 2 International Match or competition shall be on the official FIFA forms as set forth in Appendix C. The host Confederation and FIFA may replace the proposed appointed referees at its sole discretion. Once authorisation has been granted, the host Confederation shall notify the host Member, FIFA and the non-host Confederation(s).

12 Reporting

The Member on whose territory the match is played shall, within 48 hours of each International "A" Match, submit a match report and list of players to the FIFA general secretariat, using the official form for this purpose as set forth in Appendix D. This form shall be filled in completely and signed. This report and list of players is in addition to the report that the referee of every International "A" Match shall send to FIFA and the Member on whose territory the match is played, in accordance with art. 12 par. 1 of the Regulations Governing the Application of the Statutes.

13 Levies and statement of account

1. FIFA levies

a) Members shall complete a statement of account and pay FIFA a levy for every International "A" Match, including matches that are played as part of the Olympic Football Tournaments.

b) The Member on whose territory the match was played shall complete the statement of account and pay the levy.

c) The levy to be paid to FIFA for each such match shall equal 2% of the gross receipts (ticket sales, advertising rights for television and radio broadcast, film and video rights, etc.) derived from each such match. This levy is subject to the following:

   i) the levy due to FIFA in respect of matches played on the territory of a Confederation between Members belonging to that Confederation is only 1%, the remaining 1% being payable directly to the Confederation involved;
   ii) the levy due in respect of matches played between Members affiliated to different Confederations, on the territory of one of these Confederations, is payable to FIFA, which will retrocede 0.5% to each of the Confederations involved;
   iii) the levy due in respect of matches played between Members affiliated to different Confederations, on the territory of a third Confederation, is only 1%, the remaining 1% being payable directly to the Confederation on whose territory the match was played.

d) The statement of account shall contain all the requisite figures reflecting the entire income and any taxes or charges deducted therefrom. The total amount deducted shall not exceed 30% of the entire gross receipts.

e) Irrespective of the financial outcome of the match, the contribution to be paid to FIFA shall be at least CHF 500.

f) The statement of account and the amount due shall be sent to FIFA within 60 days of the date of the match. The statement of account shall be submitted on the official FIFA form as set forth in Appendix E.

2.
Confederation and Member levies

a) The Confederations and Members may demand their own levy independently of FIFA, in accordance with their own statutes and regulations.

b) The Confederations and Members shall publish the schedule of levies applicable to International Matches and the procedures and time periods for paying those levies.

14 Sanctions

Any violations of these regulations shall be sanctioned in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code and/or the FIFA Statutes.

15 Official languages

1.
These regulations have been issued in the four official languages of FIFA (English, French, Spanish and German).

2.
In the event of any discrepancy between the four texts, the English version is authoritative.

16 Transitional provision and entry into force

1.
The provisions in these regulations in relation to the levies to be paid by Members to FIFA in connection with International "A" Matches (cf. art. 4 par. 9, art. 13 par. 1, and Appendix E) will be rescinded as of 1 January 2015.

2.
These regulations were approved by the FIFA Executive Committee on 21 March 2014 and come into force on 1 May 2014.

A Tier 1 International Matches

Type of team involved	Type of match/competition
First Representative Team	International "A" Matches only ("A" v. "A")
Scratch Team	In all cases

	Authorisation by the host Member	Authorisation by the Members to which the teams belong	Authorisation by Confederation(s) concerned	Authorisation by all Members with which the players are registered	Authorisation by FIFA
	X	X	X		X
	X		X	X	X

B Tier 2 International Matches

Type of team involved	Type of match/competition	
First Representative Team	Not "A" match ("A" v. other team)	Single Confederation case
		Multiple Confederation case
Any other Representative Team or a Domestic Team	In all cases	Single Confederation case
		Multiple Confederation case
First team of Club Teams participating in the highest division of a Member	In all cases	Single Confederation case
		Multiple Confederation case

Key

Conf Regs: authorisation/notification process to be determined in the Confederation's regulations

Single Confederation case: teams from one Confederation playing in that Confederation

Multiple Confederation case: teams from more than one Confederation or teams from one Confederation playing on the territory of different Confederation

	Authorisation by the host Member	Authorisation by the Member(s) to which the teams belong	Authorisation by non-host Confederation(s)	Authorisation by host Confederation	When authorised, host Confederation informs host Member, FIFA and non-host Confederation(s)
	X	X		Conf Regs	X
	X	X	X	X	X
	X	X		Conf Regs	X
	X	X	X	X	X
	X	X		Conf Regs	X
	X	X	X	X	X

FIFA application form for hosting a tier 1 International Match or competition

Preamble:

In accordance with art. 4 par. 4 and subject to the conditions stipulated in arts 6, 7 and 10 of the FIFA Regulations Governing International Matches, a Member on whose territory a tier 1 International Match or competition is to be played must obtain prior authorisation from FIFA and the Confederation to which it is affiliated.

The applicant is a FIFA Member and intends to host a tier 1 International Match or competition on its territory. Consequently, the applicant

……..

(Name of the FIFA Member, herein "the applicant")

submits the following

Authorisation request for a tier 1 International Match or competition

in order to host the following tier 1 International Match or competition:

Description: ……..

(Description/name of the tier 1 International Match or competition. If the present request relates to a competition, attach a match schedule and competition regulations.)

arranged by:

Name: ……..

(Name of the party responsible for promoting and staging the tier 1 International Match or competition, such as a FIFA Member or a FIFA match agent, etc. In the case of a third-party match agent, please denote licensing below.)

☐ is a licensed FIFA match agent or ☐ is not a licensed FIFA match agent

Teams: 1. .....

2. .....

(If the present request relates to a competition, include team details in the match schedule.)

Date: .....

(Date on which the tier 1 International Match is to take place. If the present request relates to a competition, please indicate the dates on the match schedule.)

Referees: 1. .....

2. .....

3. .....

(Full name and nationality of the referee and assistant referees in accordance with the current FIFA International List of Referees. If the present request relates to a competition, please list all referees and assistant referees on the match schedule. If for any reason the above-named referees are changed, the participating teams must be informed and the reasons documented in a report signed by an authorised Member official and submitted to the Confederation(s) and FIFA.)

Referees assigned by:

Member: .....

Person responsible: .....

(List the **name(s)** of the person(s) responsible for appointing and assigning the listed referees.)

Stadium: .....

(Name and location of the stadium to be used for the tier 1 International Match. If the present request relates to a competition, please include all venues on the match schedule.)

For an International "A" Match or competition, when submitting these documents to FIFA for final authorisation the host Member must include:

- An application form for participating in an International Match or competition for every participating Member
- The authorisation of every Confederation concerned

For an International Match involving a Scratch Team, when submitting these documents to FIFA for final authorisation the host Member must include:

- The authorisation of all Members with which the players involved are registered
- The authorisation of every Confederation concerned

The signatory hereby explicitly confirms compliance with the requirements of the FIFA Regulations Governing International Matches for hosting a tier 1 International Match or competition.

.....

(Place and date)

.....

(Name and position of the signatory)

.....

(Signature)

FIFA application form for hosting a tier 2 International Match or competition

(required for matches or competitions involving multiple Confederations)

Preamble:

In accordance with art. 4 par. 4 and subject to the conditions stipulated in arts 6, 8 and 11 of the FIFA Regulations Governing International Matches, a Member on whose territory a tier 2 International Match or competition is to be played must obtain prior authorisation from the Confederation to which it is affiliated.

The applicant is a FIFA Member and intends to host a tier 2 International Match or competition on its territory. Consequently, the applicant

……,

(Name of the FIFA Member, herein "the applicant")

submits the following

Authorisation request for a tier 2 International Match or competition

in order to host the following tier 2 International Match or competition:

Description: ……..

(Description/name of the tier 2 International Match or competition. If the present request relates to a competition, attach a match schedule.)

arranged by:

Name: ……..

(Name of the party responsible for promoting and staging the tier 2 International Match or competition, such as a FIFA Member or a FIFA match agent, etc. In the case of a third-party match agent, please denote licensing below.)

☐ is a licensed FIFA match agent or ☐ is not a licensed FIFA match agent

Teams: 1. ……

2. ……

(If the present request relates to a competition, include team details in the match schedule.)

Date: .....

(Date on which the tier 2 International Match is to take place. If the present request relates to a competition, please indicate the dates on the match schedule.)

Referees:

1. .....

2. .....

3. .....

(Full name and nationality of the referee and assistant referees in accordance with the current FIFA International List of Referees. If the present request relates to a competition, please list all referees and assistant referees on the match schedule. If for any reason the above-named referees are changed, the participating teams must be informed and the reasons documented in a report signed by an authorised Member official and submitted to the Confederation(s) and FIFA.)

Referees assigned by:

Member: .....

Person responsible: .....

(List the **name(s)** of the person(s) responsible for appointing and assigning the listed referees.)

Stadium: .....

(Name and location of the stadium to be used for the tier 2 International Match. If the present request relates to a competition, please include all venues on the match schedule.)

The signatory hereby explicitly confirms compliance with the requirements of the FIFA Regulations Governing International Matches for hosting a tier 2 International Match or competition that involves multiple Confederations (tick each box):

☐ The host Member herewith submits an application form for participating in an International Match or competition for every participating Member.

☐ The host Member herewith submits the authorisation of every non-host Confederation concerned.

.....

(Place and date)

.....

(Name and position of the signatory)

.....

(Signature)

Application form for participating in a tier 1 International Match or competition

Preamble:

In accordance with art. 6 par. 2 in connection with art. 7 of the FIFA Regulations Governing International Matches, all International Matches must be authorised by the Members to which the participating teams are affiliated.

The applicant is a FIFA Member and intends to participate in an International Match or competition. Consequently, the applicant

……,

(Name of the FIFA Member, herein "the applicant")

submits the following

Authorisation request for a tier 1 International Match or competition

in order to participate in the following International Match or competition:

Description: ……

(Description/name of the tier 1 International Match or competition)

arranged by

Name: ……

(Name of the party responsible for promoting and staging the tier 1 International Match or competition, such as a FIFA Member or a FIFA match agent, etc.)

on the territory of

Member: ……

(Name of the FIFA Member on whose territory the tier 1 International Match or competition is to be played.)

Teams: 1. ……

2. ……

(Names of the teams participating in the tier 1 International Match. If the present request relates to a competition, include only your team.)

Date(s): .....

(Date on which the tier 1 International Match is to be played. If the present request relates to a competition, please indicate the dates.)

Head of delegation: .....

.....

.....

.....

(Name and contact information of the head of delegation. The head of delegation shall be a natural person who is responsible for the official travel delegation of each team of the Member participating in the International Match or competition.)

This form shall be submitted to the Confederation to which the Member is affiliated at least 21 days before the date of the International Match or competition in question.

Once authorisation has been granted by the Confederation, the Member shall submit this form and the authorisation of the Confederation to which it is affiliated to the Member on whose territory the International Match or competition is planned.

The signatory hereby explicitly confirms compliance with the FIFA Regulations Governing International Matches.

.....

(Place and date)

.....

(Name and position of the signatory)

.....

(Signature)

Application form for participating in a tier 2 International Match or competition

(required for matches or competitions involving multiple Confederations)

Preamble:

In accordance with art. 6 par. 2 in connection with art. 8 of the FIFA Regulations Governing International Matches, all International Matches must be authorised by the Members to which the participating teams are affiliated.

The applicant is a FIFA Member and one of its affiliated teams or clubs intends to participate in an International Match or competition. Consequently, the applicant

……,

(Name of the FIFA Member, herein "the applicant")

submits the following

Authorisation request for a tier 2 International Match or competition

in order for one of its affiliated teams to participate in the following International Match or competition:

Description: ……

(Description/name of the tier 2 International Match or competition)

arranged by

Name: ……

(Name of the party responsible for promoting and staging the tier 2 International Match or competition, such as a FIFA Member or a FIFA match agent, etc.)

on the territory of

Member: ……

(Name of the FIFA Member on whose territory the tier 2 International Match or competition is to be played.)

Teams: 1. ……

2. ……

(Names of the teams participating in the tier 2 International Match. If the present request relates to a competition, include only the team(s) or club(s) affiliated to your association.)

Date: .....

(Date on which the tier 2 International Match is to be played. If the present request relates to a competition, please indicate the dates.)

Head of delegation: .....

.....

.....

.....

(Name and contact information of the head of delegation. The head of delegation shall be a natural person who is responsible for the official travel delegation of each team of the Member participating in the International Match or competition.)

This form shall be submitted to the Confederation to which the Member is affiliated at least 21 days before the date of the International Match or competition in question.

Once authorisation has been granted by the Confederation, the Member shall submit this form and the authorisation of the Confederation to which it is affiliated to the Member on whose territory the International Match or competition is planned.

The signatory hereby explicitly confirms compliance with the FIFA Regulations Governing International Matches.

.....

(Place and date)

.....

(Name and position of the signatory)

.....

(Signature)

Report form

Preamble:

In accordance with art. 12 of the FIFA Regulations Governing International Matches, a FIFA Member on whose territory an International "A" Match has been played shall provide the FIFA general secretariat with the relevant report within 48 hours.

Accordingly, the following

Report

is brought to the attention of the FIFA general secretariat.

Description: .....

(Description/Name of the International "A" Match)

Date: .....

(Date on which the International "A" Match took place)

arranged by

Name: .....

(Name of the party responsible for promoting and staging the International "A" Match)

between the following

Teams: 1. .....

2. .....

(Names of the teams participating in the International "A" Match)

Final score: .....

(Final score of the International "A" Match)

1

Referee: .....

.....

(Name and nationality of the referee)

Assistant referees:

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....

(Name and nationality of the assistant referees)

The signatory confirms the accuracy of the aforementioned statements. In addition, in order to fulfil the conditions of art. 12 of the FIFA Regulations Governing International Matches, the signatory confirms that the following additional documents have been attached (tick each box):

☐ A list of players for each team

☐ The referee's report, signed by the match referee

.....

(Name of the FIFA Member)

.....

(Place and date)

.....

(Name and position of the signatory)

.....

(Signature)

LIST OF PLAYERS - LISTE DES JOUEURS
LISTA DE LOS JUGADORES - SPIELERLISTE

FIFA
For the Game. For the World.

1 TEAM A _____ TEAM B_____

2 PLAYED IN / JOUE A / JUGADO EN / GESPIELT IN _____ (CITY - VILLE - CIUDAD - STADT) / _____ (DATE - DATE - FECHA - DATUM) / _____ (TIME - HEURE - HORA - UHRZEIT)

3 TEAM OF _____

	CAPTAIN / CAPITAINE / CAPITÁN / KAPITÄN	NO.	POS.	SURNAME / NOM DE FAMILLE / APELLIDO(S) / FAMILIENNAME	FIRST NAME(S) / PRENOM(S) / NOMBRE(S) / VORNAME(N)	DATE OF BIRTH / DATE DE NAISSANCE / FECHA DE NACIMIENTO / GEBURTSDATUM (dd/mm/yy)
GOALKEEPER / GARDIEN DE BUT / GUARDAMETA / TORWART						
OUTFIELD PLAYERS / JOUEURS DE CHAMPS / JUGADORES DE CAMPO / FELDSPIELER			G			
RESERVES / REMPLACANTS / SUSTITUTOS / ERSATZSPIELER			G			
			G			

G = Goalkeeper / D = Defender / M = Midfielder / F = Forward

4 NAME OF THE COACH:
NOM DE L'ENTRAINEUR:
NOMBRE DEL ENTRENADOR:
NAME DES TRAINERS:

Signature of Team Administrator: .....

THIS LIST MUST BE FAXED TO THE FIFA SECRETARIAT WITHIN 48 HOURS OF THE MATCH.
CETTE LISTE DOIT ETRE ENVOYEE PAR FAX AU SECRETARIAT DE LA FIFA DANS LES 48 HEURES APRES LE MATCH.
ESTA LISTA DEBERÁ SER REMITIDA POR FAX A LA SECRETARÍA DE LA FIFA EN UN PLAZO DE 48 H DESPUÉS DEL PARTIDO.
DIESE LISTE MUSS DEM SEKRETARIAT DER FIFA INNERHALB VON 48 STUNDEN PER FAX GESCHICKT WERDEN.
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RECEIPT DECLARATION FORM

FEUILLE DE RECETTES

HOJA DE INGRESOS

EINNAHME-ERKLÄRUNG

1	TEAM A _____ (HOME TEAM) TEAM B _____ (VISITING TEAM)				
2	PLAYED IN / JOUE A / JUGADO EN / GESPIELT IN _____ (CITY - VILLE - CIUDAD - STADT) / _____ (DATE - DATE - FECHA - DATUM) / _____ (TIME - HEURE - HORA - ZEIT)				
3	STADIUM / SUR LE TERRAIN DE / ESTADIO / STADION _____				
4	NUMBER OF SPECTATORS / NOMBRE DE SPECTATEURS / NÚMERO DE ESPECTADORES / ANZAHL ZUSCHAUER _____				
5	GROSS RECEIPTS / RECETTES BRUTES / INGRESOS BRUTOS / BRUTTOEINNAHMEN				
5.1	TICKET SALES / BILLETS D'ENTREE / VENTA DE ENTRADAS / EINTRITTSKARTEN				
	NUMBER / NOMBRE / NÚMERO / ANZAHL		PRICE / PRIX UNITAIRE / PRECIO UNITARIO / EINHEITSPREIS		TOTAL / TOTAL / TOTAL / TOTAL
				=	+
				=	+
				=	+
				=	+
				=	+
				=	+
5.2	TELEVISION FEE / DROITS DE TELEVISION / DERECHOS DE TELEVISIÓN / FERNSEHEINNAHMEN				+
5.3	ADVERTISING / PUBLICITE / PUBLICIDAD / WERBUNG				+
5.4	OTHERS / AUTRES / OTROS / ANDERE				+
5.5	TOTAL IN LOCAL CURRENCY / EN MONNAIE LOCALE / EN MONEDA LOCAL / IN LOKALER WÄHRUNG				=

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6	TAXES AND HIRE OF THE STADIUM / TAXES ET LOCATION DU STADE IMPUESTOS Y ALQUILER DEL ESTADIO / STEUERN UND STADIONMIETE		
6.1	TAXES (STATE, LOCAL) TAXES (GOUVERNEMENTALES, PROVINCIALES, MUNICIPALES) IMPUESTOS (GUBERNAMENTALES, PROVINCIALES, MUNICIPALES) STEUERN (STAAT, PROVINZ, GEMEINDE)		+
6.2	HIRE OF THE STADIUM LOCATION DU STADE ALQUILER DEL ESTADIO STADIONMIETE		+
6.3	TOTAL — IN LOCAL CURRENCY / EN MONNAIE LOCALE EN MONEDA LOCAL / IN LOKALER WÄHRUNG (TOTAL 30% MAXIMUM / TOTAL 30% AU MAXIMUM / TOTAL 30 % MÁXIMO / TOTAL 30% MAXIMUM)		=
7	NET RECEIPTS / RECETTES NETTES INGRESOS NETOS / NETTOEINNAHMEN		
7.1	TOTAL GROSS RECEIPTS / TOTAL RECETTES BRUTES TOTAL INGRESOS BRUTOS / TOTAL BRUTTO-EINNAHMEN = Section 5.5 LESS / MOINS / MENOS / ABZÜGLICH		+
7.2	TOTAL TAXES AND HIRE / TOTAL TAXES ET LOCATION TOTAL IMPUESTOS Y AQUILER / TOTAL STEUERN UND MIETE = Section 6.3		-
7.3	TOTAL — IN LOCAL CURRENCY / EN MONNAIE LOCALE EN MONEDA LOCAL / IN LOKALER WÄHRUNG		=
8	LEVY DUE TO FIFA (see below) POURCENTAGE DÛ A LA FIFA PORCENTAJE ADEUDADO A LA FIFA SPIELABGABE AN DIE FIFA	IN LOCAL CURRENCY EN MONNAIE LOCALE EN MONEDA LOCAL IN LOKALER WÄHRUNG	IN SWISS FRANCS EN FRANCS SUISSES EN FRANCOS SUIZOS IN SCHWEIZER FRANKEN

FOR MATCHES BETWEEN TEAMS FROM THE SAME CONFEDERATION THE LEVY DUE IS 1% (MIN. CHF 500). FOR MATCHES BETWEEN TEAMS FROM TWO DIFFERENT CONFEDERATIONS THE LEVY DUE IS 2% (MIN. CHF 500). THE LEVIES DUE TO FIFA AND THE CONFEDERATIONS SHALL BE PAID WITHIN 60 DAYS OF THE MATCH AT THE OFFICIAL RATE OF EXCHANGE ON THE DAY THE PAYMENT IS DUE.

THE UNDERSIGNED GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE ORGANISING ASSOCIATION CERTIFIES WITH HIS SIGNATURE THAT THE DECLARATIONS CONTAINED IN THIS RECEIPT FORM ARE CORRECT AND COMPLETE AND THAT HE WILL REMIT THE AMOUNT OF PERCENTAGE DUE TO FIFA TO THEIR UBS ACCOUNT, ZURICH.

POUR LES MATCHES ENTRE EQUIPES D'UNE MEME CONFEDERATION, LE POURCENTAGE DÛ EST DE 1% (MIN. CHF 500.-). POUR LES MATCHES ENTRE EQUIPES DE DEUX CONFEDERATIONS DIFFERENTES, LE POURCENTAGE DÛ EST DE 2% (MIN. CHF 500.-). LE POURCENTAGE DÛ A LA FIFA ET AUX CONFEDERATIONS SERA ACQUITTE DANS UN DELAI DE 60 JOURS APRES LE MATCH AU COURS DU CHANGE OFFICIEL DU JOUR OÛ LE MONTANT EST DÛ.

LE SOUSSIGNE, SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE L'ASSOCIATION ORGANISATRICE, CERTIFIE PAR SA SIGNATURE QUE LES DECLARATIONS FIGURANT SUR CETTE FEUILLE DE RECETTES SONT EXACTES ET COMPLETES ET IL S'ENGAGE A FAIRE VIRER LE MONTANT DU POURCENTAGE DÛ A LA FIFA SUR SON COMPTE AUPRES DE L'UBS, ZURICH.

POR PARTIDOS DE EQUIPOS DE LA MISMA CONFEDERACIÓN SE ABONA UN PORCENTAJE DEL 1 % (MÍN. 500 CHF) POR PARTIDOS DE EQUIPOS DE DOS CONFEDERACIONES SE ABONA UN PORCENTAJE DEL 2 % (MÍN. 500 CHF). LOS PORCENTAJES QUE SE DEBEN A LA FIFA Y A LAS CONFEDERACIONES SE PAGARÁN EN UN PLAZO DE 60 DÍAS DESPUÉS DEL PARTIDO AL TIPO DE CAMBIO OFICIAL DEL DÍA EN QUE SE DEBE EFECTUAR EL PAGO.

EL QUE SUBSCRIBE, SECRETARIO GENERAL DE LA ASOCIACIÓN NACIONAL ORGANIZADORA, CERTIFICA CON SU FIRMA QUE LAS DECLARACIONES QUE CONTIENE ESTA HOJA DE INGRESOS SON EXACTAS Y COMPLETAS Y SE COMPROMETE A REMITIR EL IMPORTE DEL PORCENTAJE A LA CUENTA DE LA FIFA EN EL UBS, ZURICH.

FÜR SPIELE ZWISCHEN TEAMS DERSELBEN KONFÖDERATION BELÄUFT SICH DIE ABGABE AUF 1 % (MIND. CHF 500), FÜR SPIELE ZWISCHEN TEAMS VERSCHIEDENER KONFÖDERATIONEN AUF 2 % (MIND. CHF 500). DIE ABGABE AN DIE FIFA UND DIE KONFÖDERATIONEN IST INNERHALB VON 60 TAGEN NACH DEM SPIEL ZUM OFFIZIELLEN KURS DES FÄLLIGKEITSDATUMS ZAHLBAR.

DER UNTERZEICHNETE GENERALSEKRETÄR DES ORGANISIERENDEN VERBANDES BESCHEINIGT DURCH UNTERSCHRIFT, DASS DIE ANGABEN IN DIESER EINNAHME-ERKLÄRUNG RICHTIG UND VOLLSTÄNDIG SIND, UND ER VERPFLICHTET SICH, DEN BETRAG DES PROZENTSATZES AUF DAS KONTO BEI DER UBS IN ZÜRICH EINZUZAHLEN.

9	DATE	SIGNATURE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY
	DATE	SIGNATURE DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL
	FECHA _____	FIRMA DEL SECRETARIO GENERAL _____
	DATUM	UNTERSCHRIFT DES GENERALSEKRETÄRS

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FIFA
For the Good of the Game

Match Agents Regulations

Match Agents Regulations

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Match Agents Regulations

At its meeting on 17 December 2002, the FIFA Executive Committee passed the following regulations in compliance with art. 16 par. 3 of the Regulations Governing the Application of the FIFA Statutes.

To simplify matters, the use of the male gender in these regulations applies to both males and females.

Preamble

1 These regulations govern the occupation of match agents who arrange matches between teams belonging to different confederations.

2 Any confederation that makes use of its entitlement to issue its own match agent's licence (cf. art. 3 par. 2 of these regulations) shall ensure that its regulations are based on the guidelines contained in these regulations. In particular, the principles outlined under art. 4, 8, 9, 12, 16, 17, 19 and 24 of these regulations are binding for confederations.

I. Principles

Art. 1

The employment of agents to arrange matches shall be permitted (cf. art. 16 par. 1 of the Regulations Governing the Application of the FIFA Statutes).

Art. 2

Agents who arrange matches between teams belonging to different confederations must be in possession of a licence issued by FIFA (cf. art. 16 par. 3 of the Regulations Governing the Application of the FIFA Statutes).

Art. 3

1 Agents who arrange matches between teams from the same confederation must be officially recognised by the confederation in question (cf. art. 16 par. 2 of the Regulations Governing the Application of the FIFA Statutes).

2 Confederations shall be entitled to make provisions to issue a licence of their own.

3 If a confederation makes use of this entitlement, a match agent who is either domiciled or has his headquarters within that confederation shall not be authorised to become a FIFA match agent unless he has already obtained a licence from this confederation.

4 If a confederation has no provisions to issue a licence, the match agent may obtain a licence from FIFA.

II. FIFA licence

Art. 4

1 Anyone wishing to obtain a FIFA licence to arrange matches shall send a written request to the FIFA general secretariat.

2 Only a natural person may apply for a licence. Applications from companies or clubs are not permitted.

Art. 5

1 The national association where the prospective match agent is either domiciled or has his headquarters shall enclose written confirmation with the application that

a) the candidate applying for the licence has a good reputation;

b) it does not object to the candidate acting as an agent to organise matches.

2 It is the responsibility of the national association in question to examine the application.

Art. 6

In his application, the prospective match agent shall formally declare that he is fully conversant with the terms of these regulations and the provisions contained in art. 16 of the Regulations Governing the Application of the FIFA Statutes and that he accepts the conditions therein.

Art. 7

Once the above-mentioned conditions have been fulfilled, the FIFA general secretariat shall submit the application received to the FIFA Players' Status Committee.

Art. 8

1 Once the application has been approved by the FIFA Players' Status Committee, the candidate shall conclude professional liability insurance with an insurance company in his country.

If the candidate is domiciled or has his headquarters in the European Union (EU)/ European Economic Area (EEA), he may conclude the requisite insurance policy with an insurance company in any EU/EEA country.

The candidate shall then send the insurance policy to the FIFA general secretariat.

2 The aim of the insurance is to cover any claims for compensation that are made by any party under contract with a match agent and that have arisen from the match agent's typical activities which, in the opinion of FIFA, have contravened the principles of these regulations (cf. art. 20 of these regulations). The policy shall therefore be worded in such a way that every possible risk connected with a match agent's occupation is covered.

3 The minimum amount to be covered by the insurance policy shall not be less than CHF 200,000 or the equivalent in another currency. Match agents may insure themselves for a higher amount in accordance with their turnover.

4 The professional liability insurance policy shall also cover claims made after expiry of the policy regarding events that occurred during the duration of the policy.

5 The match agent is required to renew the insurance policy as soon as it has expired and automatically send the relevant documents to the FIFA general secretariat.

Art. 9

1 If it is impossible for the candidate to conclude a professional liability insurance policy in his country in compliance with art. 8 above, he may deposit a bank guarantee to the amount of CHF 100,000. The guarantee shall be issued by a Swiss bank and shall be irrevocable.

2 Only FIFA has access to this bank guarantee, which has the same objective as that of professional liability insurance (cf. art. 8 par. 2 of these regulations). The amount of the guarantee (CHF 100,000) does not represent the maximum amount that may be due to any party claiming damages.

3 If the amount of the guarantee is reduced by a payment from the bank in response to a claim for damages against a match agent, the agent's licence will be suspended until the amount of the guarantee has been restored to the initial amount (CHF 100,000).

Art. 10

Once it has received the professional liability insurance policy or, in exceptional cases, the bank guarantee, the FIFA general secretariat shall issue the licence.

Art. 11

The rights and duties described under chapter III below are inherent in the licence.

Art. 12

The match agent's licence is not transferable. It is not commercial property that can be negotiated, loaned or sold.

III. Rights and duties inherent in the FIFA licence

Art. 13

The FIFA licence to arrange matches confers upon the holder the exclusive right to arrange friendly matches or tournaments between national teams or clubs from different confederations.

Art. 14

It is the responsibility of the clubs to obtain authorisation from their national associations to arrange one or more matches involving two clubs from different national associations.

Art. 15

If no arrangements have been made directly between clubs and/or national associations, the latter shall, in principle, only authorise matches organised by authorised agents.

Art. 16

The club, national association or the person the match agent claims he is representing, shall, upon demand, confirm such a mandate in writing as well as any commitments undertaken on their behalf.

Art. 17

Any commitments undertaken by and for a match agent shall be drawn up in duplicate in writing in the form of a contract signed by all the parties concerned.

Art. 18

1 To be valid, a contract drawn up in accordance with art. 17 shall contain provisions covering:

a) expenses for travel, board and basic living costs of the contractual parties;

b) the total net indemnification (after deduction of all charges, levies or taxes) due to the contractual parties;

c) the conditions that shall apply if a match is (or matches are) cancelled in the case of force majeure;

d) the conditions that shall apply if a player who was due to have been fielded under the terms of the contract does not appear in the team (including reasons of force majeure);

e) the fact that the parties concerned shall be aware of these regulations and undertake to observe the provisions therein.

2 Contracts that do not include one or more of the above provisions shall be null and void.

Art. 19

1 The commission received by the FIFA match agent shall not exceed 25% of the amount he has negotiated for the club or national association he represents. Contractual provisions that contain higher commission shall be null and void, but do not affect the validity of the contract as a whole.

2 If the contract concluded between the FIFA match agent and his client does not contain any provisions regarding commission, the match agent shall be entitled to compensation of 10% of the amount he has negotiated for the club or national association he represents.

Art. 20

1 FIFA may intervene to ensure that any commitments undertaken between match agents and teams under contract to the agents are observed only if the two conditions mentioned under art. 16 par. 4 of the Regulations Governing the Application of the FIFA Statutes have been complied with.

2 If one of the parties to the contract can prove that it has suffered loss as a result of a match agent's activities, the FIFA Players' Status Committee may decide to indemnify the party concerned from the professional liability insurance or, in exceptional cases, from the bank guarantee provided by the match agent (cf. art. 8 and 9 of these regulations).

3 If a match agent repeatedly causes problems, the FIFA Players' Status Committee may decide to withdraw his licence.

4 Any national association or club that does not observe the commitments it has undertaken or fails to adhere to the provisions contained herein shall be sanctioned in accordance with the statutes and regulations in force.

Art. 21

The FIFA body responsible for supervising and ruling on any matters connected with the application of these regulations shall be the FIFA Players' Status Committee.

IV. Disputes

Art. 22

1 In the event of a dispute between a match agent and a national association, a club and/or another match agent, the complaint shall be submitted to the FIFA Players' Status Committee for consideration and resolution.

2 Any confederation that makes use of the entitlement to issue a match agent's licence (cf. art. 3 of these regulations) shall be responsible for dealing with disputes between a

match agent and a national association, a club and/or another match agent, whenever all of the parties involved are registered with the same confederation. In such a case, the confederation in question is obliged to deal with the case and pass a decision.

3 The FIFA Players' Status Committee shall not consider any dispute under these regulations if more than two years have elapsed since the facts leading to the dispute arose, and in any case no later than six months after the match agent concerned has terminated his activity as such.

V. Termination of Activity

Art. 23

1 Any FIFA match agent who terminates his activity is obliged to return his licence.

2 The match agent may not cancel his professional liability insurance policy until he has terminated his occupation (the licence has either been returned or withdrawn). The match agent shall, however, ensure that any claim for compensation that is made after termination of his occupation and that arises from his former activity as a match agent is covered by the insurance (cf. art. 8 par. 4 of these regulations).

VI. Transitional Provisions

Art. 24

Any match agent who has deposited a bank guarantee with a Swiss bank in compliance with art. 8 of the Regulations Governing Match Agents dated 2 May 1995 may request FIFA to release the bank guarantee upon production of a professional liability insurance policy. The policy shall have been issued by an insurance company in the country of the match agent concerned.

If the match agent is domiciled or has his headquarters in the European Union (EU)/ European Economic Area (EEA), he may conclude the requisite insurance policy with an insurance company in any EU/EEA country.

Art. 25

Any dispute between a match agent and a national association, a club and/or another match agent that was submitted to FIFA before these regulations came into force shall be settled in compliance with the former version of the FIFA Regulations Governing Match Agents dated 2 May 1995.

VII. Final Provisions

Art. 26

Any matter not provided for in these regulations shall be settled by the FIFA Players' Status Committee.

Art. 27

These regulations were initially adopted on 13 June 1991 and subsequently amended on 31 May 1995 and 17 December 2002. The new version shall come into force on 1 March 2003.

Madrid/Zurich, 17 December 2002

For the FIFA Executive Committee:

President	General Secretary
Joseph S. Blatter	Urs Linsi

FIFA Regulations
Club Licensing

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DEFINITIONS

	Definition
Accounting policies	The specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices adopted by an entity in preparing and presenting its financial statements.
Annual financial statements	A complete set of financial statements prepared as at the statutory closing date, normally including a balance sheet, profit and loss account, a statement of cash flows and those notes, other statements and explanatory material that are an integral part of the financial statements.
Control	The power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.
Core process	Minimum requirements that the licensor must put in place for verification of compliance with the criteria described in the regulations as a basis for the issue of a licence to an applicant.
Criteria	Requirements to be fulfilled by the licence applicant divided into five categories (sporting, infrastructure, personnel and administrative, legal and financial), with each category being split into three grades A-C (mandatory and best-practice recommendation).
Deadline for submission of the application to the licensor	The date by which each licensor requires the licence applicant to have submitted all relevant information for its application for a licence.

Definition	
Employee benefits	All forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees.
Licence	Certificate confirming fulfilment of all mandatory minimum requirements by the licensee in order to start the admission procedure for confederation club competitions.
Licence applicant	Legal entity fully and solely responsible for the football team participating in national and international club competitions that applies for a licence.
Licensee	Licence applicant which has been granted a licence by the licensor.
Licensor	Body that operates the licensing system and grants the licence.
May	Indicates a party's discretion to do something (i.e. optional rather than mandatory).
Must or shall	Indicates an obligation to do something (i.e. mandatory).
National club licensing regulations	Working document which describes the national club licensing system in a particular country. It includes all the minimum requirements of the FIFA and confederation licensing system as well as any specific national particularities and objectives.

Definition	
Related party	A party is related to an entity if: a) directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party: i) controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the entity (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries); ii) has an interest in the entity that gives it significant influence over the entity; or iii) has joint control over the entity; b) the party is an associate of the entity; c) the party is a joint venture in which the entity is a venturer; d) the party is a member of the key management personnel of the entity or its parent; e) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (d); f) the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (d) or (e); or g) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the entity, or of any entity that is a related party of the entity.
Stadium	The venue for a competition match, including, but not limited to, all properties and facilities near to such stadium (e.g. offices, hospitality areas, press centres and accreditation centres).

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 Introduction

The FIFA Club Licensing Regulations (hereinafter: FIFA regulations) are a basic working document for confederations and member associations that is to be transformed into national club licensing regulations (hereinafter: national regulations). They incorporate minimum requirements and guidelines and have been developed according to the principles elaborated by the FIFA Task Force "For the Good of the Game".

The FIFA regulations are divided into two main sections.

The first section addresses the member association as the licensor, explaining its tasks, defining the licence applicant and the licensing bodies as well as the core process to be applied.

The second section is directed at the clubs of the member association. The five categories of minimum criteria are described in five chapters, which are as follows: sporting criteria, infrastructure criteria, personnel and administrative criteria, legal criteria and financial criteria. The criteria are divided into three different grades ("A", "B" and "C").

The confederations and member associations are invited to:

a) read and understand the FIFA regulations;
b) decide whether the club licensing system applies to the national context (which divisions or clubs and which criteria);
c) take into account national law, statutes and regulations;
d) adapt their own structure and relevant organisation according to the minimum requirements regarding the core process and further procedures;
e) consider increasing the minimum criteria set in this document and upgrading or adding other criteria according to the specific needs and the existing quality of confederations and domestic competitions;
f) set up a working plan for the implementation of the FIFA regulations at confederation and national level.

The national regulations must be accredited by the relevant confederation.

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 Objectives of the club licensing system

The club licensing system has the following overall objectives in accordance with the decision taken by the FIFA Congress in Munich in 2006:

- safeguarding the credibility and integrity of club competitions;
- improving the level of professionalism within the football family;
- promoting sporting values in accordance with the principles of fair play as well as safe and secure match environments;
- promoting transparency in the finances of clubs;
- promoting transparency in the ownership of clubs;
- promoting transparency in the control of clubs.

Article 2 Procedure

2.1 Criteria gradation

2.1.1 *Principle*

2.1.1.1 The criteria described in these FIFA regulations are graded into three separate categories.

2.1.1.2 The different grades have been defined as follows:

a) "A" criteria – "MANDATORY": if the licence applicant does not fulfil any "A" criteria, then it may not be granted a licence to enter confederation/national club competitions;

b) "B" criteria – "MANDATORY": if the licence applicant does not fulfil any "B" criteria, then it is sanctioned as specified by the licensor but may still receive a licence to enter confederation/national club competitions;

c) "C" criteria – "BEST PRACTICE": "C" criteria are best-practice recommendations. Non-fulfilment of any "C" criteria does not lead to any sanction or to the refusal of the licence. Certain "C" criteria may become mandatory criteria at a later stage.

2.2 Licensing implementation

2.2.1 *Principle*

2.2.1.1 These FIFA regulations must be transformed into confederation club licensing regulations (hereinafter: confederation regulations) which set the minimum criteria to be integrated into national regulations.

2.2.2 *Implementation at confederation level*

2.2.2.1 The implementation of the club licensing system at confederation level includes the following steps:

a) existence of a legal basis within the statutes;

b) the integration of the principles of the FIFA regulations into confederation regulations.

2.2.3 *Existence of a legal basis within the statutes of the confederation*

2.2.3.1 For the implementation of the club licensing system, each confederation must have a legal basis within its statutes that describes the objective of the system and the relevant authority and contains a reference to further, more detailed regulations.

2.2.4 *Integration of the FIFA regulations into confederation regulations*

2.2.4.1 Each confederation shall include the principles and minimum criteria defined in the FIFA regulations in confederation regulations.

2.2.4.2 The FIFA regulations are structured and worded in such a manner that the confederation can use their full text as a master document. The confederation is free to increase the minimum requirements or to upgrade the criteria established by these regulations for the purpose of entering confederation club competitions.

2.2.5 *Implementation at national level*

2.2.5.1 The implementation of the club licensing system at national level includes the following steps and processes:

a) existence of a legal basis within the statutes;
b) establishment of rules regarding sanctions under the national club licensing system;
c) integration of the minimum criteria defined in the confederation regulations into national regulations, including the exception and accreditation processes;
d) decision on the applicability of the licensing system to licence applicants;
e) option for the member association to delegate club licensing responsibilities to an affiliated league.

2.2.6 *Existence of a legal basis within the statutes of the member association*

2.2.6.1 For the implementation of the club licensing system, each member association must have a legal basis within its statutes that describes the objective of the system and the relevant authority and contains a reference to further, more detailed regulations.

2.2.6.2 As an alternative, the club licensing system may also be based on a contract between the club and the member association.

2.2.7 *Sanctions under the national club licensing system*

2.2.7.1 To guarantee an appropriate assessment process the member association shall:

a) set up a catalogue of sanctions for the club licensing system (e.g. for non-fulfilment of B criteria). It pertains to the relevant licensing bodies to determine these sanctions against licence applicants/licensees.

The catalogue of sanctions may include a caution, a fine and the obligation to submit evidence or fulfil certain conditions by a certain deadline, etc.

If the club licensing system also applies to participation in national competitions, the catalogue of sanctions may additionally include the deduction of points, a prohibition on concluding new transfer agreements or players' contracts, the obligation to submit guarantees, etc. Furthermore, the licensor may sanction the club before the start as well as during the season;

b) refer to national disciplinary regulations with regard to the violation of the licensing regulations (e.g. submission of falsified documents, failure to meet deadlines, sanctions against individuals, etc.).

2.2.8 *Integration of the confederation regulations into national regulations*

2.2.8.1 Each member association shall define the parties involved (licensor, licence applicant, decision-making bodies), their rights and duties, the criteria and the necessary processes in accordance with the confederation regulations for entering confederation club competitions.

2.2.8.2 The transformation of the confederation regulations into national regulations includes the following processes that require the approval of the confederation:

a) exception process and policy, whereby a member association may request exceptions to certain criteria;
b) accreditation process, whereby the confederations must approve the national regulations.

Both the exception process and accreditation process must be set up by the relevant confederation. The confederation must also set the relevant deadlines.

2.2.8.3 The member association is free to increase the minimum requirements or to upgrade the criteria established in the confederation regulations for the purpose of entering confederation and/or national club competitions. The member association may also introduce additional criteria not included in the confederation regulations. Where introduced by the member association in its national regulations, any increased minimum requirements, upgraded or additional criteria shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to entry for confederation club competitions. The member association may also adapt the wording of their regulations according to:

a) member associations' objectives and priorities;
b) the statutes and regulations of the member association;
c) national law;
d) flexibility given by the confederation.

2.2.9 *Applicability of the system*

2.2.9.1 The member association must decide to which clubs the system applies. As a minimum, the club licensing system must be implemented in respect of top-division clubs which qualify for confederation club competitions on sporting merit. It is best practice to implement the club licensing system in respect of all top-division clubs of the member association.

2.2.9.2 The member association may also decide to implement the system in respect of participation in both confederation competitions and national competitions (top division and lower divisions). The quality standards would thereby be improved on a broader basis in the national championship as well as in confederation club competitions, and clubs of the same division would be treated equally.

2.2.10 *Option to delegate the club licensing system to an affiliated league*

2.2.10.1 The member association may delegate the club licensing system to an affiliated league subject to the approval of the confederation's executive committee.

2.2.10.2 Vis-à-vis FIFA and the confederation, the member association as a member of FIFA and the confederation remains responsible for the proper implementation of the club licensing system, regardless of whether there is a delegation or not.

2.3 Bodies of the confederation

The confederation shall indicate the bodies through which the confederation shall act with regard to the club licensing system.

Article 3 Licensor

3.1 Introduction

This chapter defines the licensor and the decision-making bodies.

3.2 Definition of licensor

3.2.1 *Principle*

3.2.1.1 The member association is the licensor.

3.2.1.2 The licensor shall govern the licensing system, appoint the corresponding licensing bodies and determine the necessary processes.

3.2.1.3 The licensor guarantees the licensee full confidentiality with regard to all information given by the licence applicant during the licensing process. Anyone involved in the licensing process or appointed by the licensor must sign a confidentiality clause before commencing its tasks.

3.2.2 *Decision-making bodies*

3.2.2.1 The licensor shall establish an appropriate administration and appoint qualified staff members.

3.2.2.2 The licensor shall establish two decision-making bodies, the names of which it shall determine:

a) first-instance body (FIB);
b) appeals body (AB).

3.2.2.3 The decision-making bodies shall be independent from each other. They shall receive administrative support from the administration of the licensor. A member must in all cases automatically abstain if there is any doubt as to his/her independence towards the licence applicant or if there is a conflict of interest.

In this connection, the independence of a member may not be guaranteed if he/she or any member of his/her family (spouse, children, parents, siblings) is a member, shareholder, business partner, sponsor or consultant, etc. of the licence applicant. The foregoing list is illustrative and not exhaustive.

3.2.3 *First-instance body (FIB)*

3.2.3.1 The FIB shall decide on whether a licence shall be granted to an applicant on the basis of the documents provided and in accordance with the provisions of the national regulations at the submission deadline set by the licensor.

3.2.3.2 Unless provided otherwise by the statutes, the executive committee of the member association shall decide on the composition of this body.

3.2.3.3 The licensor shall decide on the quorum of the FIB. The quorum must be a minimum of three members. The chairman shall have the casting vote.

3.2.3.4 In the case of a licence refusal, the decision must be put in writing and include the reasoning.

3.2.3.5 Members of the FIB may not belong simultaneously to a statutory judicial body of the licensor and must act impartially in the discharge of their duties.

3.2.3.6 The licensor may nominate administrative staff of the member association and its affiliated league as members of the FIB, with the exception of the licensing manager, who may not be a member of the FIB.

3.2.3.7 The executive committee of the member association shall decide if the members of the FIB are elected or appointed.

3.2.4 *Appeals body (AB)*

3.2.4.1 The AB shall decide on appeals submitted in writing and make a final and binding decision on whether a licence shall be granted.

3.2.4.2 Appeals may only be lodged by:

a) the licence applicant following a refusal by the FIB;
b) the licensor, the competent body of which must be defined (e.g. licensing manager).

3.2.4.3 The AB shall make its decision based on the decision of the FIB and all the evidence provided by the licence applicant or licensor with its written request for appeal within the deadline determined in the appeal procedure by the chairman of the AB. Any further evidence submitted to the AB at a later stage shall not be taken into account.

3.2.4.4 In the case of a licence refusal, the decision must be put in writing and include the reasoning.

3.2.4.5 The member association shall decide whether the club licensing system comes under the authority of the court of arbitration specified in its statutes. In this respect, particular attention shall be paid to the relevant deadlines for entering confederation club competitions.

3.2.4.6 Unless otherwise provided by the statutes, the executive committee of the member association shall decide on the composition of the AB.

3.2.4.7 The licensor shall decide on the quorum for the decisions of the AB. The quorum must be a minimum of three members. The chairman shall have the casting vote.

3.2.4.8 Administrative staff of the member association and its affiliated league may not be members of the AB.

3.2.4.9 Members of the AB may not simultaneously be members of any other statutory body or committee of the licensor.

3.2.4.10 The executive committee of the member association shall decide if the members of the AB are elected or appointed.

3.2.5 *Decision-making procedure*

3.2.5.1 In the national regulations or in a specific regulation, the licensor shall define procedural rules with respect to decision-making (cf. 5.1.1). These shall, as a minimum, regulate the following standards:

a) deadlines (e.g. submission deadlines);
b) the principle of equal treatment;
c) representation (e.g. legal representation);
d) the right to be heard (e.g. convocation, hearing);
e) official language(s);
f) time limit to issue a request (e.g. calculation, compliance, interruption and extension thereof);
g) time limit to appeal;
h) effect of the appeal;
i) type of evidence requested;
j) burden of proof (e.g. licence applicant has burden of proof);
k) decisions (in writing with reasoning, etc);
l) ground for complaint;
m) content and form of pleading;
n) deliberation and hearings;
o) cost of procedure, administrative fee and deposit.

Article 4 Licence applicant and licence

4.1 Introduction

This chapter defines the legal entity that must apply for the licence and the licence to enter confederation and/or national club competitions.

The legal entity applying for a licence is called the licence applicant. Once the licence applicant has been granted a licence by the licensor it becomes a licensee. For the purpose of this chapter only, the term licence applicant is used.

4.2 Circle of licence applicants

4.2.1 *Authority to define licence applicants*

4.2.1.1 The licensor defines the licence applicants according to the statutes and regulations of the member association, the following provisions and in accordance with national law. This may be regulated in the licensing regulations and/or in the statutes of the member association and/or in other specific national regulations. Furthermore, FIFA and confederation statutes as well as relevant regulations must also be taken into account (e.g. FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players).

4.3 Definition of licence applicant

4.3.1 *Principle*

4.3.1.1 The licence applicant is defined as being the legal entity fully responsible for the football team which participantes in national and international club competitions and which is a member of the member association.

4.3.1.2 The status of a football club (professional, semi-professional or amateur) is not relevant to the issue of a licence.

4.3.1.3 The legal form of a football club is not relevant to the issue of the licence in accordance with national statutes and law.

4.3.1.4 Only a registered member may apply for/receive a licence. Natural persons may not apply for/receive a licence.

4.3.1.5 The licence applicant is fully responsible for participation in national and international football competitions as well as the fulfilment of the club licensing criteria.

4.3.1.6 The licence applicant is, in particular, responsible for ensuring the following:

a) that all players are registered at the member association and/or its affiliated league and, if professional players, that they have a written employment contract with either the registered member (see articles 2 and 5 of the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players);

b) that all the compensation paid to the players arising from contractual or legal obligations and all the revenues arising from gate receipts are accounted for in the books of the registered member;

c) that the licence applicant is fully responsible for the football team composed of registered players participating in national and international competitions;
d) that the licensor is provided with all necessary information and/or documents relevant to proving that the licensing obligations are fulfilled. These obligations relate to the sporting, infrastructure, personnel and administrative and legal and financial criteria set out under articles 6-10 respectively;
e) that the licensor is provided with information on the reporting entity/entities in respect of which sporting, infrastructure, personnel and administrative and legal and financial information is required to be provided. In turn, the licensor must assess whether, in respect of each licence applicant, the selected reporting entity/entities is/are appropriate for club licensing purposes.

4.3.1.7 In addition to the above-mentioned mandatory provisions, it is recommended that the licence applicant:

a) is based legally in the territory of the member association and plays its home matches only in that territory. The member association may define exceptions, subject to the approval of FIFA and the confederation;
b) has the right to use the name and the brands of the club and does not change the name of the club for advertising/promotional purposes;
c) accepts no clauses in contracts with television, sponsors or other commercial partners that could restrict the club in its freedom of decision or affect its management.

4.4 Licence

4.4.1 *Principle*

4.4.1.1 Licences must be issued according to the provisions of the accredited national regulations.

4.4.1.2 The licensor must issue an invitation to the football clubs to apply for a licence punctually and in writing. The club applying for a licence must submit a written application to the licensor. In this application, the club must, in particular, declare that it shall fulfil the obligations of the licensing system.

4.4.1.3 Only clubs which fulfil the criteria set in the accredited national regulations by the relevant deadline and that have qualified on the basis of their sporting results may be granted a licence by the member association to enter the confederation/national club competitions of the coming season.

4.4.1.4 A licence expires without prior notice at the end of the season for which it was issued.

4.4.1.5 A licence may be withdrawn by the national decision-making bodies during a season if:

a) for any reason a licensee becomes insolvent and enters into liquidation during the season, as determined by the applicable national law (where a licensee becomes insolvent but enters administration during the season, the licence should not be withdrawn as long as the purpose of the administration is to rescue the club and its business);
b) any of the conditions for the issue of a licence are no longer satisfied; or
c) the licensee violates any of its obligations under the national regulations.

4.4.1.6 As soon as a licence withdrawal is envisaged, the member association must inform the confederation.

4.4.1.7 A licence may not be transferred.

4.5 Extraordinary application of the club licensing system for entering confederation club competitions

4.5.1 *Principle*

4.5.1.1 If a club qualifies for a confederation club competition based on its sporting results but has not undergone a national licensing process at all or has undergone a licensing process which is lower/not equivalent to the one applicable to top-division clubs because it belongs to a division other than the top division, the member association of the club concerned may – on behalf of such a club – request the extraordinary application of the club licensing system.

4.5.1.2 In practice, such a club could for example be the winner or the runner-up of the main domestic cup or league cup playing in a division other than the top division.

4.5.1.3 Based on such an extraordinary application, the confederation may grant special permission to enter the corresponding club competition which only applies to that specific applicant and for the season in question.

4.5.2 *Procedure*

The confederation shall define the relevant procedure.

Article 5 Core process

5.1 Introduction

This article defines the assessment process (hereinafter: core process) of the club licensing system.

5.1.1 *Principle*

The core process describes the minimum requirements that the licensor must put in place for the verification of the criteria described in the FIFA regulations (sporting criteria, infrastructure criteria, personnel and administrative criteria and legal criteria and financial criteria) in order to control the issue of a licence to a licence applicant.

The core process must, as a minimum, fulfil the following requirements:

- The deadlines for submission of the licensing documentation must be clearly defined and communicated;
- The fulfilment of each set of criteria by the licence applicant must be verified by suitably qualified staff acting for the licensor;
- The decision-making process must be based on a two-step approach (i.e. first-instance and appeal);
- The decision-making bodies must fulfil the requirements of qualification, independence and confidentiality;
- The licensor shall submit to the confederation the list of licensed clubs by the relevant deadline. The confederation shall submit to FIFA the list of licensed clubs upon request by FIFA.

Article 6 Sporting criteria

6.1 Introduction

For the future of football it is absolutely necessary to have a broad base of footballers available who have the necessary skills and motivation to become professional players. Therefore, it is important to foster youth development programmes and to attract into football more and better-educated boys and girls who not only play the game but are also supporters.

6.2 Objectives

The objectives of the sporting criteria are that licence applicants:

- invest in quality-driven youth development programmes;
- support football education and encourage non-football education of their youth players;
- foster medical care of their youth players;
- practise fair play on and off the pitch.

6.3 Benefits for clubs

The first and main advantage of the sporting criteria is to "produce" football talents for the club's first-team squad every year. They also normally fit more easily and quickly into the first-team squad since they have partly trained with them, know their tactics and speak the same language. They lack only experience.

Under the FIFA transfer system, clubs that have trained players younger than 23 who are then transferred internationally receive financial compensation. Clubs will thus receive a return on their investment if they train young players. Programmes for improving relations and respect between coaches, officials, players and referees support the idea of fair play on and off the pitch. The image of the players and clubs will improve and on the other hand, fines for disciplinary sanctions can be reduced.

6.4 Criteria

6.4.1 *"A" criteria*

No.	Grade	Description
S.01	A	**Approved youth development programme** The licence applicant must have a written youth development programme approved by the licensor. This education programme must include at least the following: a) objectives and youth development philosophy; b) organisation of youth sector (organisational chart, bodies involved, relation to licence applicant, youth teams, etc.); c) personnel (technical, medical and administrative, etc.) and required minimum qualifications; d) infrastructure available for youth sector (training and match facilities, etc.); e) financial resources (available budget, contribution by licence applicant, players or local community etc.); f) a football education programme for the different age groups (playing skills, technical, tactical and physical); g) an educational programme on the Laws of the Game; h) medical support for youth players (including medical checks). The youth development programme must further show the licence applicant's commitment to and support of mandatory and complementary school education for youth players.
S.02	A	**Youth teams** The licence applicant must have at least the following youth teams within its legal entity or affiliated to its legal entity: a) at least one youth team within the age range of 15 to 21; b) at least one youth team within the age range of 10 to 14.

Article 7 Infrastructure criteria

7.1 Introduction

The criteria and requirements contained in this section are based mainly on the following documents:

- the Laws of the Game;
- the FIFA book *Football Stadiums – Technical Recommendations and Requirements*.

On the basis of these documents as well as long-standing experience, strict minimum requirements have been established and are described in the following pages. Because the infrastructure criteria should be seen as long-term investments, several recommendations have been introduced which must be taken into consideration if a stadium is to be built or renovated in the short term (one to three years). These recommendations will probably be essential requirements for stadiums one day. Therefore, it would be appreciated if the recommendations were either already incorporated into the stadium planning or stadium adaptations began right away in order to improve quality standards on a voluntary basis.

The national law also needs to be taken into consideration when establishing the stadium and security requirements.

7.2 Objectives

The objectives of the following infrastructure criteria are that licence applicants:

- have an approved stadium available for playing club competition matches that provides spectators and media and press representatives with a well-equipped, well-appointed and safe and comfortable stadium;
- have suitable training facilities for their players to help them improve their technical skills.

7.3 Benefits for clubs

It is appreciated that nowadays people only follow events that are attractive, entertaining and are worth spending a certain amount of money on. A match between two football teams is no longer enough to bring people into a football stadium to watch a match live. Therefore, each club, together with the stadium owner and the local community, should try to provide a stadium that is attractive to visit, safe and secure, easily accessible by car (including parking facilities) and/or public transport, has comfortable seats with a close view of the pitch, clean hospitality facilities and shops, is equipped with hygienic and spacious toilets for both sexes, provides communication installations (loudspeakers and a video screen) and, finally, also offers interesting and exciting football on the pitch.

Finally, the comfort of a stadium is an important element in terms of having a large crowd to support the teams on the pitch.

7.4 Criteria

7.4.1 *"A" criteria*

No.	Grade	Description
I.01	A	**Stadium – Certification** The stadium must be certified. The certification is defined according to national/local law and must include provisions related to safety and an evacuation plan. If such law does not exist, the licensor shall establish the content of the stadium certificate and the procedure in close cooperation with the appropriate body/bodies (e.g. local security authorities, the local hospital, fire brigade, police, etc.). The certificate issued by the appropriate body must not be older than two years at the beginning of the new club competition season.

I.02	A	**Stadium – Control room** Each stadium must have a control room which ensures an overall view of the inside of the stadium in accordance with the provisions of the applicable law or according to the requirements of the licensor, in consultation with the appropriate civil body (e.g. local police).
I.03	A	**Stadium – Capacity** The minimum capacity of the stadium shall be determined according to the average demand in the domestic championship.
I.04	A	**Stadium – Availability** The licence applicant must have a stadium available to host club competitions. *Alternative 1:* The licence applicant legally owns the stadium. *Alternative 2:* The licence applicant may provide a written contract with the owner of a stadium or with owners of different stadiums it will use within the territory of the member association. This contract guarantees the use of the stadium for home matches in the coming season for which the club qualifies in sporting terms.
I.05	A	**Stadium – Floodlighting** For evening matches, the stadium must be equipped with floodlight installations which comply with the standard values set by the confederation.
I.06	A	**Stadium – Spectator areas** Each stand within the stadium must be capable of being divided into separate sectors according to the requirements of the local security authorities or, if no such requirements exist, those of the licensor.

I.07	A	**Stadium – First aid rooms and stadium doping control room** Each stadium must be equipped with first aid room(s) to care for spectators in need of medical assistance. This must be done in accordance with local authority regulations, otherwise the licensor shall determine the exact number, size and location of the first aid room(s) in consultation with the appropriate civil body (e.g. local authorities for security and health). The doping control room must be near to the teams' and referees' dressing rooms and inaccessible to the public and the media.
I.08	A	**Field of play – Specification** The field of play must comply with the Laws of the Game and be: *Alternative 1:* Natural grass; *Alternative 2:* Artificial turf (according to the FIFA quality standards), subject to the relevant approvals.

7.4.2 *"B" criteria*

No.	Grade	Description
I.09	B	**Stadium – Ground rules** Each stadium must issue stadium ground rules and affix them to the stadium in such a way that the spectators can read them. These rules must provide information on at least the following: • admission rights; • abandonment or postponement of events; • description of prohibitions and penalties, such as entering the field of play, throwing objects, use of foul or abusive language, racist behaviour, etc.; • restrictions with regard to alcohol, fireworks, banners, etc.; • seating rules; • causes for ejection from the ground; • risk analysis specific to the stadium.

I.10	B	**Training facilities – Availability to club** The training facilities must be available to the club throughout the year. *Alternative 1:* The licence applicant legally owns the training facilities; *Alternative 2:* The licence applicant may provide written contract(s) with the owner(s) of the training facilities. This contract guarantees the use of the training facilities for the coming season for all club teams participating in a championship approved by the national/ regional association.
I.11	B	**Stadium – Sanitary facilities** Each stand must provide sufficient toilet facilities for both sexes in accordance with the local authority regulations or the licensor's requirements. These amenities must include washing facilities with at least cold water and a plentiful supply of towels and/or hand dryers. They must be bright, clean and hygienic and a procedure should be established to maintain that condition throughout each event.

7.4.3 *"C" criteria*

No.	Grade	Description
I.12	C	**Stadium – Individual seats** The stadium must be equipped with individual seats that must be: • fixed (e.g. to the floor); • separate from the others; • comfortable (anatomically formed); • numbered; and • have a backrest of a minimum height of 30cm when measured from the seat.

I.13	C	**Stadium – Covered seats** The licensor shall determine the minimum number of individual seats which must be covered.
I.14	C	**Stadium – Accommodation of visiting supporters** At least five per cent of the certified total stadium capacity must be made available for accommodating visiting supporters in a separate area. This provision is subject to decisions by the competent bodies of the licensor and/or the local authority regarding safety and security (high-risk matches, etc.).
I.15	C	**Stadium – Signposting and directions** All public direction signs inside and outside the stadium must be presented in internationally understandable pictographic language. Clear, comprehensive signposting must be provided at the stadium approaches and around and throughout the stadium to point the way to the different sectors.
I.16	C	**Stadium – Media and press facilities** There must be suitable media and press facilities (working room and press conference room). The licensor shall determine the content of this provision according to the actual needs of its media, taking into consideration the following recommendations, and in consultation with the appropriate media bodies (e.g. media committee): • specific media entrance to the stadium or entrances if there is separate access for photographers and TV personnel; • reception desk or room where late accreditation/media information can be collected; • permanent press seats, equipped with desks big enough to accommodate a laptop computer, a notepad and a telephone; • power supply and phone/modem connections at each desk;

- media working room accommodating a minimum of … persons (unless separate facilities are provided), including photographers (to be determined according to the average demand in the domestic championship);
- toilet facilities for both sexes;
- press conference room with a suitable number of seats (to be determined according to the average demand in the domestic championship);
- press conference room to be equipped with a sound system and split box;
- photographers with heavy equipment should have parking spaces available as close to the access point as possible and/or a drop-off point where they can unload equipment from vehicles;
- the licensor determines a minimum number of seats in the press box according to the average demand in its domestic championship.

I.17	C	**Stadium – Spectators with disabilities** The licensor shall set up requirements to accommodate disabled spectators and accompanying persons safely and comfortably.

Article 8 Personnel and administrative criteria

8.1 Introduction

Nowadays a football club is not only a sports club but is also in contact with other parties. The members, the supporters, the media, the sponsors, the suppliers, the commercial partners, the local community and, in some cases, the shareholders of the football club are increasingly involved and interested in the development and results of a football club.

Therefore, professional support should be sought from specialists from various economic fields and industries (e.g. marketing, finance, entertainment and media). They can share their knowledge and experience with today's football clubs to better satisfy the needs and demands of participants and stakeholders in football, who must be

treated as customers. Football clubs already operate in a competitive environment on the sporting side and they are increasingly becoming involved in an economic competition. Clubs must strengthen profitability in the long term. Football clubs should look for new and different sources of revenue in addition to the existing ones (TV, gate receipts, sponsors) in order to be more independent of the income from the club's sporting success and have a greater chance of functioning as a financially successful entity.

In this respect, football clubs need advice from other professionals, namely experienced, well-educated and innovative people who can bring different skills and know-how into the club and help to satisfy the additional needs and demands of football today.

8.2 Objectives

The objectives of the personnel and administrative criteria are to:

- manage licence applicants in a professional way;
- make well-educated, qualified and skilled specialists with a certain know-how and experience available to licence applicants;
- provide the players of the first and other teams with training by qualified coaches and support from the necessary medical staff.

8.3 Benefits for clubs

Professional, well-educated and experienced staff is of key importance to run a football club in an efficient and effective manner. Being professional at all levels and in all functions does not mean that licence applicants must recruit only full-time staff. The focus is on the professional manner in which the persons appointed perform their duties. Each criterion in this section is really important for the smooth and successful running of the club and every club should be able to afford these staff in financial terms. Professionalism will also be improved if clubs define clear profiles for these staff which include the main activities, the main responsibilities (technical, financial and decision-making power, if applicable) and the requirements for the job (education, work experience, technical know-how, IT skills, human competences, language skills and others including football know-how).

It is up to the decision-making body of the licence applicant to look for people who meet the set requirements and to engage those

candidates that comply with the defined profile (e.g. full-time, part-time, voluntary).

Qualified coaches are the basis for high-quality education within the football teams. In order to achieve this objective, licence applicants need the support of the member association to establish a coach education programme. To improve the football skills of the youth teams as well as the first-team squad in all aspects (technically, tactically and physically), trained and qualified coaches are needed. Each youth player who dreams of becoming a professional footballer is entitled to the best-qualified coaches from the youngest age. Other skills (e.g. psychological training, media training, social skills and language skills) are necessary and must be achieved through specific training organised by the member association with a view to issuing a licence for coaches. This is not only desirable but is a must.

8.4 Criteria

8.4.1 *"A" criteria*

No.	Grade	Description
P.01	A	**Club secretariat** The licence applicant must have available office space to run its administration. The required surface of the office(s) and the required minimum technical infrastructure including telephone, fax, internet access and e-mail must be available. The licence applicant must have appointed the appropriate number of skilled secretarial staff according to its needs to run its daily business. It must also ensure that its office is open to communicate with the licensor and the public.
P.02	A	**General manager** The licence applicant must have appointed a general manager responsible for running its daily business (operative matters). The appointment must have been made by the appropriate body (e.g. executive board) of the licence applicant.

P.03	A	**Finance officer** The licence applicant must have appointed a qualified finance officer responsible for its financial matters, who can be either a person working in the club's administration or an external partner mandated by the club through a written contract. The appointment must have been made by the appropriate body of the licence applicant.
P.04	A	**Security officer** The licence applicant must have appointed a qualified security officer (with a specific diploma or experience) responsible for safety and security matters. The appointment must have been made by the appropriate body of the licence applicant.
P.05	A	**Doctor and physiotherapist** The licence applicant must have appointed at least one doctor and one physiotherapist responsible for providing medical support and advice to the first-team squad as well as doping prevention policy. He must ensure medical support during matches and training. The doctor must be recognised and certified by the appropriate national health authorities and be duly registered with the member association or league.
P.06	A	**Head coach of first-team squad** The licence applicant must have appointed a head coach responsible for the football matters of the first-team squad. The head coach must: a) hold the highest available coaching licence of the member association of the territory on which the licence applicant is situated or any valid foreign diploma which is equivalent to this one and recognised by the confederation as such; b) already have started the required education course recognised by the member association that will allow him to achieve the required diploma as defined under a) above; or

c) hold a "recognition of competence" issued by the member association if he has a minimum of five years' practical experience as head coach at any top or second-division club in the association. The head coach must be duly registered with the member association or league.

The appointment of the head coach must have been made by the appropriate body of the licence applicant.

P.07 A

Head of youth development programme

The licence applicant must have appointed a head of youth development programme responsible for running the daily business and the technical aspects of the youth sector.

The head of youth development programme must:

a) hold the second-highest available coaching licence of the member association of the territory on which the licence applicant is situated;

b) already have started the required education course recognised by the member association that will allow him to achieve the required diploma as defined under a) above or;

c) hold a "recognition of competence" issued by the member association if he has a minimum of two years' practical experience as head of youth development in any top or second-division club in the association.

The head of youth development programme must be duly registered with the member association or league.

The appointment of the head of youth development programme must have been made by the appropriate body of the licence applicant.

P.08 A

Youth coaches

The licence applicant must have appointed at least one coach responsible for all football matters for each mandatory youth team (cf. S.02).

The youth coach must hold the minimum qualification as defined by the licensor. He must be duly registered with the member association or league.

The appointment must have been made by the appropriate body of the licence applicant.

P.09	A	**Safety and security organisation – Stewarding** The licence applicant must have established safety and security measures for home matches through the engagement of stewards. For this purpose, it must: a) employ stewards; b) conclude a written contract with the stadium owner to provide the stewards; or c) conclude a written contract with an external security company to provide stewards. The licence applicant must provide appropriately qualified stewards (internal or external).

8.4.2 *"B" Criteria*

No.	Grade	Description
P.10	B	**Rights and duties** The rights and duties of the licence applicant's staff members defined in P.01 to P.09 must be defined in writing.
P.11	B	**Duty to notify significant changes** Any event occurring after the submission of the licensing documentation to the licensor representing a significant change compared to the information previously submitted relating to criteria P.01 to P.08 must be notified to the licensor by the set deadline.

Article 9 Legal criteria

9.1 Introduction

This criteria defines the minimum legal criteria for licence applicants.

It is of fundamental importance that the sporting integrity of club competitions be protected. To that end, FIFA and the confederations reserve the right to intervene and to take appropriate action in any situation in which it transpires that the same natural and legal person is in a position to influence the management, administration and/or sporting performance of more than one club participating in the same club competition.

9.2 Criteria

9.2.1 *"A" criteria*

No.	Grade	Description
L.01	A	Declaration in respect of participation in club competitions The licence applicant must submit a legally valid declaration confirming the following: a) it recognises as legally binding the statutes, rules and regulations and decisions of FIFA, the confederation, the member association and, where such exists, of the national league; b) it recognises the exclusive jurisdiction of CAS (the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne) for any dispute of international dimension and in particular involving FIFA and/or the confederations; c) it recognises the prohibition on recourse to ordinary courts under the FIFA Statutes and the confederation statutes; d) at national level it will play in competitions that are recognised and endorsed by the member association (e.g. national championship, national cup);

e) at continental level it will participate in competitions recognised by the confederation. For the avoidance of doubt, this provision does not relate to friendly matches;
f) it undertakes to abide by and observe the provisions and conditions of the national regulations;
g) all submitted documents are complete and correct;
h) it authorises the competent club licensing authority to examine documents, seek information and, in the event of any appeal procedure, seek information from any relevant public authority or private body in accordance with national law;
i) it acknowledges that the confederation reserves the right to execute spot checks at national level reviewing the assessment process and the decision-making;
j) it acknowledges that FIFA reserves the right to execute spot checks at national level to review the assessment process and the decision-making in case the confederation fails to implement and execute a spot-check procedure at national level.

This declaration must be executed by an authorised signatory no more than three months prior to the corresponding deadline for its submission to the licensor.

L.02	A	**Statutes and extract of register** The licence applicant must submit the following information: a) a copy of valid statutes; b) an extract from a public register (e.g. trade register) containing information on the licence applicant (such as name, address, legal form, list of authorised signatories and type of required signature).
L.03	A	**Ownership and control of clubs** The licence applicant must submit a legally valid declaration outlining the ownership structure and control mechanism of the clubs and confirming the following: No natural or legal person involved in the management, administration and/or sporting performance of the club, either directly or indirectly:

a) holds or deals in the securities or shares of any other club participating in the same competition;
b) holds a majority of the shareholders' voting rights of any other club participating in the same competition;
c) has the right to appoint or remove a majority of the members of the administrative, management or supervisory body of any other club participating in the same competition;
d) is a shareholder and alone controls a majority of the shareholders' voting rights of any other club participating in the same competition pursuant to an agreement entered into with other shareholders of the club in question;
e) is a member of any other club participating in the same competition;
f) is involved in any capacity whatsoever in the management, administration and/or sporting performance of any other club participating in the same competition;
g) has any power whatsoever over the management, administration and/or sporting performance of any other club participating in the same club competition.

This declaration must be executed by an authorised signatory no more than three months prior to the corresponding deadline for its submission to the licensor (cf. F.01).

Article 10 Financial criteria

10.1 Introduction

The preparation and presentation of financial statements by entities differs from country to country due to a variety of social, economic and legal circumstances and due to different countries having in mind different users of financial statements when setting national requirements.

FIFA recognises that the implementation of the financial criteria in the national regulations presents a challenging task for many member associations and clubs.

10.2 Objectives

The financial criteria aim principally to:

- improve the economic and financial capability of the clubs;
- increase clubs' transparency and credibility; and
- place the necessary importance on the protection of creditors.

10.3 Benefits

Implementation of the financial criteria will help deliver both short- and long-term improvements for clubs, the licensors and the football family in general.

For the football family in general, the financial criteria should help to:

- safeguard the continuity and integrity of competitions;
- increase the transparency and credibility of clubs' financial operations;
- improve confidence in the probity of the football industry;
- create a more attractive market for the game's commercial partners and investors; and
- provide the basis for fair competition, because competition is not just about the teams on the pitch.

For the licensors, the financial criteria should help to:

- improve their understanding of the financial position and prospects of their member clubs;
- encourage clubs to settle liabilities to creditors on a timely basis;

- enhance transparency in the money flow of clubs;
- enhance their ability to be proactive in assisting clubs with financial issues; and
- provide a starting point for club benchmarking at a national level for those licensors and clubs who want to develop this aspect.

For the clubs, the financial criteria should help to:

- improve the standards and quality of financial management and planning activities;
- enable better management decision-making;
- enhance clubs' financial and business credibility with stakeholders;
- improve financial stability; and
- enhance revenue-generating ability and cost management.

10.4 Criteria

Every licensor must ensure that, in respect of the clubs which qualify for club competitions, the following minimum criteria are met. The licensor may develop additional criteria, information requirements and assessment procedures for implementation in the national regulations.

No.	Grade	Description
F.01	A	**Annual financial statements – audited** Regardless of the legal structure of the licence applicant, annual financial statements consisting of a balance sheet, profit and loss account and notes based on the local legislation for incorporated companies shall be prepared and audited by independent auditors. The financial statements must include the following minimum information in respect of the balance sheet: *Current assets* i) cash and cash equivalents; ii) accounts receivable from player transfers; iii) accounts receivable from group entities and related parties; iv) accounts receivable – other; v) inventories;

Non-current assets

vi) tangible fixed assets;
vii) intangible assets – players;
viii) intangible assets – others;
ix) investments;

Current liabilities

x) bank overdrafts and loans;
xi) accounts payable relating to player transfers;
xii) accounts payable to group entities and related parties;
xiii) accounts payable – other;
xiv) tax liabilities;
xv) short-term provisions;

Non-current liabilities

xvi) bank and other loans;
xvii) other long-term liabilities;
xviii) tax liabilities;
xix) long-term provisions;

Net assets/liabilities

xx) net assets/liabilities;

Equity

xxi) treasury shares;
xxii) issued capital and reserves.

The minimum requirements for the content in respect of profit and loss account are as follows

Revenue

i) gate receipts;
ii) sponsorship and advertising;
iii) broadcasting rights;
iv) commercial;
v) other operating income;

Expenses

vi) cost of sales/materials;
vii) employee benefits expense;
viii) depreciation and amortisation;
ix) impairment of fixed assets;
x) other operating expenses;

Other

xi) profit/loss on disposal of assets
xii) finance costs;
xiii) tax expense;
xiv) profit or loss after taxation.

Notes on the annual financial statements shall be presented in a systematic manner. Each item on the face of the balance sheet and profit and loss account shall be cross-referenced to any related information in the notes. The minimum requirements for disclosure in the notes are as follows:

a) *Accounting policies*
The basis for preparation of the financial statements and a summary of the significant accounting policies used:

b) *Controlling party*
When the reporting entity is controlled by another party, there must be disclosure of the related-party relationship and the name of that party and, if different, that of the ultimate controlling party. If the controlling party or ultimate controlling party of the reporting entity is not known, that fact shall be disclosed;

c) *Ultimate owner*
There must be disclosure of the owner(s) of the licence applicant. When the reporting entity is controlled by another party there must be disclosure of the ultimate owner(s) controlling such third party;

d) *Related-party transactions*
If there have been transactions between related parties during the period, the reporting entity shall disclose the nature of the related-party relationship, as well as information about the transactions during the period and outstanding balances at the period end necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements; and

e) *Other disclosure*
Any additional information or disclosure that is not presented on the face of the balance sheet, profit and loss statement or cash-flow statement, but is relevant to an understanding of any of those statements and/or is required to meet the minimum financial information requirements.

F.02 A

No payables overdue towards football clubs arising from transfer activities

The licence applicant must prove that it has no payables overdue (e.g. final and binding decisions of the FIFA Players' Status Committee, the FIFA Dispute Resolution Chamber and the Court of Arbitration for Sport) towards football clubs arising from transfer activities as at 31 December of the year preceding the season to be licensed, unless by the following 31 March they have been fully settled, deferred by mutual agreement with the creditor or are subject to a not obviously unfounded dispute submitted to a competent authority.

F.03	A	**No payables overdue towards employees and social/ tax authorities** The licence applicant must prove that, in respect of contractual and legal obligations with its current and former employees (including all professional players according to the applicable FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players, the general manager (P.02), the finance officer (P.03), the security officer (P.04), the doctor and the physiotherapist (P.05), the head coach of first-team squad (P.06), the head of youth development programme (P.07) and the youth coaches (P.08); list exhaustive), it has no payables overdue towards employees and social/tax authorities as at 31 December of the year preceding the season to be licensed, unless by the following 31 March they have been fully settled, deferred by mutual agreement with the creditor or are subject to a not obviously unfounded dispute submitted to a competent authority.

III. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 11 Obligations

1. The confederation shall establish confederation regulations by the 2009-2010 season at the latest.
2. The member associations shall then transform the confederation regulations into national regulations and implement the club licensing system at national level by the 2010-2011 season at the latest.
3. The confederation shall support the associations with the setting up, developing and implementing of the club licensing system at national level.

Article 12 Spot checks and sanctions by confederations

1. The confederation shall implement a spot-check procedure and carry out spot checks with the licensor in order to ensure that the licence was correctly awarded at the time of the final and binding decision.
2. FIFA has the right to ask a confederation to carry out a specific spot check.
3. The confederations shall send FIFA comprehensive reports about the result of the spot checks at FIFA's request.
4. If the confederation realises that a licensor issued a licence in breach of national regulations, the relevant association shall be sanctioned by the confederation's disciplinary committee in accordance with the confederation's disciplinary code or other relevant regulations.
5. FIFA and the confederations shall cooperate with each other.

Article 13 Spot checks and sanctions by FIFA

1. In the event that a confederation fails to implement a spot-check procedure, does not carry out spot checks with the licensor or does not send, at FIFA's request, comprehensive reports about the result of the spot checks to FIFA, FIFA shall set the confederation a deadline to do so. If this deadline is not respected by the confederation, FIFA has the right to carry out the spot checks directly. The licensor is obliged to cooperate with FIFA for this purpose and provide FIFA with full access to the files.

2. If FIFA realises that a licensor has issued a licence in breach of national regulations, FIFA shall inform the relevant confederation in order to sanction the relevant association in accordance with article 12. In the event that the confederation fails to take action or fails to impose sanctions, FIFA shall set the confederation a deadline to do so. If this deadline is not respected by the confederation, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee has the right to sanction the relevant association directly in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

Article 14 Diverging texts

The FIFA regulations exists in the four languages of FIFA (English, French, German, Spanish). In the event of any discrepancy between the four texts, the English version shall be authoritative.

III. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 15 Adoption and enforcement

These regulations were adopted by the FIFA Executive Committee on 29 October 2007 and come into force on 1 January 2008.

Zurich, 29 October 2007

For the FIFA Executive Committee:

President:
Joseph S. Blatter

General Secretary:
Jérôme Valcke

12.07 rva 9000 MAV/nlo/pma

FIFA Stadium Safety and Security Regulations

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6 DEFINITIONS

All-seater stadium: A stadium that only has seating, or a stadium in which terraced (standing) areas are closed to spectators.

Association: A football association recognised by FIFA. It is a member of FIFA unless a different meaning is evident from the context.

Award ceremony: The ceremony immediately following the conclusion of the final match of the competition, during which the competition trophy and/or medals and/or other awards are presented to the players.

Chief steward: The senior steward responsible for the deployment and management of the other stewards.

Competent person: A person shall be regarded as occupationally competent if he has sufficient training and experience to meet the national occupational standards relevant to the tasks within their identified role.

Confederation: A group of associations recognised by FIFA that belong to the same continent (or assimilable geographic region).

Contingency plan: A contingency plan is prepared by the stadium management and sets out the action to be taken in response to incidents occurring at the venue which might prejudice public safety or security or disrupt normal operations. Also referred to as a stadium contingency plan.

Emergency plan: An emergency plan is prepared and owned by the emergency services for dealing with a major incident at the venue or in the vicinity. Also known as an emergency procedure plan or major incident plan.

Event: See "FIFA event".

Event organiser: The entity organising a FIFA event, such as the LOC, association, confederation or any other agency.

Exit: A stairway, gangway, passageway, ramp, gateway, door, or any other means of passage used to leave the stadium and its accommodation.

Field of play: The playing surface whose measurements comply with the Laws of the Game and upon which any match is played within a stadium, including any areas immediately behind the goal lines and touch lines.

FIFA: Fédération Internationale de Football Association.

FIFA event: Subject to the provisions contained herein, any match, tournament or competition being played under the direct operational administration of FIFA.

Host nation: The country in which a FIFA event is being held.

Inner perimeter: The perimeter that immediately surrounds the stadium building, which usually contains the turnstiles. This perimeter may comprise the stadium walls.

LOC: Local Organising Committee.

Match: Any football match in its entirety (including replays, extra time and penalty shoot-outs) that takes place as part of the competition.

Match day: The day on which any match takes place.

Match organiser: An organisation or group that is responsible for delivering a FIFA match (see "Event organiser").

Maximum safe capacity: The total number of spectators that can be safely accommodated in a stadium or section of a stadium.

Member association: Any association that has been admitted into membership of FIFA by the Congress.

Mixed zone: The area designated by FIFA and/or the association which is to be located between the team dressing rooms and the dedicated team bus pick-up area, where players may be interviewed by media representatives.

National security officer: As defined in article 5.

Official: A board member, committee member, referee, assistant referee, coach, trainer or any other person responsible for technical, medical or administrative matters at FIFA, a confederation, association, league or club.

Official competition: A competition for representative teams organised by FIFA or any confederation.

Operations manual: A manual which sets out the way a stadium operates on a daily basis. It should include but not be limited to the stewarding plan, medical plan, planned preventative maintenance schedule, fire risk assessment, event day procedures, contingency plans, capacity calculations, site plans and details of safety equipment.

Opening ceremony: The ceremony immediately preceding the first match of the competition.

Organiser: See "Event organiser".

Outer perimeter: The perimeter outside the inner perimeter, beyond which only officially accredited personnel and match ticket holders are entitled to pass on match days.

Place of reasonable safety: A place within a building or structure that provides protection from the effects of fire and smoke for a limited period of time. This place, usually a corridor or stairway, will normally have a minimum of 30 minutes' fire resistance (unless otherwise stipulated under the host country's fire safety regulations) and allow people to continue their escape to a place of safety.

Place of safety: A place, away from the building, in which people are in no immediate danger from the effects of fire.

Player: Any football player licensed by an association.

Safety and security management team: As defined in article 3.

Senior national security advisor: As defined in article 5.

Spectator accommodation: The area of a ground or structure in the ground provided for the use of spectators, including all circulation areas, concourses and the viewing areas.

Sports hall: Usually a multipurpose building containing indoor football pitches used for FIFA Futsal World Cups. In these regulations, any reference to a stadium shall also mean sports halls used for FIFA Futsal World Cups.

Stadium: Any stadium at which a match is played. This includes the entire premises (to the extent that an accreditation card is required in order to gain access) of the stadium facility inside the outer perimeter fence and (on match days and on any day on which any official team training session takes place within the stadium) the aerial space above such stadium premises. "Stadium" shall also include all parking facilities, VIP/VVIP and hospitality areas, media zones, concession areas, commercial display areas, buildings, the field of play, the pitch area, the broadcast compound, the stadium media centre, the stands and the areas beneath the stands.

Stadium safety and security management team: As defined in article 3.

Stadium security officer: As defined in article 5. Also known as a stadium safety officer.

10 DEFINITIONS

Stadium authority: The legal entity (whether a privately owned company or governmental entity) with the ultimate, ongoing, management and operational control of a stadium used for a particular event; the legal entity that grants the legal right to use the stadium for the particular event as identified in the lease agreement for that event.

Steward: As defined in article 13.

STC: Stadium ticketing centre.

TCP: Ticketing clearing point.

Temporary demountable structure: Any structure erected on a temporary basis at a stadium, including stands, standing terraces, hospitality areas, award ceremony platforms and media installations.

Ticket terms & conditions: The terms and conditions established by FIFA which apply to the use of match tickets and which set forth the rules applicable to all holders of match tickets.

Viewing area: Seats, terraces, sky boxes and hospitality suites etc., from which spectators can observe the match.

VOC: A venue operation centre (VOC) is a designated room or area within the stadium from which all safety and security operations are controlled and managed.

Vomitory: An access route built into a gradient of a stand which directly links spectator accommodation to concourses and/or routes for ingress, egress or emergency evacuation.

NB: Terms referring to natural persons are applicable to both genders. Any term in the singular applies to the plural and vice versa.

Preamble

These regulations are intended to make organisers of FIFA events aware of their duties and responsibilities before, during and after matches in relation to safety and security at the stadium.

These regulations contain the minimum safety and security measures that event organisers and stadium authorities must take to ensure safety, security and order at the stadium.

LOCs/event organisers, associations and clubs/stadium authorities must take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure safety and security at the stadium. LOCs/event organisers, associations and clubs/stadium authorities are responsible for the behaviour and competence of the persons entrusted with the organisation of a FIFA event.

1 Scope of application

1. The host associations of FIFA events shall apply these regulations (including qualifying and final competition matches) when these events are under the direct administration of FIFA.

2. Furthermore, FIFA recommends that these regulations be used as guidelines for all international matches in accordance with the FIFA Regulations Governing International Matches.

3. If an association or confederation arranges an event that will be administrated and governed by its own competition regulations, the respective association's or confederation's own safety and security regulations shall apply and these regulations may only serve as guidelines.

4. These regulations constitute the minimum requirements; however, when the respective association's or confederation's safety and security provisions are stricter or more exhaustive than some or all of the principles established hereinafter, those safety and security provisions shall prevail.

2 Basic principles

1. Successful stadium safety and security strikes the right balance between stadium design and stadium management. Guidance on new builds and stadium refurbishments can be found in the FIFA publication *Football Stadiums – Technical Recommendations and Requirements*, which should be used as a reference for all FIFA events together with the latest version of this document.

2. A stadium may only be used to host a FIFA event if the structural and technical condition of the stadium complies with the host nation's safety requirements and a safety certificate has been issued by the relevant authority.

3. The laws, regulations, ordinances and administrative directives in place for the construction and technical facilities of stadiums shall be respected.

4. The maximum number of spectators admitted into the stadium shall not exceed the stadium's agreed maximum safe capacity.

3 Definitions and requirements

1. For the purposes of these regulations, the safety and security management team is defined as those persons appointed by the association, event organiser and host nation who are responsible for all aspects of safety and security at a FIFA event. The exact composition of this group will depend on the size and type of the FIFA event, but its leading members will always be the national security officer and the senior national security advisor, as defined hereinafter. Further guidance and support should be sought from representatives of all relevant agencies and stakeholders such as the fire, emergency and medical services. A formal mandate should be established for this group, stating lines of communication, levels of responsibility and deliverables.

2. Furthermore, every stadium used during a FIFA event shall have a stadium safety and security management team, which will be headed by the stadium security officer, as defined hereinafter, and the senior local police commander responsible for police activities in and around the stadium.

4 Responsibility

1. Associations are responsible for appointing an occupationally competent national security officer, as defined hereinafter.

2. The associations, through the national security officer and the stadium safety and security management team as defined hereinafter, are responsible for ensuring the safety and security of all spectators, players, officials, VIPs/VVIPs and any person present at a stadium hosting a FIFA event.

3. If the association, event organiser or stadium authority has no legal authority to arrange the necessary safety and security measures, it must cooperate with the relevant host nation authorities to ensure that they are in place. If any of the FIFA Stadium Safety and Security Regulations are not in place, the association must be informed immediately, who in turn must inform FIFA.

4. The association must ensure that the stadium safety and security management team is aware of and fully understands the obligations placed upon them, including:

a) The requirements of the stadium safety certificate to be issued by the relevant authority.

b) The requirements for a safety certificate for any temporary demountable structures.

c) The host nation's/confederation's/association's stadium safety and security regulations.

d) The FIFA Stadium Safety and Security Regulations.

e) The FIFA publication *Football Stadiums – Technical Recommendations and Requirements*.

f) FIFA Medical Assessment and Research Centre (F-MARC) – *Football Emergency Medicine Manual*.

g) The host nation's fire safety legislation.

h) The host nation's health and safety at work legislation.

i) The host nation's legislation relating to people with disabilities.

j) The host nation's civil contingencies legislation and/or guidelines.

k) Insurance requirements, where applicable.

l) Any other specific laws of the host nation that may have relevant safety or security implications.

m) Any other stadium regulations or policies that may have relevant safety or security implications.

5 Staffing

The following key appointments are required in order to ensure that both the safety and security management and stadium safety and security management teams are properly staffed. The details of the requirements, competences and status of the key appointments can be found in **Annexe A**.

a) National security officer

i) Every member association shall appoint a national security officer. This person must have experience of working with public authorities and the police services, as well as prior knowledge of event organisation issues, spectator supervision and event safety and security matters.

ii) The national security officer shall be responsible for developing, coordinating and delivering the safety and security concept across a FIFA event, including at training sites, official hotels, transport hubs, etc.

iii) The national security officer shall assume responsibility for the ongoing education and training of all stadium security officers employed during events. He shall also conduct all briefings, devise a training and education programme and be available to provide guidance and advice to all stadium security officers.

b) Senior national security advisor

Every member association, in conjunction with its national authorities, shall appoint a senior national security advisor, who must be a serving senior police officer. Although not a full-time post, this role will serve as a vital link between the event organiser and the national and local authorities during the build-up to a FIFA event and through to its conclusion.

c) Stadium security officer

The event organiser, in consultation with the national security officer, is responsible for appointing an occupationally competent stadium security officer for each stadium to be used during the FIFA event. The stadium security officer shall be responsible for all safety and security matters at the designated stadium.

6 Stadium safety and security planning

When preparing to host a FIFA event, the stadium safety and security management team shall:

a) Ensure that a spectator safety and security policy document for the stadium is created (see article 8).

b) Ensure that written and tested stadium contingency plans are created (see article 9).

c) Agree with local authorities on emergency procedures and major incident plans (see article 10).

d) Agree with authorities on the level of policing and support from other agencies.

e) Agree on procedures for accommodating all spectators, including those with disabilities, the elderly, families and children and, where appropriate, supporters of visiting teams.

7 Stadium risk assessments

1. The stadium security officer is responsible for the production of risk assessments for all matches including any ancillary activities, such as opening or award ceremonies. Input should be provided by local and, when required, national authorities and all relevant emergency services, such as fire, civil emergency and ambulance services.

2. The risk assessment should consist of the following steps, all of which should be documented:

a) Identify the risks to which spectators, VIPs/VVIPs, players and/or officials or any other person present at the stadium may be exposed.

b) Determine who may be affected and how.

c) Evaluate the risks and decide on the precautions to be taken.

d) Record the findings and implement risk reduction and/or risk mitigation measures.

e) Continually assess and review the measures and revise them where necessary.

3. The risk assessment should include consideration of the following factors:

a) Political tensions at national, local or team supporter level.

b) Terrorist threats – to be identified by national and local authorities.

c) Historical enmity between teams or their supporters.

d) Likelihood of supporters arriving without tickets or expected numbers of counterfeit tickets.

e) The need for spectator segregation and the numbers of groups requiring segregation.

f) Supporters with a history of using pyrotechnics or any other dangerous objects, including laser pointers.

g) The possibility of racist or aggressive language, banners or behaviour.

h) The layout and size of the stadium including sponsor and concession activities.

i) The expected attendance.

j) The familiarity of the spectators with the stadium.

k) Expected behaviour of spectators, including the likelihood of pitch invasion, violence or standing in seated areas.

l) Expected flow rate through the controlled points of entry including search requirements.

m) Auxiliary activities, such as opening, closing or award ceremonies.

n) Hospitality facilities.

o) Times and duration of the match(es).

8 Spectator safety and security policy document

1. The host association shall create common safety and security regulations or a safety and security manual, including counter-terrorism measures, in line with national laws and regulations.

2. In line with the above, the national security officer and stadium safety and security management team shall produce a spectator safety and security policy document for each stadium to be distributed to all stakeholders. The policy document should clearly state:

a) The event organiser's and host nation's philosophy on safety and security.

b) With whom ultimate responsibility lies for safety and security at the stadium.

c) To whom responsibility is delegated.

d) The chain of command and lines of reporting.

e) How the safety and security policy is to be implemented and communicated.

f) Who the key stakeholders are.

9 Stadium contingency plans

1. The stadium safety and security management team, in conjunction with relevant expert agencies and organisations, should assess the risk of any incident occurring at the stadium which might prejudice safety and security or disrupt normal operations. In conjunction with local authorities, contingency plans shall be developed to determine specific actions and/or the mobilisation of specialist or additional resources.

2. As a guideline, contingency plans should be established for the following:

a) Fire

b) Terrorist attack
- i) bomb threat or actual bomb attack
- ii) suspect package
- iii) shooting
- iv) airborne attack
- v) suicide bombing
- vi) chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear attacks

c) Buildings and services
- i) damage to structures
- ii) power cut or failure
- iii) passenger lift or escalator failure (if applicable)
- iv) gas leak or hazardous materials incident

d) Safety equipment failure
- i) turnstile or spectator entry counting system
- ii) automated turnstile mechanism (free flow of spectators or prevention of access)
- iii) closed circuit television
- iv) public address system
- v) electronic video screens (giant screens)
- vi) safety and security communication systems
- vii) fire warning, detection and other fire safety systems

e) Crowd control

i) surging or crushing
ii) pitch incursion/invasion
iii) late arrivals or delayed start
iv) lockouts including progressive turnstile closure
v) disorder at the stadium
vi) ticket forgery and illegal ticket touting
vii) overcrowding of the stadium or a section of the stadium

f) Emergency evacuation (by section or the entire stadium)

g) Severe adverse weather (such as lightning strikes, flash floods, high winds, hurricanes)

h) Natural disasters (such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions)

i) Strategy if a match is abandoned, postponed or delayed

10 Stadium emergency plans

1. The local emergency services are required to prepare an emergency plan (also known as an emergency procedure plan or major incident plan) for dealing with any major incident occurring in or around the stadium. It is the responsibility of the senior national security advisor to ensure compliance with this requirement.

2. There must be consultation between the stadium security officer, the police, fire and ambulance services, the local health authority, the local government authority and the event organiser, in order to produce an agreed plan of action for all potential emergencies.

3. Although contingency plans are prepared by the stadium safety and security management team and emergency plans by the local emergency services, the two plans must be compatible.

11 Terrorism

1. FIFA events are exposed to greater threats than may normally be present in the host nation and this includes acts of terrorism. When preparing plans for FIFA events, specific attention must be given to this threat and the fullest support secured from competent local and national authorities. Expert advice should be provided by the appropriate national authorities and, where required, international agencies.

2. The stadium safety and security management team must implement basic countermeasures as part of their daily "housekeeping". As a minimum, stadiums (including areas within the outer perimeter) must be searched by trained personnel prior to it being handed over for event use. Once a stadium has been searched, it must be suitably guarded by security to prevent unauthorised access. Furthermore, all vehicles and personnel entering a secured stadium must be searched.

3. Advice and guidance shall be provided by the senior national security advisor on all matters relating to terrorism.

4. Guidelines on basic countermeasures and stadium searches are contained in **Annexe B**.

12 Record keeping

1. The stadium security officer is responsible for overseeing and retaining all safety and security records for each match. These should include:

a) Details of all pre-event inspections and making note of any deficiencies or additional requirements along with an action plan to address these requirements.

b) Details of any pre-event training given to stewards and other stadium staff or existing qualifications held.

c) The attendance figures at each match. Ideally, these should be broken down by stadium and ticket categories.

d) A record of the medical plan.

e) If an accident or incident occurs during an event, a full written report must be produced detailing what happened, what action was taken and by whom, and any subsequent follow-up action required. This should include a record of any police intervention or instance whereby the police assumed control of the stadium.

f) A record of all first aid or medical treatment provided, while preserving any medical confidentiality regarding the identity of those treated.

g) Details of all emergency drills, evacuation exercises and contingency plan tests.

h) Reports of any significant movement of a structure within the stadium, or of the stadium structure itself.

i) Details of all fires and fire alarm activations.

j) Details of all emergency or communication system failures.

k) Details of any ticket forgeries or illegal ticket sales on the day of the match and action taken.

l) Details of any arrests made at the stadium and/or evictions of spectators.

The above list is for guidance only and is not intended to be comprehensive.

2. All documents must be held for a minimum of two years after a match, or longer if mandated under the applicable laws of the host nation. Such records shall be made available for inspection by FIFA on reasonable request.

13 Stewards

1. For the purpose of these regulations, a steward is defined as any person employed, hired, contracted or volunteering at the stadium to assist in the management of safety and security of spectators, VIPs/VVIPs, players, officials and any other person at the stadium, excluding those persons solely responsible for the security of designated individuals and members of the police services responsible for maintaining law and order.

2. At some events, police or military personnel may be employed as stewards as defined above. In such circumstances, those personnel identified to perform the duties of stewards shall apply the principles contained in these regulations when performing said duties.

3. Stewards must be fit and active and have sufficient maturity of character and temperament to carry out the duties required of them.

4. Subject to the laws of the host nation, stewards must be at least 18 years old.

5. All stewards must undergo formal training in their roles and responsibilities prior to the start of any FIFA event. Steward training, qualification and certification must meet the standards set by the host nation/association, subject to article 21.

14 Steward deployment plan

1. A steward deployment plan shall be produced by the chief steward and authorised by the stadium security officer, taking into consideration the results of the risk assessment. As a guide, the following steward categories should be provided for:

a) Supervisory staff:
Deputy security officer, chief steward(s) and supervisors.

b) Static posts:
Crowd monitoring points, exits, turnstiles, activity areas, perimeter gates, escalators/stairways, restricted zones (in accordance with the FIFA zoning plan) and other strategic points or areas.

c) Mobile posts:
As a guide, there should be a ratio of one steward per 250 of the anticipated attendance for a low-risk match. This ratio should be increased to up to one per 100 of the anticipated attendance where the risk assessment shows a need for a higher level of safety and security management.

d) Specialist stewards:
For areas used by children, spectators with disabilities and in hospitality facilities.

e) Additional stewards:
For specific events, such as opening and award ceremonies.

2. Other staff that should be included in the overall plan include:

a) Car park attendants

b) Turnstile operators

c) Search personnel (people and vehicles)

NOTE: Consideration must be given to providing sufficient female search personnel for the expected attendance of female spectators.

15 Agreement on responsibilities of stewards

1. The responsibilities and authority of stewards must be agreed between the safety and security management team, the host association, the event organiser and the relevant authorities prior to the start of any FIFA event. This agreement shall include the following:

a) Powers of arrest and/or detention of individuals.

b) Powers of ejection from the stadium and procedures to be followed.

c) Powers of confiscation of prohibited and any other dangerous items.

d) Procedures for escorting spectators to stadium ticketing centres/ ticketing clearing points.

e) Authority to search persons and vehicles entering the stadium and the procedures to be followed.

f) Handling procedures for the sale or use of fraudulent tickets or for illegal ticket touts.

g) Handling procedures for ambush marketing activities.

h) Handling procedures for unauthorised merchandising or sale of unauthorised items within the agreed exclusion zones.

i) Illegal entry or unauthorised entry into restricted areas.

j) Lines of communication.

k) Chain of command.

l) Training, certification and accreditation requirements.

2. The powers bestowed upon stewards must comply with the laws and regulations of the host nation.

16 Stewards' duties

The stewards' basic duties should be to enforce the stadium's safety and security policy and the stadium regulations. These duties include:

a) Understanding their roles and responsibilities for the safety and security of all spectators, officials, players, VIPs/VVIPs, other stewards, stadium staff, themselves and any other person present at the stadium.

b) Assisting in the safe operation of the stadium, as opposed to watching the match or any other activity taking place.

c) Carrying out safety and security checks as directed by the stadium safety and security management team.

d) Controlling access into the stadium and directing spectators entering, leaving or moving around the stadium to help achieve an even flow to and from the spectator accommodation.

e) Preventing unauthorised access to restricted areas by any person who does not have the correct accreditation and authorisation to do so and in particular from gaining access to zones 1 and 2 as defined hereinafter.

f) Ensuring that spectators are accommodated in accordance with their ticket (i.e. they are sitting in the correct seat for the ticket they hold).

g) Ensuring that all entry and exit points, including all emergency exit points and routes, remain unobstructed at all times.

h) Unless otherwise stated, ensuring that all prohibited items are prevented from entering the stadium or are removed if found inside the stadium.

i) Protecting players and officials when entering, leaving or on the field of play.

j) Recognising and reporting crowd conditions to ensure the safe dispersal of spectators and prevent overcrowding.

k) Assisting the emergency services as required.

l) Providing basic emergency first aid as required.

m) Responding to incidents and emergencies, raising the alarm and taking the necessary immediate action in line with the stadium's contingency and emergency plans.

n) Undertaking specific duties in an emergency as directed by the venue operation centre (VOC).

o) In accordance with the requirements of local/national authorities and within the laws of the host nation, denying access to or removing any persons who cannot prove their right to be in the stadium, are committing an offence under the stadium code of conduct, present a risk due to consumption of alcohol and/or drugs, are subject to a banning order or refuse to give their consent to searches.

This list is for reference only and is not a substitute for formal training.

17 Stewards' code of conduct

During events, stewards are often the only interface with the public. It is therefore essential that a formal code of conduct for all stewards is established across all venues. The code of conduct shall include the following:

a) Stewards should be polite, courteous and helpful to all spectators at all times, regardless of their affiliation.

b) Stewards should be smartly dressed at all times. Their appearance should be clean and tidy.

c) Stewards are not employed, hired or contracted to watch the event. They should concentrate on their duties and responsibilities at all times.

d) Stewards should never:

i) Wear clothing that may appear to be partisan or cause offence while on duty.
ii) Celebrate the event or show an extreme reaction to it.
iii) Display any allegiance towards one team over another.
iv) Eat, drink or smoke in public view.
v) Consume alcohol before or during the event.
vi) Use obscene, offensive or intimidating language or gestures.

18 Identification of stewards

1. Stewards shall wear uniform clothing that is easily identifiable in all conditions. As a minimum, they shall be provided with appropriate high-visibility jackets or tabards bearing the word "STEWARD" that can be seen from a distance or in a crowd.

2. Stewards shall not wear sponsored or branded uniforms, in compliance with FIFA Marketing guidelines.

3. Care should be taken to ensure that tabards worn by pitchside stewards cannot be confused with FIFA bibs worn by players, ball boys, officials and other persons. Final agreement on the colour to be used will be made at the match coordination meeting, which must be attended by the stadium security officer.

4. All stewards shall be appropriately accredited and this shall be displayed at all times whilst on duty.

19 Pitchside stewards

In order to protect the players and officials as well as maintain public order, it may be necessary to deploy stewards and/or police around the perimeter of the field of play. When doing so, the following guidelines must be considered:

a) Any steward or police officer deployed around the field of play is likely to be recorded on television, and as such their conduct and appearance must be of the highest standard at all times.

b) No firearms or "crowd control gas" shall be carried or used.

c) During the match, all stewards and/or police officers must maintain as low a profile as possible. This shall include:

i) Being positioned between the advertising hoardings and the stands.

ii) Where practical, being seated on chairs so as not to stand out on television or to obstruct the view of spectators unless required through a pre-agreed escalation of stance that is in direct relation to crowd behaviour and an existing threat.

iii) Not wearing aggressive items (helmets, face masks, shields, etc.) unless required through a pre-agreed escalation of stance that is in direct relation to crowd behaviour and existing threat.

d) The number of pitchside stewards and/or police officers must be kept to a minimum and based on the match risk assessment, taking into consideration the expected crowd behaviour and likelihood of a pitch invasion.

e) If there is a high risk of pitch invasion or crowd disorder, consideration should be given to allow police officers and/or stewards to occupy the front rows of seats in the stadium if it is considered necessary to increase the overall presence and capability. If this approach is to be adopted, care should be taken to ensure that those seats occupied by police officers and/or stewards are not sold to the public.

20 Communication with stewards

1. The stewarding operation must be coordinated from the VOC, which should maintain an efficient and robust means of communication with the stewards at all times.

2. Radios are the most efficient means of communication. Earpieces should be provided to ensure that stewards can hear communications above the noise of the stadium. Care should also be taken to ensure that there are no radio "dead spots" around the stadium.

3. Back-up and alternative means of communication, such as intercoms, fixed land lines and/or "runners" to pass on messages, should be provided in case the primary means of communication fail.

4. Standard commercial mobile phones should not be considered as a primary or back-up means of communication, as the networks often become overloaded during an incident and therefore cannot be relied upon as a means of communication for safety and security.

21 Steward training

1. It is the event organiser's responsibility to ensure that all stewards are appropriately trained and competent to undertake their normal duties and perform their roles under emergency and contingency plans.

2. Training must be conducted by occupationally competent persons or organisation(s), which must also assess the stewards' competency to perform their duties. Courses should include the following subjects:

a) Roles and responsibilities of a steward.

b) Stewards' code of conduct.

c) Stadium code of conduct and prohibited items.

d) The legal rights and powers of a steward.

e) Search techniques (subject to the laws and regulations of the host country).

f) Ticket and accreditation identification and anti-forgery checks (specific to a FIFA event).

g) Arrest and/or detention (subject to the laws and regulations of the host country).

h) Stadium ejection procedures.

i) Emergency first aid.

j) Basic firefighting and response to a fire.

k) Stadium zones (specific to a FIFA event).

l) Crowd dynamics and management.

m) Use of CCTV (CCTV operators and supervisors only).

n) Communications.

o) Stadium contingency plans and the role of stewards in an emergency.

3. Supervisors should receive additional training that develops their skills and competencies, especially when responding to unplanned incidents.

4. Any steward training must comply with the host nation's mandatory requirements.

22 Basic principles

1. Accurately assessing the maximum safe capacity of a stadium is crucial to establishing a safe and secure environment. Overcrowded stadiums continue to result in serious injuries and fatalities, which FIFA finds unacceptable.

2. Subject to the provisions of article 34, when calculating the maximum safe capacity of a stadium, each section of the stadium must be considered separately.

23 Calculating the maximum safe capacity

When calculating the maximum safe capacity of an all-seater stadium, the following calculations must be considered:

1. Holding capacity (A)
This is the number of people that can be safely accommodated within the stadium and is determined by the actual number of seats, less any that cannot be used as they:

a) Have a restricted view or are obstructed by objects or people, such as camera positions, advertising boards or railings.

b) Are damaged or missing.

c) Are unavailable for use, for example because they are being used by security staff or form part of a segregation plan.

d) Do not fulfil the specifications set out in the FIFA publication *Football Stadiums – Technical Recommendations and Requirements* for seating row depths, seat widths and/or clearways.

2. Entry capacity (B)

The entry capacity is the number of people that can pass through the turnstiles and/or other controlled entry points within a period of one hour. The main factors affecting the rate of entry are:

a) The number and dispersal of turnstiles/entry points.

b) The adequacy of directional information and communications and the familiarity of the spectators with the stadium layout.

c) The division of entry categories, including special requirements such as disabled access.

d) The design, type and condition of turnstiles/entry points.

e) The level of searching required.

3. Exit capacity (C)

This is the number of people that can safely exit from the viewing area under normal conditions, within a reasonable timeframe, not to exceed ten minutes. The following factors will affect the exit capacity:

a) The number, size and dispersal of exit gates.

b) The adequacy of directional information and communications and the familiarity of the spectators with the stadium layout.

c) The width and distribution of stairways, escalators, and gangways.

d) Choke points.

e) Obstructions.

4. Emergency evacuation capacity (D)

a) This is determined by the emergency evacuation time, which is in part based on the level of risk and the available emergency evacuation routes to places of safety and/or places of reasonable safety. Factors such as the type of construction and materials used in the stadium will have an impact on this calculation as fire will be one of the major risks to be considered. If, for example, the risk of fire is high due to the construction of the stadium, the evacuation time should be reduced.

b) The emergency evacuation capacity is the number of people that can safely negotiate the emergency evacuation routes and reach a place of safety or reasonable safety within the determined emergency evacuation time.

c) Note: The field of play can only be regarded as a place of reasonable safety and, as such, if one or more of the emergency evacuation routes includes access onto the field of play, further consideration must be given to subsequently moving spectators off the field of play to a place of safety.

5. Final maximum safe capacity

Having established all the above figures, the final maximum safe capacity of a section of a stadium will be determined by whichever is the lowest figure for A, B, C or D above. Once all the sections of the stadium have been considered, including sky boxes, hospitality suites and VIP/VVIP areas, the total maximum safe capacity of the stadium can be established.

24 Safety certificate

1. The relevant local or national authorities (depending on the host nation's laws and legislation) are responsible for agreeing the maximum safe capacity of a stadium to be used for a FIFA event. Having considered the above factors, they shall issue a formal safety certificate that clearly states the stadium's maximum safe capacity, detailing the constituent sections and categories and stating that the stadium is structurally fit for purpose.

2. Once the maximum safe capacity of a section of a stadium has been determined, under no circumstances must a larger number of spectators be admitted without the prior written approval of the relevant authorities that issued the safety certificate.

3. Subject to the relevant FIFA competition regulations, a safety certificate should not be more than two years old. In addition, it must be reviewed and reissued in the following circumstances:

a) When any structural changes have been made to the stadium.

b) When there has been any alteration in the stadium capacity.

c) When any temporary structures have been constructed either inside the stadium or within the outer perimeter.

d) If there has been an incident in the stadium resulting in serious injury to or death of any spectators.

25 Access control

1. On match days, only persons in possession of a valid permit shall be granted entry to the stadium. Valid permits include:

a) Match tickets.

b) Accreditations and, when used, supplementary accreditation devices (SADs).

c) Other permits as defined herein.

2. During FIFA events, formal accreditation will be established and put into force before the start of the event as specified in the respective FIFA competition regulations. Once accreditation has been established, access to stadiums will only be permitted to those persons with a valid accreditation or permit (except on match days when tickets are in use).

3. If a person cannot produce a valid permit, he shall be refused entry or escorted from the stadium.

4. It is the responsibility of all stewards, stadium safety and security management staff and police officers to ensure that only those persons with authority to be inside the stadium, including members of the public, officials and staff, are permitted into the stadium.

5. Where restricted access zones have been established (for example, players' areas, the field of play, the media, hospitality, etc.), stewards or other appropriate security staff must be in place to enforce and control access in accordance with the established accreditation and stadium zoning plan.

26 Match tickets

1. Match tickets shall display the following information:

a) The date, time and location of the match.

b) Where appropriate, the match number.

c) If possible, details of the teams playing.

d) The sector, block, row and seat number that the ticket is valid for.

e) The points of entry into the stadium (if applicable).

f) A plan of the stadium on the reverse side.

g) If possible, the name of the ticket holder/purchaser.

2. The sale of match tickets shall be subject to strict control. If segregation is required, the sale of match tickets shall be organised so that the fans of the two opposing teams are allocated distinctly separate areas of the stadium.

3. The FIFA organising committee for the respective FIFA event(s) shall pass decisions regarding the number of tickets to be allocated to the participating associations and host association.

4. Where applicable, each association shall take all reasonable measures to ensure that its allocation of tickets is only made available to its own supporters. It shall also ensure that specific details are recorded during the sales process, such as the name and address and contact details of persons who have been issued with tickets.

5. The tickets shall be protected against forgery by integrating security features as considered necessary. If there is the slightest suspicion that forged tickets may be in circulation, the police must be informed immediately.

6. On the day of the match, tickets may not be sold at the stadium. If tickets are to be sold on match days, a venue must be selected away from the stadium and well outside the established outer perimeter, so as not to cause congestion and crowd build-up at the stadium entry points and access routes. Furthermore, prior approval for match day ticket sale sites must be sought from FIFA, the police, the stadium safety and security management team and the relevant public authorities.

7. The number of tickets on sale cannot exceed the declared and approved maximum safe capacity of the stadium.

8. A system that records the number of spectators who have entered the stadium through each turnstile/entry point must be established and the rate of flow and numbers inside the stadium regularly updated to the VOC. Any entry counting system should also take into account the number of people afforded VIP/VVIP status and/or housed in hospitality facilities within the stadium.

9. The price of tickets for supporters of the visiting team shall not exceed the price of tickets for supporters of the home team in a similar ticket category.

27 Accreditation

1. Holders of accreditation are granted access to specified stadiums and locations within stadiums, including any restricted zones. Accreditation shall be issued by FIFA or the LOC to individuals with specific functions at a FIFA event.

2. Accreditation shall, as far as possible, be forgery-proof and provide protection against multiple use.

3. Accreditation is not transferable.

4. The permits shall restrict access to specific, clearly marked areas and specified stadiums.

5. The number of "access all areas" passes shall be kept to an absolute minimum and access rights must be based on working requirements.

6. Accreditation does not permit the holder to attend a match day as a spectator or to occupy any seat in the stadium that would normally be covered by a ticket.

7. A background/criminal check shall be performed by the host nation authorities as part of the accreditation process.

8. The host nation authorities may refuse the issue of an accreditation on the grounds of security without reference to the event organiser or FIFA.

9. Provision must be made for the withdrawal (on a temporary or permanent basis) of any person's accreditation if the holder is acting in a manner that may prejudice the safety and security of others, a criminal act has been committed or suspected by the holder, the holder's actions are prejudicing the smooth running of the event or the holder has breached the stadium code of conduct.

28 Access for police and other agencies

1. Subject to the agreed security concept and approved accreditation plans, identity cards held by members of the police and other official agencies (including fire and ambulance services) that allow them to carry out operational tasks at the stadium shall also be regarded as valid permits subject to articles 25 and 27, provided said members are in uniform and clearly identifiable.

2. Police officers and members of other security agencies wearing plain clothes must be issued with appropriate accreditation for the tasks they are performing.

3. Members of the police or other emergency services may not occupy seats in the stadium that would normally be covered by tickets.

29 Security checks

1. Security checks shall be carried out on persons and vehicles at the entry points of the outer and inner perimeters, as well as at entry points to areas that are not open to the general public. These security checks shall verify the following:

a) That the person possesses a valid ticket, accreditation or other form of valid permit to gain access to the stadium.

b) That the person is not in possession of any weapons or other prohibited items as set out in the stadium code of conduct (see **Annexe C**) that may not be taken into the stadium, unless required by accredited staff and authorities in order for them to perform their official duties.

c) That the person is not in possession of any other dangerous objects that may not, for legal reasons, be taken into the stadium, including aggressive or racist banners and laser pointers.

d) That the person is not in possession of any unauthorised alcoholic beverages or intoxicating substances or drugs as regulated by the stadium authority.

e) That the person is not under the influence of alcohol or intoxicating substances or drugs.

f) That the person has access rights to any restricted areas or controlled zones.

g) That the person complies with the ticket terms and conditions, sales regulations and stadium code of conduct.

2. A person may be subjected to a full search of their person and/or possessions at the security checkpoints.

3. All vehicles entering the outer perimeter of the stadium must undergo security screening and a search. It is recommended that this occurs at a remote search facility located at a suitable safe distance from the stadium. The location and positioning of any remote search facilities shall be identified by a risk assessment conducted by the police/appropriate authority.

4. The identity of a person entering the stadium with accreditation will be checked against the photograph on his badge. The stadium and zoning privileges will also be checked. Accreditation is not proof of identity and accredited persons may be asked to provide an acceptable alternative proof of identity before access is granted.

5. While stewards may not enforce compulsory searches at the stadium points of entry, any person who resists searches shall be refused entry into the stadium.

6. If prohibited or any other dangerous items are found during the search, they shall be handed to the police or stored in a suitable facility until such time as they can be properly disposed of.

7. If a person surrenders his right of ownership to and possession of an object that is banned from the stadium and is not liable to be taken into police custody as no criminal offence has been committed, the confiscated object shall be held in a secure place until such time as it can be properly disposed of.

8. If it is established during security checks that a person is under the influence of alcohol or any other intoxicating substances or drugs, that person shall be refused access to the stadium.

30 Stadium zones

1. For FIFA events, all stadiums shall be allocated specific zones, which shall be secured with appropriate access control measures through the use of accreditation. This is to ensure that restricted areas are kept secure and that only persons with valid permits will be allowed access. Stewards and/or police or other appropriate security staff will be required to control access to specific zones and areas to prevent unauthorised access.

2. It is essential that the stadium security officer contributes to, and if possible takes the lead in, developing the stadium zoning plan. Basic guidance on stadium zones and areas at FIFA events is contained in **Annexe D**.

31 Stadium perimeters, turnstiles and checkpoints

1. A wall or fence shall enclose the outer perimeter of the stadium. It shall be at least 2.5 metres in height and shall not be easy to scale, penetrate, pull down or remove. Its purpose shall be to deter and delay any unauthorised intruder(s). Perimeter fences shall be protected by CCTV or security posts or a combination of the two.

2. Entry and exit points into and out of the stadium shall be staffed at all times during a match and designed in such a way as to facilitate the flow of people and vehicles in and around the stadium, taking into consideration the special requirements contained hereinafter for VIPs/VVIPs, players and officials and the requirements of the emergency services.

3. All access gates must be able to be opened or closed quickly without causing any danger or hazard. The gates shall be designed to withstand pressure from large crowds of people. When open, the gates must be firmly secured. The gates must also be equipped with fireproof locks.

4. All turnstiles and entry points must be able to accurately check the validity of tickets and/or accreditation and count the number of spectators entering the stadium.

5. Turnstiles and checkpoint facilities may be incorporated within the inner perimeter. They must be able to withstand extreme pressure and be fireproof.

6. Entry points must be equipped with facilities for searching persons and for temporarily storing prohibited items securely.

7. The stadium perimeters must be kept secure at all times for the duration of a FIFA event, including on non-match days.

32 Field of play

1. While the removal of all perimeter fences and screens from football stadiums is desirable and FIFA is opposed to insurmountable fences and screens, it is acknowledged that there are places where local authorities insist upon the provision of such barriers.

2. The field of play must be protected against intrusion by unauthorised persons. Where unauthorised access cannot be controlled by stewards and/or police officers, stadium management may erect a fence, a suitable moat that prevents intrusion, or a combination of the two. Barbed or razor wire shall not be used. Where a physical barrier or fence is used, spectator lines of sight must be taken into consideration. The decision as to whether to have a physical barrier and if so, what type of barrier, shall be considered in a formal risk assessment and the use of such barriers must not present a risk or danger to spectators or players.

3. If a perimeter fence surrounds the field of play, there must be emergency access points/gates onto it. If the spectator areas are separated from the field of play by a moat, crossing points (bridges) must be provided at the emergency gates. Exceptions to the above are permitted if the local authority has granted prior approval in the safety certificate, provided there are suitable alternative

exit routes for spectators that take into account all emergency contingencies. All access points onto the field of play must be staffed by stewards and/or police officers.

4. All emergency gates must be able to be opened quickly and easily towards the field of play. They should be positioned directly in line with the stairways in the respective spectator areas. The emergency evacuation routes to the field of play must not be obstructed by advertising boards or any other objects. Advertising boards must be designed in such a way as to avoid creating an obstacle.

5. The emergency exit gates shall have one door and be at least two metres wide. They shall be a different colour from their surroundings and easily identifiable. When spectators are in the stadium, all emergency exits shall be staffed at all times and not secured by locks.

6. If there is a remote-controlled opening mechanism on the gates, each gate must also have a manual override facility so that it can be opened by hand in an emergency.

7. On entering and leaving the field of play, including during the match, players and officials must be protected from spectators.

33 Special security provisions for teams, officials and VIPs/VVIPs

1. Approach roads and entry/exit points for teams, officials and VIPs/VVIPs shall be kept separate from those for spectators.

2. Drop-off and pick-up points for teams, officials and VIPs/VVIPs as well as the parking facilities for their vehicles shall be kept secure at all times and access denied to the public and unauthorised persons.

3. Working with the local and national police authorities, the event organiser must guarantee the safety and security of the participating teams, their officials, VIPs/VVIPs and FIFA match officials at all times.

34 Spectator areas

1. General

a) Guidance on spectator accommodation specifications can be found in the FIFA publication *Football Stadiums – Technical Recommendations and Requirements*.

b) The three major FIFA tournaments (the FIFA World Cup™ (including qualifying matches), the FIFA Confederations Cup and the FIFA Club World Cup) may only be played in all-seater stadiums. Subject to the respective FIFA competition regulations, other FIFA events may admit standing spectators or permit the use of seated accommodation that does not meet the requirements specified in the FIFA publication *Football Stadiums – Technical Recommendations and Requirements*, provided prior written approval is obtained from the relevant local authorities and FIFA, following a detailed inspection.

c) The spectator areas shall be divided into sectors that are easily identifiable by spectators and stadium staff alike.

d) There shall be adequate diagrammatic signage to help spectators and stadium staff navigate their way around the stadium and locate facilities and seating areas.

e) There should be easy access to public conveniences and refreshment stalls in all sectors of the stadium.

2. Viewing areas for persons with disabilities

Stadiums shall provide accessible viewing areas to spectators with disabilities. Such areas must have suitable access and evacuation routes, taking into consideration the specific needs of the spectators concerned.

3. Viewing standards

The provision of adequate viewing standards is important in ensuring that seated accommodation is both safe and serves its intended purpose. Spectators should have a clear, unrestricted view of the whole of the pitch. Any seats with restricted views must be noted and the stadium security officer, in consultation with FIFA, will need to assess whether or not the seat in question is to be included in the holding capacity of the stadium. Causes of restricted views may include:

a) Inadequate sight lines.

b) Roof supports or roof structures.

c) Flanking walls, screens or overhanging upper tiers of stands.

d) Barriers serving gangways.

e) Segregation barriers or fences (temporary or permanent).

f) Structures such as floodlights, scoreboards or camera platforms.

g) Advertising hoardings.

h) Media personnel (such as photographers and camera operators), stewards and any other personnel.

i) Substitute/team benches and match officials.

35 Temporary demountable structures

1. Temporary demountable structures, such as temporary stands and award ceremony platforms, should be avoided as far as possible. The use of temporary stands should only be considered if there are no other options available and the local authorities have previously inspected the construction in question and subsequently issued a safety certificate approving its use, on which basis FIFA may carry out its own inspection.

2. All temporary demountable structures must be issued with a safety certificate and a full risk assessment of their use shall be completed.

3. Temporary structures should be constructed in a robust, stable, three-dimensional form and designed to support maximum loads for the required period and use with an adequate margin of safety. The following main points should also be considered:

a) Temporary demountable structures are exposed to the threat of accidental damage, unauthorised removal and alteration and general misuse. Stewards should monitor the circulation and behaviour of spectators around the structure to ensure that no one is allowed to climb up or underneath any part of it, or behave in such a way that may cause damage or affect the stability of the structure.

b) The robustness of temporary structures should be such that the effects of accidental damage are not disproportionate, and thus do not lead to progressive collapse.

c) Having assessed the structure's overall stability, ballast and/or anchorage to the ground should be provided where necessary to ensure adequate resistance to overturning or excessive lateral movement.

d) Walkways must have non-slip surfaces and be free from trip hazards.

e) Handrails must be fitted on walkways, stairs and stages, be one metre high and of a design that is sufficient to prevent a person falling from the structure.

f) If the structure contains flammable material such as wood, additional fire safety precautions must be put in place.

g) Adverse weather conditions – especially high winds – should be monitored. If these conditions affect the safety or stability of the structure, it should be immediately taken out of use.

h) The construction of any temporary demountable structure should not obstruct existing exits or walkways.

i) The positioning of the structure should take into consideration sight lines of other spectator accommodation.

36 Venue operation centre (VOC)

1. Purpose and design

a) Each stadium must have a venue operation centre (VOC), which is the room from which those persons responsible for safety and security operations at the stadium can monitor, control, and direct resources in response to any given situation before, during, and after a match. Its main functions include:

i) To allow the stadium safety and security management team to monitor the safety and security of people attending the stadium and in its immediate vicinity.
ii) To coordinate responses to specific incidents.
iii) To provide, if required, a monitoring facility for the emergency services.
iv) To monitor public order.
v) To assist the stadium management in staging the match.

b) The VOC should be located in a secure area of the stadium and have an overall view of the inside of the stadium. The size, configuration, and furnishings of the VOC should be designed to accommodate all equipment and personnel necessary to manage stadium safety and security efficiently. When designing a VOC, the stadium authority should consult with local police, fire and other relevant civil authorities.

c) The VOC and all safety and security equipment must have an uninterruptible power supply.

2. Staffing

a) The exact staffing of the VOC will vary depending on local factors such as the structures of civil authorities and the police. As a minimum requirement, the following posts must be provided for:

i) Stadium security officer.
ii) Police commander responsible for all police activity at the stadium and in its vicinity (more than one police commander may be needed, depending on the structure).
iii) A representative of the medical services.
iv) Fire service commander responsible for all firefighting capabilities at the stadium and in its vicinity.
v) Chief steward.
vi) CCTV operators.
vii) Communications operators and log keepers.
viii) Ticketing coordinator.

b) If any of the above-listed commanders are not positioned in the VOC for any reason, a suitable deputy must be present who has direct contact with the commander at all times.

c) The VOC must be fully operational and fully staffed prior to the gates being opened to the public and must remain operational until the stadium has been cleared and returned to normal non-match operations.

3. Stadium plans, maps and paperwork

Copies of the following must be held as a minimum in the VOC:

a) All contingency plans.

b) Emergency plans.

c) Steward deployment plans.

d) Security personnel deployment plans.

e) Medical plans.

f) Egress and ingress plans.

g) Large-scale stadium maps, including detailed stadium plans (showing key facilities) as well as maps of the surrounding areas.

h) CCTV camera positions.

i) Stadium code of conduct.

j) All relevant regulations and legislation in place.

k) Contact details of all stakeholders.

37 VOC systems

The following systems should be fully integrated into the VOC:

1. Public address system override

Although the public address announcer should not be located in the VOC, he should be situated close by to allow safety and security messages to be passed across the system. The VOC should have a PA override facility to allow safety and security staff to use the PA system in an emergency that has priority control over that of other operators.

2. Fire alarm control panel

The fire alarm control panel is an electronic panel that is the controlling component of the stadium's fire alarm detection and monitoring system. This equipment will need to be staffed by an appropriately trained and qualified person, with direct communication to the commander of the fire services.

3. Pitch lighting control panel

The lighting control panel controls pitch lighting. If the pitch lighting unexpectedly loses power, the control panel allows the VOC to remotely toggle power (on-off) to restore the pitch lighting.

4. Electronic video screen (giant screen) control system (where installed)

The giant screen control system consists of a control panel and monitoring screens that allow a user to manage the time, score, video replays and other entertainment functions on the giant screen. It should also be able to display written messages in case of an emergency, so that instructions and information can be provided to spectators and stadium staff. As with the public address announcer, the main operator of the giant screen should not be located in the VOC but in a separate room near it, so that messages can be passed from the VOC to the operator. Management should consider having an override facility in the VOC to allow safety and security staff to use the giant screen for sending messages when required.

5. CCTV monitors

Sufficient CCTV surveillance monitors and control systems shall be installed in the VOC to properly undertake proactive and reactive surveillance monitoring and control of the cameras. Furthermore, the system shall contain digital video recorders (DVRs) of sufficient capacity to record and store images for a minimum of 60 days.

6. Communications

There shall be a robust and comprehensive communications system for all aspects of stadium safety and security. Standard commercial mobile phone networks often become overloaded during an incident and therefore cannot be relied upon as a means of communication for the purposes of safety and security. As such, the following systems shall be in place in the VOC:

a) External fixed landline, direct dial (i.e. not through a switchboard)

b) Intercom or internal fixed landlines between key locations around the stadium and the VOC to include:

i) PA system announcer
ii) Giant screen operator
iii) Entry points
iv) First aid rooms
v) Police detention rooms
vi) Team and referees' dressing rooms
vii) FIFA General Coordinator's office

c) Radio network for all safety and security functions*

d) Internet/data facilities

*Experience has shown that when using radios at a stadium, earpieces are required to counteract the noise levels during a match and to ensure that messages can be effectively transmitted.

7. Spectator entry counting system

Stadium entry points must have a system for counting spectators. Ideally, this should be automated, but whichever system is adopted, the information must be collated in the VOC at regular intervals of 15 minutes from the time the gates are open until kick-off plus 30 minutes, so that the safety and security management team can assess the entry flow and capacity of the stadium. For venues that have more than one match being played on the same day, entry monitoring must be maintained until kick-off plus 30 minutes of the last game.

8. Uninterruptible power supply (UPS)

a) All electrical systems listed above should have an uninterruptible power supply (UPS), which consists of an electrical apparatus that provides emergency power to a load when the input power source, typically the utility mains, fails. A UPS differs from an auxiliary or emergency power system or standby generator in that it will provide instantaneous or near-instantaneous protection from input power interruptions by means of one or more attached batteries and associated electronic circuitry for low power users. The on-battery runtime of most uninterruptible power sources is relatively short, with 15 minutes being typical for smaller units but sufficient to allow time to bring an auxiliary power source on line, or to properly shut down the protected equipment.

b) If any or all of the above are not integrated into the VOC, appropriate measures must be put in place to ensure that there is direct and immediate communication between the VOC and system user.

38 Rooms for stewards and police officers

1. Police officers and stewards should be provided with meeting, briefing and storage facilities as well as sufficient space for any vehicles that may be required for their operational tasks.

2. Police detention facilities should be provided and located in a secure and suitable area.

3. All of these facilities shall be easily accessible and have controlled access.

39 Safety and emergency lighting and power supply

1. The safety and emergency lighting shall:

a) Provide sufficient levels of illumination to allow people to see hazards and obstacles.

b) Provide sufficient levels of illumination to ensure effective CCTV operations.

c) Avoid issues such as glare or flicker that could mask or cause a risk.

d) Avoid reflections which could impact adversely on safety.

e) Be suitable for the environment (indoors/outdoors).

f) Be positioned so that it does not cause a fire risk.

g) Avoid presenting a risk to users such as burns.

h) Be properly positioned to allow for maintenance and repair.

2. For matches played when there is insufficient natural light, the following areas must be illuminated:

a) All entry and exit points in the outer and inner perimeters, turnstile areas and approaches to the entry and exit points as well as parking areas and paths leading from public transport facilities to the stadium.

b) Paths/areas between the outer and inner perimeters and the spectator accommodation.

c) Spectator and media areas.

d) Stairwells, concourses and vomitories around the stadium.

e) Toilets.

f) Areas containing concession stalls and refreshment facilities.

3. A careful evaluation of the available utility service is crucial to ensuring that all safety and emergency lighting equipment remains operational. Redundant services and on-site power sources will be necessary to provide back-up and ride-through in the event of utility outages. This is essential for all life safety equipment.

4. For more guidance on lighting and emergency power supply, the stadium management should refer to the FIFA publication *Football Stadiums – Technical Recommendations and Requirements*.

40 Electronic video screen (giant screen)

1. Where installed, the stadium's electronic video screen may be used before, during and after the match, provided that the relevant FIFA regulations and instructions are strictly observed.

2. Under the direction of the VOC, safety, security or emergency messages may be transmitted via the electronic video screen. When using the electronic video screen to transmit safety, security and emergency messages, it is recommended that only pre-prepared messages are used.

41 Closed circuit television (CCTV)

1. All stadiums shall be fitted with adequate and effective closed circuit television (CCTV) systems, with monitor screens and control consoles located in the VOC. They should be positioned so as to include coverage of the following areas:

a) All entry and exit points.

b) Approaches to the stadium grounds.

c) Spectator accommodation inside the stadium.

d) Stairways and passageways.

e) Concession/refreshment areas.

f) Broadcast/TV compound.

g) Player and officials drop-off and pick-up points.

h) Corridors leading to players' and officials' dressing rooms.

i) Player entrance onto the field of play.

j) Other key facilities including on-site power generators.

2. The primary function of the CCTV system is to allow personnel in the VOC to identify incidents, or potential problems, assist with the situational assessment and inform courses of action and responses. It is not a substitute for stewarding or safety and security management.

3. The secondary function of the CCTV system is to make recordings that can be used for investigations following an incident or for the purposes of evidence.

4. Personnel operating the system should be suitably trained and, where appropriate, qualified in the operation of CCTV systems. They should also be trained in the interpretation, use and storage of the data.

5. An uninterruptible power supply (UPS) must be provided to ensure continued operation of the CCTV system even in the event of a power failure. Any back-up power supply should be sufficient to enable the CCTV system to continue to function at full load in an emergency, such as a fire or a failure of the mains supply, for up to three hours.

6. CCTV recordings shall be securely stored for a period of 60 days following a match. If there is an incident or accident occurring during a match, recordings shall be securely stored for a period of two years in a format that can be reviewed as required.

42 Public address system

1. The public address (PA) system is the main form of direct communication between the stadium management team and spectators. It can also be used as a form of communication between stadium management and stadium staff during an incident or where mass notification is required.

2. As a guideline, the public address system should meet the following requirements:

a) Intelligibility

The system should be intelligible, so that broadcast messages can be heard under reasonable conditions (including emergencies) by all persons of normal hearing in any part of the stadium to which the public has access, including those people waiting to gain entry.

b) Zoning

Ideally, the PA system should be designed to allow broadcasts to be made to specified individual areas both inside and outside the stadium, including the pitch.

c) Override facility

i) Whilst it is not recommended that the PA system is operated in normal use from the VOC, it is essential that the VOC can override the PA system for safety, security and emergency messages.

ii) Predetermined messages (including any coded messages) should be established and detailed in the stadium's contingency and emergency plans. All such messages must be known by all stadium staff who are required to take action.

iii) If there are areas of the ground which have the facility to turn down the output from the public address system (such as hospitality boxes or lounges), the system should be designed to override these volume controls automatically when emergency messages are broadcast.

d) Back-up power supply

The back-up power supply to the public address system should be sufficient to enable the system to continue to function at full load in an emergency, such as a fire or a failure of the mains supply, for up to three hours.

e) Back-up loudhailers

If the public address system fails, for whatever reason, loudhailers should be available for the use of stewards and police in all parts of the ground, for directing or instructing spectators.

f) Inspections and tests

The PA system must undergo a full system check two weeks before the start of a FIFA event and within 24 hours of kick-off on match days to ensure that the system is fully functional.

43 Public address system – operation

It is important that the operation of the PA system is conducted by a competent and trained individual. The following considerations should be taken into account:

a) Provision of a separate booth

i) It is strongly recommended that the public address announcer is not stationed within the VOC, although, as previously stated, it must be possible for staff in the VOC to override the system during an emergency.

ii) The operating booth for the PA announcer should have a good view of the pitch and be linked to the VOC by telephone or intercom (landline). Ideally, this link should also include the provision of a clearly visible red light, so that the general announcer can see instantly when someone in the VOC is trying to make contact with him.

iii) The ideal location of the PA announcer's booth is directly adjacent to the VOC, with an interconnecting window or door between the two rooms.

iv) Whichever arrangement is provided, it is vital that public address announcements can be heard clearly in the VOC.

b) Pre-announcement signal

Important announcements relating to crowd safety should be preceded by a loud, distinct signal, in order to catch the attention of the crowd.

c) Tone and content of announcements

During an emergency, it is essential that clear, accurate information is given to spectators and staff at the earliest possible time. Messages should be positive, leaving those to whom they are addressed in no doubt as to what is required of them. The messages should be scripted in advance in consultation with the police, fire services, medical teams and stadium security officer.

d) Languages

All emergency public announcements are to be made in the participating teams' native language plus the language of the host nation (if different).

For all predetermined safety announcements, it is recommended that these translations are pre-recorded to ensure that there is no confusion.

44 Stadium announcer

1. The stadium announcer shall be trained accordingly and provided with texts written in advance for broadcasting over the public address system.

2. Texts covering the following eventualities shall be drafted and readily available to both the public announcer and the police:

a) Congestion in spectator area in front of entry gates.

b) Spectators still outside the entry gates at kick-off.

c) Decision to postpone match.

d) Clashes between violent groups of supporters.

e) Penetration of perimeter fence by one or more spectators.

f) Discovery of potentially explosive/inflammable device.

g) Threat of attacks with explosive/inflammable devices.

h) Possible danger caused by poor weather or stadium construction faults.

i) Danger posed by panic among spectators.

45 Crowd build-up

1. Dangerous overcrowding can arise if spectators are able to force their way into a stadium that is already full or nearly full, for example by scaling or breaking through perimeter fences, gates or turnstiles. To avoid this risk, boundary walls, fences and gates should be of the appropriate height and strength, should not provide the opportunity for climbing, and should be monitored by CCTV and/or stewards and/or police officers.

2. Turnstile areas must always be controlled by stewards and/or police officers. For matches where crowd build-up is expected, additional resources may be required.

3. Contingency plans should be drawn up in order to deal with situations where unduly large crowds gather outside the stadium's outer perimeter. Local knowledge of the stadium and crowd patterns should be taken into account in drawing up such contingency plans.

4. It should be stressed that the opening of additional or under-used entrances could lead to sudden uncontrolled movement and possible crushing. If the stadium contingency plans dealing with large crowds outside include the opening of additional entrances, the plan must also contain sufficient measures to prevent uncontrolled crowd movements. It should also ensure that spectators who enter in such situations can still be accurately counted, and that adequate stewarding arrangements are in place for their dispersal once inside the stadium.

5. Under no circumstances should there be uncontrolled admission into the ground.

46 Stadium code of conduct

1. A stadium code of conduct that meets the legal requirements of the host nation and FIFA shall be prepared for all stadiums in consultation with the local authorities and the stadium authority and shall be displayed throughout the stadium.

2. The stadium code of conduct should be made available to spectators in as many forms as required to ensure that they are known. This may include booklets, websites, public announcements, etc.

3. The stadium code of conduct shall contain provisions that help to reduce the risk of spectator behaviour that may threaten safety, security or good order. If these provisions are violated, the offenders shall be punished in accordance with the host nation's laws, which may include eviction from the stadium.

4. Guidance on stadium codes of conduct can be found in **Annexe C**.

47 Safety signs

1. Safety signs appear in five different categories, and should follow the host nation's standardised formatting for signs. The five categories are:

a) Prohibition signs: for example, "No smoking".

b) Warning signs: for example, "Low headroom" or "Uneven steps".

c) Mandatory signs: for example, "Spectators must have a valid ticket".

d) Emergency signs: for example, escape routes or first aid stations.

e) Firefighting equipment signs: for example, hose reels, extinguishers.

2. All signs in these categories should be easily seen and understood. In conditions of poor natural light, it may be necessary to provide either artificial illumination and/or to ensure the signs use reflective material.

3. Where possible, signs should be pictorial in design to assist those who cannot read or understand the language in which the sign is written.

48 Information signs

1. These are signs communicating information relative to the stadium or event or to specific restrictions. Such signs include:

a) Stadium plans: simplified ground plans shall be displayed at suitable locations, such as by main entrances, and, where appropriate, in places where they might benefit spectators. The ground plans should display any colour-coded information relating to ticketing and entry requirements.

b) Stadium regulations/stadium code of conduct: including information on prohibited items.

c) Directional signs: both outside and inside the ground.

d) Block, row and seat indicators.

2. Signs in these categories should not use predominant colouring which could lead to their being confused with safety signs.

49 Commercial signs and hoardings

1. Care should be taken to ensure that signs and hoardings in this category are located in such a way that they do not obscure or detract from safety or information signs, for example, by being too close, by blocking the line of vision, or by the overuse of predominant colours utilised in the safety or information signs.

2. Commercial signs must not restrict movement of spectators or block entrances and exits.

50 Alcoholic beverages

1. FIFA recognises that the regulation of the consumption of alcohol is critical. If the possession, sale, distribution or consumption of alcohol is to be permitted at a match, the event organiser must take all reasonable measures to ensure that the consumption of alcohol does not interfere with the spectators' safe enjoyment of the match. Unless otherwise regulated by the law of the country where the FIFA event takes place, the following minimum measures shall be applied:

a) Restrict the sale and distribution of alcohol to that by authorised personnel only.

b) Prohibit the possession and distribution of alcohol at the stadium premises (outer security perimeter) or in the stadium itself by any unauthorised individuals.

c) Prohibit the admission of any individual who appears to be drunk.

d) Prohibit the possession and distribution of glass, cans or any closed portable containers that may be thrown and cause injury.

2. FIFA, the confederations and associations reserve the right to further restrict the possession, sale, distribution or consumption of alcohol at matches, including the type of beverages that may be sold, where alcoholic beverages may be consumed, or to ban alcohol, as deemed appropriate under the circumstances.

51 Fire services

1. The stadium safety and security management team shall plan, organise, control, monitor and review the necessary preventative and protective fire safety measures and record these arrangements in writing.

2. The host nation's fire safety legislation shall be referred to and adhered to within all stadiums.

3. It is a requirement that a competent person or authority produce a fire risk assessment. If the risk of fire at a stadium or a section of the stadium is deemed as medium to high, the capacity of the section should be limited to the number of spectators who can safely exit within the appropriate time.

52 Minimising fire risks

The following measures and practices should be considered when seeking to minimise the fire risk:

a) Sources of ignition

The fire risk assessment should identify all potential sources of ignition at the stadium. Where possible, those sources should be removed or replaced. Where this cannot be done, the ignition source should be kept well away from combustible materials, be adequately guarded or made the subject of management controls. Ignition sources may include:

i) Cooking appliances.
ii) Central heating boilers.
iii) Room heaters.
iv) Light fittings.
v) Certain electrical apparatus, especially if not maintained.
vi) Smoking areas.

b) Smoking

i) The stadium safety and security management team must ensure that if smoking is permitted inside the stadium perimeter, it does not increase the risk of fire. This can be achieved by designating smoking areas at controlled points that are equipped with suitable ashtrays and extinguishers.

ii) The stadium safety and security management team should adopt and enforce a clear policy on smoking for both staff and spectators. The policy should be supported by suitable signs and use of the public address system to inform spectators.

iii) In areas which are constructed of, or contain, combustible or flammable items or materials, smoking should be strictly prohibited in that vicinity.

c) Flares and fireworks

i) The stadium safety and security management team must adopt and enforce a clear policy prohibiting spectators from bringing flares, fireworks or other forms of pyrotechnics into the stadium. This should be clearly stated in the stadium code of conduct.

ii) Any event activities which include pyrotechnic displays must be included in the fire risk assessment and a formal plan prepared, which must be approved by the fire services and local authorities.

d) Voids

Voids under seating areas, or under the flooring itself, are often used for the unauthorised storage of combustible materials. They may also accumulate waste or litter. All voids should be inspected prior to an event as part of the risk assessment and made safe.

e) Waste and litter

The accumulation of waste and litter (such as programmes and food and drink packaging) should be avoided. Sufficient waste and litter bins must be provided throughout the stadium and arrangements made for their frequent emptying throughout the match.

f) High-risk fire areas

High-risk fire areas should be separated from any other parts of spectator accommodation by a construction having a fire resistance of at least 30 minutes. Such areas may include:

i) Kitchens.
ii) Catering outlets.
iii) Hospitality areas.
iv) Boiler rooms, oil fuel stores and general stores.
v) Enclosed or underground car parks.

Adequate firefighting equipment must be positioned in these areas, taking into consideration the types of extinguisher required, such as CO_2, water, etc.

g) Catering facilities

Wherever possible, all catering facilities should be located in permanent structures. Any temporary or mobile catering facility must be included in the fire risk assessment.

h) Fuel or power supply

Special care should be taken to ensure that any fuel or power supply used for cooking or heating, in particular liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders, is stored safely.

i) Hazardous materials

If it is necessary to utilise hazardous materials, such as fuels (whether in containers or within fuel tanks and machinery), fertilisers, weed killers, paints or gas cylinders used for medical purposes, they should, if held within or near to spectator facilities, be stored in fire-resistant facilities that have appropriate access control.

j) Temporary structures and ancillary activities

Any temporary accommodation or facility must be included within the fire safety risk assessment. Any ancillary activity not included in the overall fire safety risk assessment must be the subject of a site-specific risk assessment.

53 Fire warning and detection systems

1. Consideration should be given to the installation of an automatic fire detection (AFD) system in all high-risk fire areas and also in any unoccupied areas that contain a normal fire risk. This system should:

a) Give an automatic indication of the fire warning and its location.

b) If the fire warning panel is located in a part of the stadium other than the VOC, there should be a repeater panel sited in the VOC.

c) Be designed, installed, commissioned, maintained and tested by professionally competent persons.

2. Whichever warning or detection system is in place, the fire services must be informed immediately of any warning.

3. The procedures for notifying the fire services must form part of the stadium's contingency plans and staff must be trained accordingly.

54 Firefighting facilities and equipment

All stadiums must be provided with adequate firefighting equipment. Advice on the type, level of provision and positioning of firefighting equipment should be sought from the fire services or authority responsible for enforcing fire legislation. When providing such equipment, the following should be considered:

a) Where appropriate, hose reels should provide adequate protection to the whole floor area and be installed in a suitable position by entrances, exits and stairways.

b) Where hose reels are not provided, sufficient portable fire extinguishers should be installed to give adequate cover. The number and type will depend upon the structure's size, layout, fire separation and risk.

c) Fire blankets and appropriate fire extinguishers should be provided in all catering facilities and outlets.

d) Portable firefighting equipment should be located so that it cannot be vandalised but is readily accessible to staff when needed.

e) All firefighting equipment must be regularly inspected to ensure that it is in full working order.

55 Staff fire awareness and training

It is the event organiser's responsibility to ensure that all staff working at the stadium are aware of the need to guard against fire, including the possibility of arson. Staff should be trained in how to respond as follows:

a) To raise the alarm and inform the VOC immediately.

b) To save life and prevent injury to others, without becoming a casualty themselves.

c) Provided it is safe to do so, to attempt to put out the fire and/or prevent it from spreading.

d) To assist in the safe evacuation of the section/stadium/area concerned.

56 Emergency evacuation and places of safety

1. The emergency evacuation time is a calculation which, together with the appropriate rate of passage, is used to determine the capacity of the emergency exit system from the viewing accommodation to a place of safety or reasonable safety, during an emergency.

2. The fire risk assessment should take into account the availability and location of one or more places of safety or reasonable safety.

3. A place of safety may be a road, walkway or open space adjacent to, or even within, the boundaries of the stadium.

4. Within a large stadium, there may also be a need to designate a place or places of "reasonable safety", where people can be safe from the effects of fire for 30 minutes or more (unless otherwise stated by the host nation's laws and legislation), thus allowing extra time for them to move directly to a place of safety. A place of reasonable safety may include:

a) An exit route that is protected throughout its length by a construction having a fire resistance of 30 minutes, unless otherwise stated by the host nation's laws and legislation.

b) A stairway that is in the open air and protected from fire breaking out onto or below it.

c) The field of play.

5. Emergency evacuation routes, one inside and one outside of the stadium, must be agreed upon with the police, stewards, fire service, first aid and emergency services. The external evacuation route shall have two lanes and be negotiable by vehicle and must be kept unobstructed at all times.

6. The field of play within the stadium must be accessible by at least one vehicle entry point.

7. If it is determined that the field of play is to be used as a place of reasonable safety, there must be a method of subsequently moving evacuated spectators from the field of play to a place of safety outside the stadium.

57 Emergency evacuation of spectators with disabilities

Contingency plans for emergency evacuation must take into account the special needs of spectators with disabilities.

58 Medical

1. Every stadium must ensure that appropriate and qualified medical and first aid provisions are available for all spectators, including VIPs/VVIPs, in addition to the medical facilities set aside for players and officials.

2. In order to assess the level of requirement, the event organiser should commission a medical risk assessment from a competent person(s) or organisation.

3. Medical provisions must comply with the relevant national legislation for the provision of medical services at large public gatherings/sporting events. For further advice and guidance, stadium management should refer to the following FIFA publications:

a) Medical Assessment and Research Centre (F-MARC) – *Football Emergency Medicine Manual*.

b) *Football Stadiums – Technical Recommendations and Requirements.*

59 TV and media

1. General

a) The stadium security officer is responsible for ensuring that TV and media activities do not interfere with the safety and security operations of the stadium.

b) Media and TV companies, in conjunction with the host broadcaster, must provide the stadium security officer with a risk assessment for their installations. In addition, the stadium security officer shall ensure that all media and TV facilities, whether permanent or temporary, are included within the overall stadium risk assessment.

c) The stadium security officer is responsible for ensuring that appropriate security is in place to prevent unauthorised access to TV broadcast compounds and other TV and media facilities, in agreement with the host broadcaster. He must further ensure that all TV and media equipment inside the stadium grounds is not stolen, vandalised or interfered with in any way. The following provides guidance on the levels of security required and principles to be applied:

i) **Level A:** From the time that broadcast installation starts at a stadium (e.g. cabling, temporary buildings, etc.), suitable monitoring must be in place to prevent the accidental or deliberate tampering with the facilities at any time.

ii) **Level B:** From the time that full technical or office installation starts at a stadium, 24-hour security must be provided for the broadcast compound. In addition, broadcast areas within the stadium must be included within the overall stadium security plan.

iii) **Level C:** On match day and match day -1 (or on days when team training sessions or similar activities take place), full security must be in place to ensure that all broadcast areas are free from accidental or deliberate interference by unauthorised personnel.

d) TV and media parking and broadcast compounds must be segregated from the public and be provided with appropriate levels of lighting.

2. TV and media pre-event planning

a) Pre-event planning and briefings should include proposed arrangements for pre-match, half-time or post-match entertainment or ceremonies. Consideration should be given to appointing a safety and security liaison officer for media and TV activities.

b) If any TV or media provision results in restricted views for any areas of spectator accommodation, tickets for those areas should not be sold, and access to them not permitted for spectators during the event.

c) TV and media personnel unfamiliar with emergency procedures at the stadium should be fully briefed by the stadium security officer. This is particularly important with regard to any pitchside operators or remote camera positions.

3. TV and media pre-event inspections

The stadium security officer should consider the following:

i) TV and media vehicles should not be parked in such a manner as to obstruct ingress and egress to the stadium.

ii) Cables should not run along or across gangways or passageways, or otherwise obstruct the movement of spectators. Where laid in front of pitch perimeter exits, cables should be buried or installed in a cable duct.

iii) Where camera platforms are located above spectator areas, protective measures, such as netting, should be provided to guard against falling objects.

iv) Where cameras or camera gantries are located in spectator areas, or where sight lines are restricted as a result of their location, seat kills must be factored into the overall capacity of that section of the stadium. Stadium management should also ensure that tickets for the affected areas are not sold.

v) The precautions listed above apply also to loudspeaker systems and other media installations, such as video screens, stages, etc.

vi) The output from loudspeaker systems should not drown out police and stewards' radios, or the public address system. Provision should be made for an override switch (normally in the VOC), so that the loudspeaker output can be interrupted if necessary.

4. TV and media personnel – identification

a) All TV and media personnel, in particular everyone whose function requires them to operate around the field of play or have access to other restricted areas, should be clearly identified, but in such a way that their clothing cannot be confused with that of the stewards or other safety and security personnel.

b) Regardless of role and location, all media and TV personnel must be properly accredited.

60 Prevention of provocative and aggressive actions

1. Political action

The promotion or announcement of political or religious messages or any other political or religious actions, inside or in the immediate vicinity of the stadium, by any means, is strictly prohibited before, during and after matches.

2. Provocative and aggressive action and racism

a) The event organiser must guarantee in cooperation with the local security authorities that, in the stadium or its immediate vicinity, supporters do not act in a provocative or aggressive manner. This includes, for example, unacceptable levels of verbal provocation or aggression towards players, match officials or opposing fans, racist behaviour and banners

and flags that bear provocative or aggressive slogans. If such actions arise, the event organiser and/or security forces must intervene over the public address system and immediately remove any offensive material. Stewards must draw the attention of the police to serious acts of misbehaviour, including racist insults, so that offenders may be removed from the stadium.

b) Furthermore, all associations and clubs shall observe the relevant FIFA regulations and implement all available measures to prevent such misconduct.

c) Any serious acts of misbehaviour, including racist insults, shall result in the offender being removed from the stadium, in line with the stadium code of conduct. If a civil or criminal offence is committed, the police shall be informed immediately so that appropriate action can be taken.

3. Supporter liaison officer

a) All associations shall employ a supporter liaison officer.

b) The supporter liaison officer shall be responsible for ensuring that all measures are taken to ensure that the association's supporters are prevented from engaging in any behaviour that may threaten safety or security inside or outside the stadium. The supporter liaison officer shall also make special efforts to identify and eliminate any violent tendencies and to eradicate or at least reduce existing prejudices.

c) The supporter liaison officer shall take the following measures in particular to meet the above objectives:

i) Engage in dialogue with spectators and disseminate information.
ii) Mix with spectators and encourage sensible behaviour.
iii) Assist stadium stewards and police in dealing with unruly fans.

61 Stadium bans

1. The relevant authorities retain the right to impose a stadium ban or other sanctions on and take necessary legal action against any identified person(s) whose behaviour either inside the stadium or outside the stadium affects or poses a threat to the safety and security of the event or to other people.

2. The relevant authorities retain the right to impose sanctions and take legal action against any identified person(s) who is in breach of the stadium code of conduct or whose behaviour is in breach of local laws.

3. The relevant authorities must collaborate and exchange and verify information at their disposal before every event, thus ensuring the smooth application of stadium bans in the area of jurisdiction of the organiser.

4. Only the body that imposed the ban or other sanction may rescind it.

62 High-risk matches

1. It is primarily the responsibility of the host association to classify the matches and to determine whether a match is to be regarded as high-risk. This decision shall be taken as soon as possible after consultation with the relevant stakeholders, and in particular, with the senior national security advisor. The association shall inform the FIFA general secretariat of its decision immediately. In exceptional circumstances, the FIFA general secretariat or the respective confederation may, on the basis of its own information, designate the match as high-risk.

2. The following measures shall be implemented for matches classified as high-risk:

a) Strict segregation of fans by allocating sectors other than those indicated on the match ticket (enforced segregation).

b) Creating and reserving empty stadium sectors between "dangerous" spectator sectors.

c) Increasing the number of stewards and/or police officers, particularly at entry and exit points in spectator sectors, around the field of play and between groups of rival supporters.

d) Assigning stewards to the visiting association/club to accompany the fans from the airport, railway station, port or bus/tram station and back. Where appropriate, police services may also be required.

e) Employing a stadium announcer from the visiting association/club.

f) Keeping spectators in the stadium at the end of the match until order can be guaranteed outside the stadium. In such cases, the following principles shall be observed:

i) Shortly before the end of the match, the decision to retain a group of supporters shall be announced over the public address system in the language of the supporter group concerned.
ii) The match organiser shall ensure that, during the period of retention, the retained supporters have access to refreshments and sanitary facilities.
iii) If possible, the retained supporters shall be entertained (music, giant screen, etc.) to help the waiting time pass more quickly and keep them calm.
iv) The retained supporters should be informed regularly of how much longer they may have to wait before being allowed to leave the stadium.

3. Whilst FIFA may decide at any time to appoint a FIFA security officer for its matches, a FIFA security officer will be appointed for all high-risk matches.

4. Associations, confederations and event organisers shall report to the FIFA Security Division any information that may be relevant to illegal activity, illegal gambling or match-fixing. The FIFA Security Division retains the right to appoint an investigator or investigators to any match or event that is under suspicion of illegal activities, illegal gambling or match-fixing without prior communication with the association, confederation or event organiser. Associations shall cooperate fully with FIFA with regard to the above and, where requested, facilitate the investigator(s) attending the match and conduct interviews as required.

63 FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup

1. The articles contained within these regulations shall also apply to FIFA Beach Soccer World Cups, with the exception of those articles or parts of articles as defined in **Annexe E**.

2. It is recognised that certain aspects of safety and security are specific to the requirements of FIFA Beach Soccer World Cups. Further guidance on the additional and/or minimum requirements is provided in **Annexe E**.

64 FIFA Futsal World Cup

1. The articles contained within these regulations shall also apply to FIFA Futsal World Cups, with the exception of those articles or parts of articles as defined in **Annexe F**.

2. It is recognised that certain aspects of safety and security are specific to the requirements of FIFA Futsal World Cups. Further guidance on the additional and/or minimum requirements is provided in **Annexe F**.

65 Administrative rules

If a stadium does not meet the structural, technical, organisational and operational requirements specified in these regulations, and severe safety, security or disorder problems are to be expected as a result, a stadium may be prohibited from hosting FIFA events.

66 Violations

Violations of these regulations may be subject to disciplinary measures in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code, provided these regulations are applicable in accordance with article 1.

67 Matters not provided for

Any matters that are not provided for in the present regulations shall be dealt with by the relevant FIFA bodies. Such decisions are final.

68 Diverging texts

The regulations exist in the four official languages of FIFA (English, French, German and Spanish).

If there is any discrepancy between the four texts, the English version shall be authoritative.

69 Effective date

The FIFA Executive Committee adopted these regulations on 14 December 2012. These Stadium Safety and Security Regulations shall come into force on 1 January 2013.

Tokyo, 14 December 2012

For the FIFA Executive Committee

President:	Secretary General:
Joseph S. Blatter	Jérôme Valcke

Annexe A	Requirements of the national security officer, the senior national security advisor and the stadium security officer
Annexe B	Counter-terrorism
Annexe C	Recommended content of the stadium code of conduct
Annexe D	Stadium areas and zones
Annexe E	Guidance for FIFA Beach Soccer World Cups
Annexe F	Guidance for FIFA Futsal World Cups

Acknowledgements

FIFA acknowledges the support provided by the Sports Grounds Safety Authority and its agreement to the reproduction, where appropriate, of advice contained in the *Guide to Safety at Sports Grounds*.

Requirements of the national security officer

In order to discharge his duties properly, the national security officer should meet the following requirements:

Competence

A person will be regarded as occupationally competent for the role of national security officer when he has sufficient training, experience and knowledge to be able to fully perform his roles and responsibilities.

Status

During FIFA events, the national security officer should be recognised as being in overall control of operational safety and security management issues relating to the event in conjunction with the senior police commander/senior national security advisor. On non-match days, he should be regarded as the principal advisor to the member association on all safety and security issues in relation to football stadiums and hosting FIFA events.

The national security officer will be responsible for ensuring that all stadium security officers appointed for FIFA events are properly trained and competent. He will provide guidance and advice to ensure that any stadium used for a FIFA event meets FIFA's minimum safety and security standards.

Requirements of the senior national security advisor

In order to discharge his duties properly, the senior national security advisor should meet the following requirements:

Competence

The senior national security advisor shall be a serving senior police officer who has experience and knowledge of sporting events.

Status

The senior national security advisor should not be a full-time position but should involve regular contact with the national security officer. During events, he will be in overall control of all security matters involving the police and/or other relevant agencies and will work with the national security officer to ensure constant liaison between authorities and event organisers.

The senior national security advisor shall be instrumental in assisting with the planning and preparation of a FIFA event and with the delivery of resources to provide the security infrastructure together with the relevant authorities. He shall also oversee the production of major incident plans.

Requirements of the stadium security officer

In order to discharge his duties properly, the stadium security officer should meet the following requirements:

Competence

A person will be regarded as occupationally competent for the role of stadium security officer when he has sufficient training, experience and knowledge to be able to fully perform his roles and responsibilities.

Status

The stadium security officer should be recognised as being in overall control of operational safety and security management issues on a match day in conjunction with the senior police commander at the stadium. On non-match days, the stadium security officer should be regarded as the principal advisor to the stadium management on all safety and security issues.

Although the stadium security officer may be appointed on a part-time basis, he must not be deployed on the day of a match in which they have had no input into the safety and security planning at that stadium.

Counter-terrorism

FIFA events are targets for terrorist groups or individuals, regardless of whether the host nation possesses an intrinsic capability. Terrorism can come in many forms, not just physical, and can include threats or hoaxes designed to frighten and intimidate.

All counter-terrorism matters should be addressed by the relevant national authorities as part of an overall national security strategy, and specific advice relating to terrorist threats must be obtained from the relevant national authorities prior to the start of any FIFA event. Counter-terrorism measures should be integrated into stadium contingency plans wherever possible.

As a basic measure, the stadium safety and security management team should establish low-level search and awareness policies. The vigilance of all staff (including cleaning, maintenance and ground staff and contract staff) is an essential means of deterrence and detection. As they know their own work areas, stadium staff should be encouraged to be alert to unusual behaviour or items that are out of place.

Basic searches of the stadium should be conducted as part of a daily routine, especially on match days. As a guideline, stadium searches should be conducted on the following occasions:

a) Prior to a stadium being handed over for a FIFA event and accreditation being enforced.

b) Prior to any official training taking place at the stadium.

c) Prior to any match.

Detailed searches utilising professional resources should be conducted in response to any specific threat or on the discovery of a suspicious item.

All staff must have the confidence to report anything suspicious in the knowledge that reports, including false alarms, will be taken seriously and regarded as a contribution to the safety and security of the event. Under the direction of the senior national security advisor, training and briefings should be conducted at all stadiums for all staff, not only safety and security employees. Staff should be briefed to look out for packages, bags or other items in odd places, carefully placed (rather than dropped) items in rubbish bins and unusual interest shown by strangers.

If there is an increased risk of terrorist activity at a particular stadium or across the whole event, it may be necessary to conduct more thorough searches of people and vehicles entering the stadium. This may require additional resources on the approaches to the turnstiles or entry points, which in turn may reduce the rate at which spectators can enter on match days. If this is the case, it may be necessary to inform spectators in advance and open the gates earlier than usual to compensate for the time it will take spectators to pass through security.

Search plans

The stadium security officer and the local police commander are responsible for developing a stadium search plan.

a) Search plans should be prepared in advance of the event and all staff should receive training and perform rehearsals for them.

b) The overall objective of the plan is to make sure that the entire stadium area is searched in a systematic and thorough manner so that no part is left unchecked.

c) Those best placed to search a stadium are those who work there on a regular basis. Police and other agencies can conduct searches, but they may not be familiar with the layout or be aware of what should be there or is out of place, and as such cannot search as quickly or as thoroughly as stadium staff.

d) The member(s) of staff nominated to carry out the search do not need to have expertise in explosives or other types of device, but they must be familiar with the place they are searching. They are looking for any items that should not be there, that cannot be accounted for or are out of place.

e) Ideally, those conducting searches should do so in pairs.

Recommended action

Consider dividing the stadium into sections that are of a manageable size and easily understood.

The search plan should have a written checklist, to be signed when completed by the stadium security officer. A copy should be held in the VOC.

Remember to include any stairs, fire escapes, corridors, toilets and lifts in the search plan, as well as car parks, service yards and other areas outside that fall within the outer perimeter of the stadium.

If evacuation is considered or implemented, then a search of the assembly areas, the routes to them and the surrounding area should also be made prior to evacuation.

Consider the most effective method of initiating the search, for example by sending a message to the search teams over a public address system (the messages should be coded to avoid unnecessary disruption and alarm to the public).

Search plans should incorporate the following key instructions:

a) Do not touch or attempt to move any suspect items.

b) Move everyone away to a safe distance and out of line of sight.

c) Notify the VOC immediately.

d) Prevent others from approaching the suspect item.

e) Communicate safely and calmly to staff, officials, players, VIPs/VVIPs and spectators who are in the area.

f) Only use hand-held radios or mobile phones away from the immediate vicinity of a suspect item, remaining out of line of sight and behind hard cover.

g) Ensure that whoever found the item or witnessed the incident remains on hand to brief the police.

Searching of persons entering a venue

Subject to the threat assessment, once a stadium search is complete all persons entering the stadium should be subjected to a search regime.

Consider the following:

a) Anyone refusing to be searched will not be permitted access into the stadium.

b) The search regime is for everyone entering the stadium, including all staff, goods deliverers, volunteers and members of the public.

c) Consider advising spectators that searches will be carried out. They should arrive early and be encouraged not to bring bags. This can be achieved via tickets, websites or pre-event advertising. A list of banned items should also be included in the information.

d) Ensure that the search staff are properly briefed and trained on their powers and what they are searching for.

e) If detection equipment such as metal detectors and scanners is used, ensure that those operating the equipment fully understand how they work and their limitations.

f) Ensure that the search areas have sufficient space.

g) Ensure that there are sufficient staff to carry out the searches.

h) Ensure that there are sufficient search facilities to handle the expected attendance within the available time.

i) If there is a car park within the outer perimeter of the stadium being used, all cars entering the car park must be searched.

j) The vehicles of VIPs/VVIPs, players and officials should be searched daily and, where possible, guarded to prevent any interference. When transporting VIPs/VVIPs, players and officials to the stadium, vehicles should be fully searched prior to passengers alighting from the vehicle and escorted to the stadium by police so as to avoid them having to be searched on entry to the stadium.

Recommended content of the stadium code of conduct

For all FIFA events, a formal stadium code of conduct shall be established between FIFA, the host nation, the relevant local authority and the stadium authority.

The stadium code of conduct shall contain provisions that help to reduce the risk of any spectator behaviour that may threaten safety, security or good order. If these provisions are violated, the offender(s) shall be punished in accordance with the host nation's laws and subject to eviction and/or banning from stadiums.

When drawing up the stadium code of conduct, the following should be considered:

1. Entry to the stadium

This section describes the conditions of entry into the stadium by visitors and accredited persons. It should include the requirements of producing a valid ticket or accreditation and, where requested, proof of identity. Furthermore, stadium visitors and accredited persons must submit to searches and agree that access is limited to those areas of the stadium as specified on the ticket or accreditation.

2. Prohibited items

This section deals with all items that stadium visitors and accredited persons are not permitted to use, possess, hold or bring into the stadium. Prohibited items are loosely grouped into the following categories:

a) Any item that could be used as a weapon, cause damage and/or injury or be used as a projectile.

b) Illegal substances, not just limited to narcotics.

c) Items of a racist, xenophobic, charitable or ideological nature or items that could detract from the sporting focus.

d) Items that increase the risk of fire or are harmful to health, not solely pyrotechnics.

e) Animals, except those used for the purpose of assisting people with disabilities or impairments.

f) Large, unwieldy objects that cannot be stowed under a seat.

g) Any item that could distract the players and/or officials, including laser pointers and items that produce excessive volumes of noise.

h) Promotional or commercial materials.

i) Recording devices or cameras of any kind other than those for personal use.

j) Any other object that could compromise public safety and security and/or harm the reputation of the event.

k) Any items that could restrict the view of other spectators.

3. Common sense conduct inside the stadium

This section sets out the required standard of behaviour of stadium visitors and accredited persons whilst inside the stadium. It should include, but not be restricted to, such provisions as:

Stadium visitors and accredited persons shall:

a) Conduct themselves in a manner that is not offensive to, endangers the safety of, hinders or harasses others.

b) Only occupy seats and hospitality facilities as indicated on the ticket.

c) Not cause obstructions or restrict the circulation of people or vehicles.

d) Not drop litter.

e) Smoke only in designated areas.

f) Not enter the field of play or other restricted areas, unless authorised.

g) Not obstruct the view of others.

h) Not throw any objects or substances at others or on to the field of play.

i) Not cause fire or the risk of fire or use pyrotechnics of any kind.

j) Not act in a manner that could cause offence to others, including but not restricted to acts of racism.

k) Not act in a manner that could detract from the sporting event.

l) Not sell goods or tickets to others unless authorised to do so.

m) Not create any threat to safety or life, or harm themselves or others.

n) Not climb on or over any structures not intended for general use.

o) Unless authorised to do so, not record, photograph, transmit or disseminate any sound, image, description or result of any activity within the stadium for commercial use.

p) Not act in a manner that could distract or harm the players or officials.

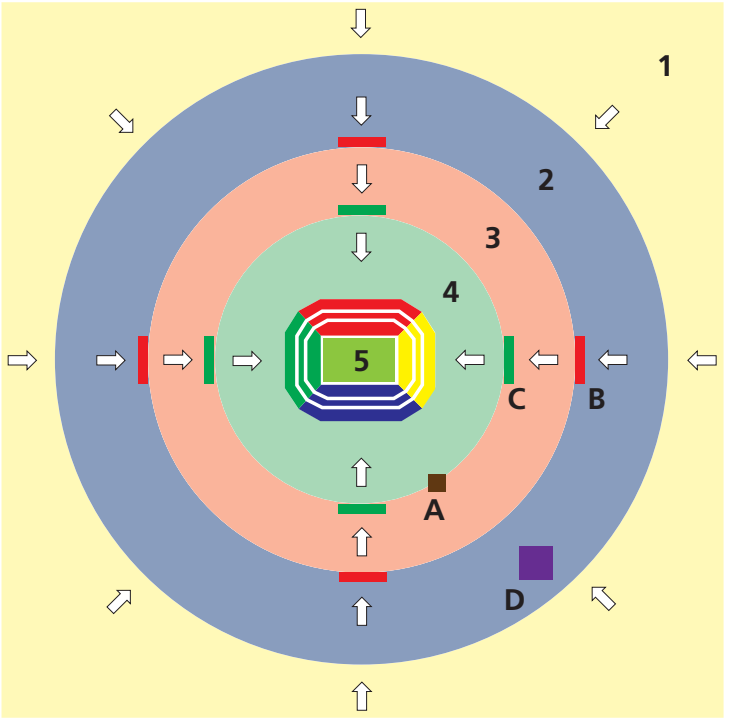
q) Not engage in any activity that could compromise the safety, security or reputation of the event.

When drawing up the stadium code of conduct, the local laws, customs and past spectator behaviour will need to be considered.

Stadium areas and zones

Stadium perimeters and areas

Stadiums used during FIFA events are divided into five distinct perimeters, as follows:



1. The public zone
2. The exclusive zone
3. Outer perimeter (visual ticket check)
4. Inner perimeter (electronic access control)
5. The stands
A. TCP
B. Mags & bags
C. Turnstiles
D. STC

Notes:
TCP: Ticketing clearing point
STC: Stadium ticketing centre

1. Public zone

This area includes the city and surrounding outskirts of the stadium precinct and is outside of stadium control.

2. Exclusive zone

This is the exclusive commercial zone, which is strictly monitored according to the Rights Protection Programme (RPP) rules and regulations for the FIFA event.

3. Outer perimeter (visual ticket check)

The first visual check of a pass and search are carried out at this perimeter. Access to this area requires a valid accreditation badge or match ticket.

4. Inner perimeter (electronic access control)

This is where the turnstiles are located and also includes the public access areas and hospitality suites.

5. Stands

These are the seating areas and playing field.

Stadium zones

Stadiums used during FIFA events are designated nine further zones, which are designed to control access to restricted areas and areas of work for those with accreditation. The designated zones will be indicated on accreditation passes. Only persons with the correct accreditation showing the zone number may enter that zone.

On match days, supplementary accreditation devices (SADs) may be deployed to further restrict access to key zones such as zones 1 and 2.

It is recommended that signs be put up at all entry points into the various stadium zones showing which passes are valid for entry.

Zone	Area	Details
1	Field of play	• Pitch • Substitutes' benches • Fourth official's bench • Photographers' positions • Pitch access and tunnel
2	Competition areas	• Dressing rooms, players • Dressing rooms, referees • Medical examination room • FIFA delegation room • Doping control room • Corridors (with access to these areas) • Teams' and officials' drop-off and pick-up points

Zone	Area	Details
3	Public areas	• General public entrance and areas • Public toilet facilities • Public concession stands • Public first aid facilities • Commercial and host city displays • Spectator accommodation
4	Operations areas (offices)	• FIFA and LOC office • VOC • Stadium announcer, giant screen and sound rooms • Medical facilities • IT room • FIFA and LOC storage rooms • Police and security facilities
5	VIP areas	• VIP reception room • VIP stand • VIP interview area • VVIP area
6	Media tribune	• Print media seats • Seats for radio and TV commentators and observers • Mixed zone • Press conference room
7	Media centre	• Media work area • Media catering area • Media briefing area • Photographers' area • Development and service centres
8	Broadcast area	• TV compound • TV and radio studios
9	Hospitality area	• Commercial affiliates' village • Commercial hospitality • Hospitality lounges • Sky boxes

FIFA Beach Soccer World Cups

General

1. The articles contained in these regulations shall be referred to, taking into consideration the deletions and insertions detailed below.

2. It is recognised that certain aspects of safety and security are specific to the requirements of FIFA Beach Soccer World Cups. This Annexe provides further guidance, highlighting the additional and/or minimum requirements.

Article	Delete	Insert	Further guidance/comments
7	3. d)		Full risk assessments must be completed, paying particular attention to the construction and type of materials used to construct the stadium site, including back of house areas.
9	2. e) vi)		
11			If car parks are contained within the outer perimeter of the stadium site or within 500 metres of the stadium, they must be included in the risk assessment and stadium security plan.
12	1. k)		
14			Some matches are likely to attract greater spectator demand than the capacity of the stadium and this must be factored into the steward deployment plan, and where required additional police support secured.
15	1. d) 1. f)		
16	f)		

Article	Delete	Insert	Further guidance/comments
21			Of particular importance, stewards must be able to clearly identify when the stadium has reached maximum capacity, and take appropriate action to prevent overcrowding and subsequent overloading of the stadium structure.
24			The construction of the stadium must be robust enough to support the calculated weight loading, in line with article 35. This must be included in the safety certificate.
25	1. a)	Public admittance is permitted without tickets free of charge on a first-come, first-served basis, subject to the maximum safe capacity of the stadium.	Spectators are expected to come and go throughout the day, with anticipated surges for popular matches, such as those involving the host nation's team. As such, there must be a robust access control mechanism in place to ensure that the stadium never exceeds its maximum safe capacity. The following points are to be considered: • There must be a counting system to count entries into and exits from the spectator viewing areas. • The stadium security officer must monitor the crowd at all times to ensure that no sections of the stadium become overcrowded. • Entrances into the spectator viewing areas must be able to be closed once the stadium has reached its maximum safe capacity, whilst leaving suitable separate exit routes for spectators leaving the stadium under normal conditions or in an emergency. • Access into the spectator viewing areas must be controlled at all times.

Article	Delete	Insert	Further guidance/comments
26	Art. 26		
29	1. a) 1. g)	That the person possesses a valid permit to gain access to restricted areas of the stadium. That the person complies with the stadium code of conduct.	
31			The stadium site must have appropriate levels of full-time security from the moment construction of the site starts. This shall include the TV broadcast compound and media facilities.
32	3. 4. 5. 6.		Due to the construction of beach soccer stadiums, the field of play should at no time be considered as a suitable evacuation route, place of safety or reasonable place of safety. As such there must be sufficient emergency exit routes from the stadium to a place of safety for spectators as well as officials and players.
36	2. a) viii)		
45			It is essential that the spectators entering the stadium site are aware at all times of the number of available seats in the viewing area, so that expectation management can be handled away from the entry points into the spectator viewing areas to avoid congestion, overcrowding and surges.

Article	Delete	Insert	Further guidance/comments
56	4. 6. 7.		Due to the construction of beach soccer stadiums, the field of play should at no time be considered as a suitable evacuation route, place of safety or reasonable place of safety.
62	2.		

FIFA Futsal World Cups

General

1. The articles contained in these regulations are to be referred to, taking into consideration the deletions and insertions detailed below.

2. It is recognised that certain aspects of safety and security are specific to the requirements of FIFA Futsal World Cups. This Annexe provides further guidance, highlighting the additional and/or minimum requirements.

3. When these regulations refer to a stadium, it shall also mean a sports hall.

Article	Delete	Insert	Further guidance/comments
7		p) Areas of the sports hall not being used for the FIFA event.	
11			If car parks are contained within the outer perimeter of the stadium site, or within 500 metres of the stadium, they must be included in the risk assessment and stadium security plan.
24			The safety certificate must incorporate all areas within the sports hall, whether they are used or not during the FIFA event.
32			The field of play should at no time be considered as a place of safety.
34			FIFA Futsal World Cups are to be played in all-seater stadiums.
36			A single VOC must be established for the sports hall. While it may not be possible for the VOC to have a physical overview of the football pitch and viewing areas, it must have sufficient CCTV coverage to allow monitoring of crowd conditions.

Article	Delete	Insert	Further guidance/comments
39			All lighting inside the sports hall must have an uninterruptable power supply to ensure that there are no periods of blackout, either on the field of play, or within the stairways, vomitories and entry/exit routes.
41			CCTV coverage should also include areas within the sports hall that are not in use for the FIFA event.
51		1. Fire risk assessments must include all areas of the sports hall, whether they are in use or not during the FIFA event.	
53			Consideration should be given to including fire detection and warning systems in all areas of the sports hall, whether they are in use or not during the FIFA event.
54		f) Suitable fire precautions that meet the host nation's regulations shall be implemented in all areas of the sports hall, whether they are in use or not for the FIFA event.	
56			The field of play should at no time be considered as a place of safety.

EQUIPMENT REGULATIONS

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The overriding principle of the FIFA Equipment Regulations is to treat all Member Associations on an equal basis in the spirit of fair play and to allow Manufacturers to enhance our sport, fostering medical protection and performance support as well as aesthetic creativity and design. In return, those parties are expected to follow the rules outlined on the subsequent pages.

We wish to draw your attention to the fact that there are some differences in the requirements for Equipment used in football matches held on the occasion of a Final Competition or a Preliminary Competition.

These Regulations are also intended to provide an example for the Member Associations and Confederations to adjust their own competition regulations accordingly. A global and consistent policy for the use of Equipment will be for the benefit of all parties involved.

The terms given below denote the following:

Association: any football association recognised by FIFA. It is a member of FIFA, unless a different meaning is evident from the context.

Cap: any head gear in the form of a cap, hat, knitted cap or bonnet, including any goalkeeper caps and further caps, whether worn inside the Pitch Area by any Players or Team Officials.

Club: any football club whose representative team participates in the FIFA Club World Cup.

Collar Zone: the band which is 5cm wide around the neck of the jersey, shirt or top starting at the neck opening (where no actual collar is presented) or at the base of a clearly defined structural collar as indicated in the illustrations in Annexe A.

Colour: one single colour from the Pantone® or Pantone Matching System® (PMR®) catalogue or referenced by another international colour matching system for one selected colour. Any variation of a Pantone® colour other than a variation resulting from different materials used in an Equipment item or reference of another international colour matching system is considered another colour.

Competition Regulations: the relevant regulations for a FIFA Event as issued by the FIFA Executive Committee, being the binding regulations for the relevant FIFA Event regulating the rights, duties and responsibilities of all Member Associations participating in the Preliminary Competition or the Final Competition.

Confederation: a group of Associations recognised by FIFA that belong to the same continent (or assimilable geographic region).

Congress: the supreme and legislative body of FIFA.

Controlled Stadium Area: the Pitch Area of a stadium as well as the team dressing rooms, stands, mixed zones, interview rooms, media and television facilities and VIP rooms.

Country Name: the official name of the country of the Member Association, including standardised abbreviations thereof.

Decorative Elements: a representation of geometric figures, designs and further aesthetic elements, which are added to, and used in, the design of any Equipment item as further defined in art. 8 below.

Elbow Point: the exact position where the upper arm ends and the forearm starts at the elbow as indicated in the illustrations in Annexe A.

Equipment: all garments and apparel items, in particular items listed in Annexe A, whether already existing or hereafter invented, which are worn by the following individuals involved in a Match:

a) Players;
b) Team Officials;
c) Match Officials; and
d) Ball boys and girls, player escorts and flag bearers.

Equipment includes Playing Equipment items, Special Equipment items, football boots and shinguards.

Executive Committee: the executive body of FIFA.

FIFA: the Fédération Internationale de Football Association.

FIFA Event: any football competition that features the representative teams of Member Associations and is organised by, or under the auspices of, FIFA, including each of the two separate phases of the competition, being the Preliminary Competition and the Final Competition.

FIFA World Champions Badge: a special badge designed by FIFA and provided to the reigning champion of the latest edition of the FIFA World Cup™, the FIFA Women's World Cup™, the FIFA Club World Cup, the FIFA Futsal World Cup or the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup.

Final Competition: the final competition of a FIFA Event which is scheduled to take place in a host country appointed by FIFA featuring those Member Associations whose representative teams have qualified as a result of the Preliminary Competition.

Foundation Year: means the official year of the foundation of the Member Association displayed in a script or figure.

IFAB: The International Football Association Board.

International List: the International FIFA Referee List as issued by FIFA on an annual basis.

Laws of the Game: the rules defining the sport of association football in the form authorised by The IFAB, as potentially amended by The IFAB from time to time, including their official interpretation and guidelines for referees.

Manufacturer: a company that designs, produces (directly or through a non-branded licensee) and sells products bearing its own registered trademarks for use in the sports market. Suppliers or further entities distributing such products are not considered Manufacturers.

Manufacturer's Identification: a registered trademark of a Manufacturer which is displayed on an Equipment item in a manner defined in art. 39 par. 1.

Match: any football match held in connection with a FIFA Event as well as any Preliminary Olympic Match.

Match Commissioner: the official Match commissioner who is appointed and entrusted by FIFA with supervising the orderly organisation of a Match and ensuring that FIFA's regulations and instructions are observed.

Match Officials: collectively all referees, assistant referees, the fourth official on the International List and any further appointed match officials. When applicable, it also includes the fifth official as well as the additional assistant referees.

Media and Marketing Regulations: the regulations issued, and to be issued, by FIFA governing the manner in which:

a) all commercial rights relating to a Final Competition and/or a Preliminary Competition may be exploited;
b) the media and marketing rights to Matches held in a Final Competition and/or a Preliminary Competition are protected for the benefit of FIFA and the Member Associations.

Member Association: an Association that has been admitted into membership of FIFA by the Congress.

National Flag: the officially recognised national flag of the country of the Member Association, or parts thereof, in its exact geometric form or a proportional representation thereof.

National Team Nickname: a descriptive name or designation given to the representative team of a Member Association which is commonly and publicly used in the country of the Member Association and abroad. A slogan, campaign or similar message associated with a representative team or Member Association shall not be considered a National Team Nickname.

Number Zone: the zone that must be created on the back and/or on the front of the shirt pursuant to art. 6 par. 4 to ensure the legibility of the numbering.

Official Equipment: the Playing Equipment that a Member Association's representative team normally wears as its first choice.

Official Member Association Emblem: the official emblem or logo (whether registered or unregistered) selected by a Member Association to commonly and publicly represent the Member Association.

Official Member Association Mascot: the official mascot (whether registered or unregistered) selected by a Member Association to be commonly and publicly identified with, or to represent, the representative team of a Member Association or the Member Association itself.

Official Member Association Name: the official name and designation of a Member Association as notified to the FIFA general secretariat, in the national language(s) of the relevant country or the Member Association or in any other official FIFA language, as well as commonly and publicly used abbreviations thereof.

Official Member Association Symbol: any commonly and publicly used symbol or graphic element (whether registered or unregistered), other than the Official Member Association Emblem, as selected by the Member Association to officially represent the representative team of a Member Association or the Member Association itself, including any official national symbol of the country of the Member Association.

Pitch Area: the field of play and its immediate surroundings inside a stadium, including tunnels, technical areas and warm-up areas, but not including the stands of the stadium.

Player: any football player, including outfield players, goalkeepers and substitutes, called up by a Member Association to play for the representative team of the Member Association who, pursuant to the relevant Competition Regulations, may be required to be notified to FIFA on the List of Players.

Playing Equipment: comprises collectively the components/items of shirt, shorts and socks.

Preliminary Competition: the continental and intercontinental qualification phase for a Final Competition, featuring the representative teams of all Member Associations that have applied to enter the respective FIFA Event. As a result of the Preliminary Competition, representative teams are either eliminated from the FIFA Event or qualified for the Final Competition.

Preliminary Olympic Match: any football match organised by, or under the auspices of, FIFA which is held in the preliminary competitions of the football tournaments held on the occasion of the Olympic Games or the Youth Olympic Games (if applicable).

Quality Seal: a tag, label or comparable element of the Manufacturer, designed to officialise an Equipment item and to protect the Equipment item against counterfeiting.

Religious Symbol: any symbol, including archetypes or artwork, used by a religion or used to represent a religion or religious disposition, not including symbols forming part of a National Flag or the Official Member Association Emblem of the respective country of a Member Association.

Reserve Equipment: any Playing Equipment of a Member Association's representative team consisting of a different Colour to the Official Equipment.

Shoulder Point: the position where the shoulder ends and the upper arm starts.

Sleeve Free Zone: the free surface of at least 12cm in length and 8cm in width, centred along the outer seam of each sleeve which is centred between the Shoulder Point and the Elbow Point, as set out in art. 9. The Sleeve Free Zone is exclusively reserved for specified badges that may be provided by FIFA.

Special Equipment: any Equipment item other than Playing Equipment.

Supplier: any company or further entity, other than a Manufacturer, that provides, distributes or in any form supplies Equipment to a Member Association or any Team Delegation Member.

Team Delegation: collectively all Team Delegation Members.

Team Delegation Member: any of the Players and Team Officials of a Member Association.

Team Officials: all coaches, assistant coaches, managers, media officers, medical staff (doctors, physiotherapists, etc.), representatives and other individuals appointed by a Member Association to be present in the Controlled Stadium Area forming part of a Team Delegation.

Technology Label: an identification label used by a Manufacturer to communicate a material used in the manufacturing of an Equipment item or a term identifying the manufacturing method.

Interpretation

Words importing the singular include the plural and vice versa.

References to "include" or "in particular", "e.g." or similar are to be construed as being inclusive and without limitation to the listed examples.

References to "days" mean actual days, not business days.

References to "chapters", "sections", "subsections", "articles", "paragraphs" and/or "annexes" are, unless expressly stated otherwise, references to chapters, sections, subsections, articles or paragraphs of these Regulations.

References to the male gender in these Regulations are for simplification and apply to both men and women unless specified specifically.

All annexes and illustrations attached to these Regulations form an integral part of these Regulations.

All capitalised terms shall have the meanings as defined in this Chapter I.

1 Scope of application

1.1
These Regulations govern the authorisation of all Equipment used in connection with Matches inside the Pitch Area by all:
a) Team Delegation Members;
b) Match Officials; and
c) Ball boys and girls, player escorts and flag bearers.

1.2
These Regulations shall not govern any football match held in the final competition of the football tournaments held on the occasion of the Olympic Games and the Youth Olympic Games (if applicable).

1.3
Save as explicitly otherwise regulated in the relevant Competition Regulations, the relevant Media and Marketing Regulations or these Regulations, for the purpose of the final competition of the FIFA Club World Cup, any reference under these Regulations to a Member Association shall apply analogously to the Clubs participating in the FIFA Club World Cup. These Regulations shall not govern any football match held in the continental competitions based on which the Clubs participating in the FIFA Club World Cup are determined.

2 Principles

2.1
All Member Associations must fully comply with these Regulations, further guidelines, directives and decisions issued by FIFA at any time and must ensure that all of their Team Delegation Members fully comply with these Regulations, and any further guidelines, directives and decisions issued by FIFA.

2.2
All Member Associations shall be responsible for the correct implementation of these Regulations, further guidelines, directives and decisions issued by FIFA, and must ensure that the Manufacturer supplying Equipment to their Team Delegations correctly implements these Regulations, and any further guidelines, directives and decisions issued by FIFA.

2.3
All Member Associations shall also be responsible for ensuring that all of their Team Delegation Members comply with these Regulations, and any further guidelines, directives and decisions issued by FIFA.

2.4
All Team Delegation Members shall comply with these Regulations, and any further guidelines, directives and decisions issued by FIFA.

2.5
The basic compulsory Equipment of a Player is defined in Law 4 of the Laws of the Game. The use of any Equipment item on the field of play in connection with any Match is subject foremost to the referee's authority as defined in the Laws of the Game. The use of any Equipment item on the field of play in connection with any Match of a Final Competition remains subject to the approval procedure set out in Chapter VIII below.

2.6
Except as explicitly authorised to the Member Associations under these Regulations, no additional elements such as marks, insignia of the Member Association, a Manufacturer, a Supplier or any third party, further Colours, numbers, names, recognitions or Decorative Elements are permitted on Equipment items without the prior written consent of the FIFA general secretariat.

3 Components of basic compulsory Equipment

3.1
Except for the Playing Equipment used for beach soccer, in accordance with Law 4 of the Laws of the Game, the basic compulsory Equipment of a Player comprises the following separate Equipment items:
a) a jersey or shirt with sleeves;
b) shorts;
c) socks (stockings);
d) shinguards; and
e) footwear.

3.2
The basic compulsory Equipment of a beach soccer Player comprises the following separate Equipment items:
a) a jersey or shirt with sleeves; and
b) shorts.

Section 1: General terms

4 Playing Equipment

4.1
Each individual component of Playing Equipment must be worn consistently by all Players of the same representative team and must be produced consistently by the same Manufacturer. Different components of Playing Equipment may be produced by different Manufacturers.

4.2
In accordance with Law 4 of the Laws of the Game, the inside of all Playing Equipment items is required to comply with the Laws of the Game and may be freely used by the Member Association provided that:

(a) under any prevailing conditions, such as weather and light, no detrimental effect is caused to the identical visible appearance and clear distinction of the Players; and
(b) the inside of any such Playing Equipment item is not applied or used in a manner so that it is visible from the outside.

4.3
Subject to FIFA's approval pursuant to Chapter VIII, Playing Equipment items may contain special performance or comparable tools to support the performance and/or to protect the health of Players. Any such tool integrated into a Playing Equipment item must not affect the identical visible appearance of the respective Playing Equipment item of all Players of the same representative team, including:

a) being transparent or of the identical Colour as the respective part of the Playing Equipment item associated with the performance tool or tool to protect health;
b) not being designed or used in a manner limiting the ability of all Players, Match Officials, spectators and media to clearly distinguish the opposing teams irrespective of the prevailing conditions, such as weather and light;
c) not bearing any identifications associated with the Member Association or Manufacturer's Identifications; and
d) not being used as a Decorative Element of the respective Playing Equipment item.

4.4

Each Playing Equipment item shall be composed of structural sections which are combined in order to make up a full shirt (including sleeves, Collar Zone, chest area), a pair of shorts (including waistband and legs) or socks (including the top edges of a sock). Any such structural section may be determined by a change of fabric (e.g. cotton or polyester) and/or technique (e.g. woven).

4.5

No structural section of a Playing Equipment item or material used for numbers, Player names, or badges, or to identify the Member Association, the Manufacturer or any third party, may be made of reflective material or change Colour or appearance due to any external influence, including pressure, light, temperature, water or other liquid.

5 Colours

5.1
Playing Equipment items worn by outfield players, goalkeepers and Match Officials shall enable all Players, Match Officials, spectators and media to clearly distinguish the opposing teams and outfield players and goalkeepers irrespective of the prevailing conditions, such as weather and light.

5.2
Save as explicitly stated otherwise under these Regulations, no Playing Equipment item worn by an outfield player or goalkeeper may consist of more than four Colours. Colours used in identifications of Member Associations, Manufacturer's Identifications and/or other marks or insignia shall not be deemed a Colour of the Playing Equipment.

5.3
With the sole exception of vertically, horizontally or similarly striped and chequered shirts using two Colours equally in a non-predominant manner, in the event that three or four Colours are used on the surface of a Playing Equipment item, based on the visual impression created by such Playing Equipment item when used by the Players, one of the Colours used must be clearly predominant and the remaining Colours on the same Playing Equipment item must be clearly minor. The predominant Colour must be visible to the same extent on the back and front of the Playing Equipment item.
In the event of vertically, horizontally or similarly striped or chequered shirts using two Colours equally in a non-predominant manner, the third or fourth Colour on the surface of the shirt shall be used in a manner not affecting the predominant visual impression of the two Colours used as stripes and chequers and one of these two Colours must be predominant on shorts or socks.
Vertically, horizontally or similarly striped or chequered shirts must not use more than two Colours equally in a non-predominant manner.

5.4
Notwithstanding art. 5 par. 2 above, a fifth Colour may be used for numbering and naming purposes (e.g. Player's name, numbers). The Colours used for numbering and naming purposes shall be the same for all outfield players of the same team. Based on the principle of light and dark contrast of Colours used for numbering and naming purposes and irrespective of the prevailing conditions, such as weather and light, the Colour used for numbering and naming purposes must be clearly legible and distinguishable from a distance for all Players, Match Officials, spectators and media from the Colours used for the respective Playing Equipment item.

Playing Equipment	Reserve Equipment	
		**5.3** • Striped shirt using two Colours equally in a non-predominant manner **5.1 and 5.6** • Principle of light and dark shirts
		**5.3** • Chequered shirt using two Colours equally in a non-predominant manner **5.1 and 5.6** • Principle of light and dark shirts
		**5.1 and 5.6** • Principle of light and dark shirts
		**5.1 and 5.6** • Principle of light and dark shirts

5.5
The Colours of the Playing Equipment worn by a goalkeeper must be clearly distinguishable from the Colours of the Playing Equipment worn by the outfield players of his own team, the outfield players of the opposing team, the goalkeeper of the opposing team and the Match Officials. The Playing Equipment of all goalkeepers of the same team must be identical. To ensure that the Playing Equipment worn by a goalkeeper is clearly distinguishable in any case, the Member Associations may provide additional Reserve Equipment for the goalkeepers in varying Colours or Colour combinations.

5.6
The Colours or Colour combinations of Official Equipment and Reserve Equipment used by a Member Association must be clearly distinguishable based on the principle of light and dark contrast of used Colours irrespective of the prevailing conditions, such as weather and light. Member Associations may provide additional Reserve Equipment to offer an additional Colour or Colour combination in order to improve a clear distinction and differing visibility from the Official Equipment. In the event that, in FIFA's, the Match Officials' or the Match Commissioner's reasonable discretion, no clear distinction and differing visibility can be achieved between the Official Equipment, the Reserve Equipment or any additional Reserve Equipment of one Member Association and the opposing team, in exceptional cases FIFA, the Match Officials or the Match Commissioner are entitled to request on a Match-by-Match basis one Member Association to combine Playing Equipment items of the Official Equipment with Playing Equipment items of the Reserve Equipment or additional Reserve Equipment.

5.7
The Colour of any tape or similar material temporarily applied to a Playing Equipment item must be of the same group of a basic Colour as the predominant Colour of the same Playing Equipment item.

5.8
Except as otherwise provided for pursuant to art. 36 par. 2 below in relation to football boots, the Colour of any Equipment item covering the ankle of a Player, such as a support bandage, additional sock or similar item, shall be of the same group of a basic Colour as the predominant Colour of the socks.

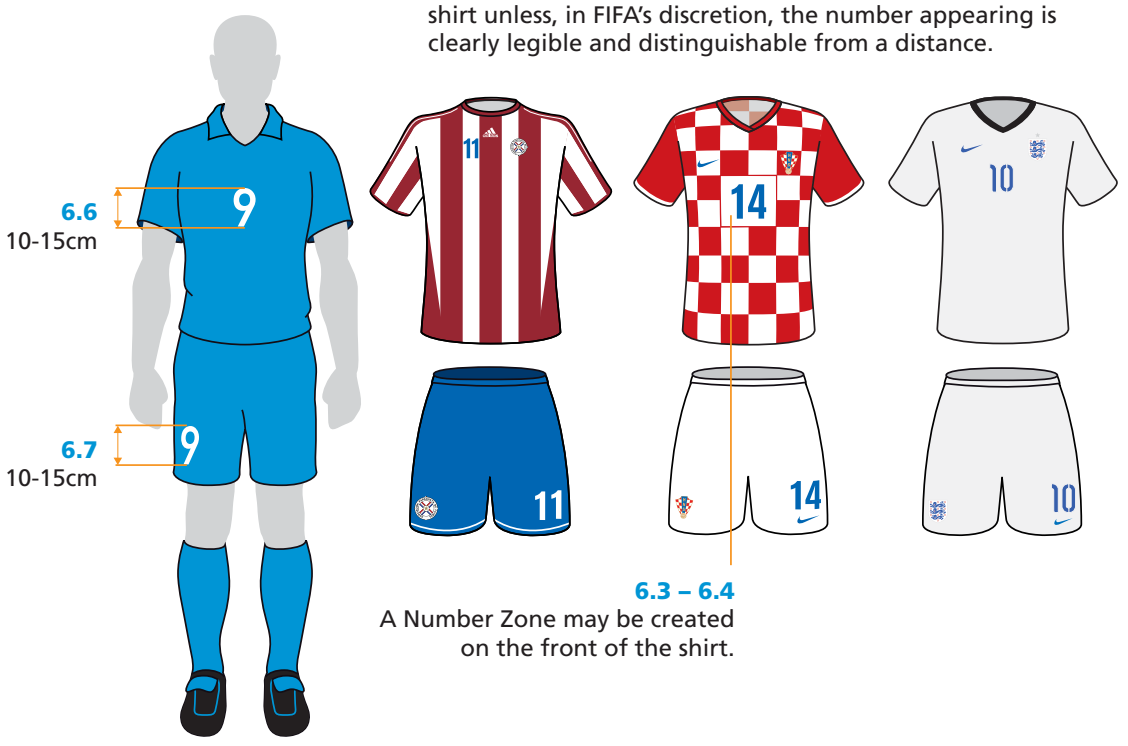
6 Numbers

6.3
A number must be of one Colour and must create a contrast with the Colour of the shirt.



6.5
Men's shirts: 25-35cm
Women's shirts: 20-35cm

6.3 – 6.4
A Number Zone must be created on the back of the shirt unless, in FIFA's discretion, the number appearing is clearly legible and distinguishable from a distance.



6.6
10-15cm

6.7
10-15cm

6.3 – 6.4
A Number Zone may be created on the front of the shirt.



6.6
Stroke width 3-5cm

6.1
The numbering of the Players shall be regulated by the relevant Competition Regulations to be issued by FIFA.

6.2
A number must appear on the back (centred) and the front (not necessarily centred) of any shirt and on the front of any shorts used as Playing Equipment. This art. 6 par. 2 shall not apply to the numbering on the front of any shirt used as Playing Equipment during Matches of the FIFA Club World Cup.

6.3
A number (i.e. one or more digits) must consist of one single Colour only or the same group of a basic Colour provided that, in FIFA's reasonable discretion, in such case the visual impression of one single Colour is created and a light and dark contrast of Colours between the stroke of the number and the specific Playing Equipment items is equally achieved. Based on the principle of light and dark contrast of Colours used for the respective Playing Equipment item and irrespective of the prevailing conditions, such as weather and light, the Colour used for the stroke of any number appearing on Playing Equipment must be clearly legible and distinguishable from a distance for all Players, Match Officials, spectators and media from the Colours used for the respective Playing Equipment item. This distinction may be achieved by displaying the numbers on a single-coloured patch. The number may be surrounded by a border or shadow outline to improve the clear legibility and distinction of the number. The Colour of the numbers appearing on the shirt may be different from the Colour of the number appearing on the shorts.

6.4
A Number Zone must be created on the back of the shirt unless, in FIFA's discretion, the number appearing is clearly legible and distinguishable from a distance for all Players, Match Officials, spectators and media, from the Colours used for the respective Playing Equipment item and irrespective of the prevailing conditions, such as weather and light. A Number Zone may be created on the front of the shirt and the shorts.

Any Number Zone must contain one single Colour to ensure the legibility of the number and must be kept free of any Decorative Elements. Pinstripes of a maximum width of 2mm in a different Colour shall not constitute an interruption of the Number Zone.

On the back of the shirt, the minimum surface of the Number Zone is defined by the height and width of a two-digit number. Its minimum vertical boundaries are 2cm above the highest point and 3cm below the lowest point of the two digits. Its minimum horizontal boundaries are 3cm from the left edge of the left-hand digit and 3cm from the right edge of the right-hand digit. If created on the front of the shirt or the shorts, the surface of a Number Zone shall be in proportion to the size of the number, providing sufficient space to ensure the visibility of the number irrespective of the prevailing conditions, such as weather and light.

6.5
The size of the number applied on the back of each shirt used by Players in any men's Match must be between 25cm and 35cm in height and positioned in the centre of the back of the shirt.

The size of the number applied on the back of each shirt used by Players in any women's Match must be between 20cm and 35cm in height and positioned in the centre of the back of the shirt.

The number must be entirely visible when the Player's shirt is tucked into the shorts and irrespective of a specific cut of the Player's shirt.

6.6
The stroke width of the figure of the numbers on the back of the shirts used by Players must be between 3cm and 5cm. The number on the front of the shirt must be positioned at chest level irrespective of a specific cut or size of the Player's shirt. The size of the number applied on the front of the shirt must be between 10cm and 15cm in height.

6.7
The number on the front of the shorts may be positioned on either leg. The size of the number applied on the front of the shorts must be between 10cm and 15cm in height.

6.8
The sizes of the numbers applied to the shirts or shorts of the Players of the same representative team must be consistent.

6.9
Numbers appearing on Playing Equipment shall be sewn on or affixed by heat transfer or similar technique. The number shall be attached permanently to the Playing Equipment. No number shall be attached with Velcro or other temporary means.

6.10
The Official Member Association Emblem may only appear in its entirety once on the bottom of each figure of the number on the back of the shirt. The size of the Official Member Association Emblem shall not exceed 5cm² and shall not affect the legibility of the number.

Except for the Official Member Association Emblem, a number shall not contain, or give the visual impression of, any identification of the Member Association, a Manufacturer's Identification, identification of a Supplier or elements which in FIFA's reasonable discretion create an association with the Member Association, Manufacturer, Supplier, a sponsor or any third party.

6.11
Numbers applied on the shirt or shorts may contain breathing holes not exceeding 2mm in width. Each figure may further be divided into no more than four parts by lines which must not be more than 2mm wide. No such breathing holes or division into lines shall contain any Manufacturer's Identification, identification of a Supplier, sponsor/product advertising, commercial or further message of any kind, Decorative Elements, design features or other elements.



6.10
The Emblem of the Member Association may appear once at the bottom of each figure of the number on the back of the shirt.

max. 5cm²

7 Players' names

7.1
Players' names must appear on the back of the shirt used as Playing Equipment for all Matches played in Final Competitions. Players' names may appear on the back of the shirt used as Playing Equipment for all Matches played in Preliminary Competitions and all Preliminary Olympic Matches.
In the event that a Player's name appears on the back of the shirt pursuant to this art. 7 par. 1, the terms and conditions of art. 7 pars 2-7 below shall apply.

7.2
The Player's name must correspond to the name indicated on the List of Players pursuant to the relevant Competition Regulations.

7.3
Based on the principle of light and dark contrast of used Colours and irrespective of the prevailing conditions, such as weather and light, the Colour used for the stroke of each character of the Player's name appearing on a shirt must be clearly legible and distinguishable by all Players, Match Officials, spectators and media from the Colours used for the shirts. This distinction may be achieved by displaying the Player's name on a single-coloured patch. The Player's name may be surrounded by a border or shadow outline to improve the clear legibility and distinction of the Player's name.

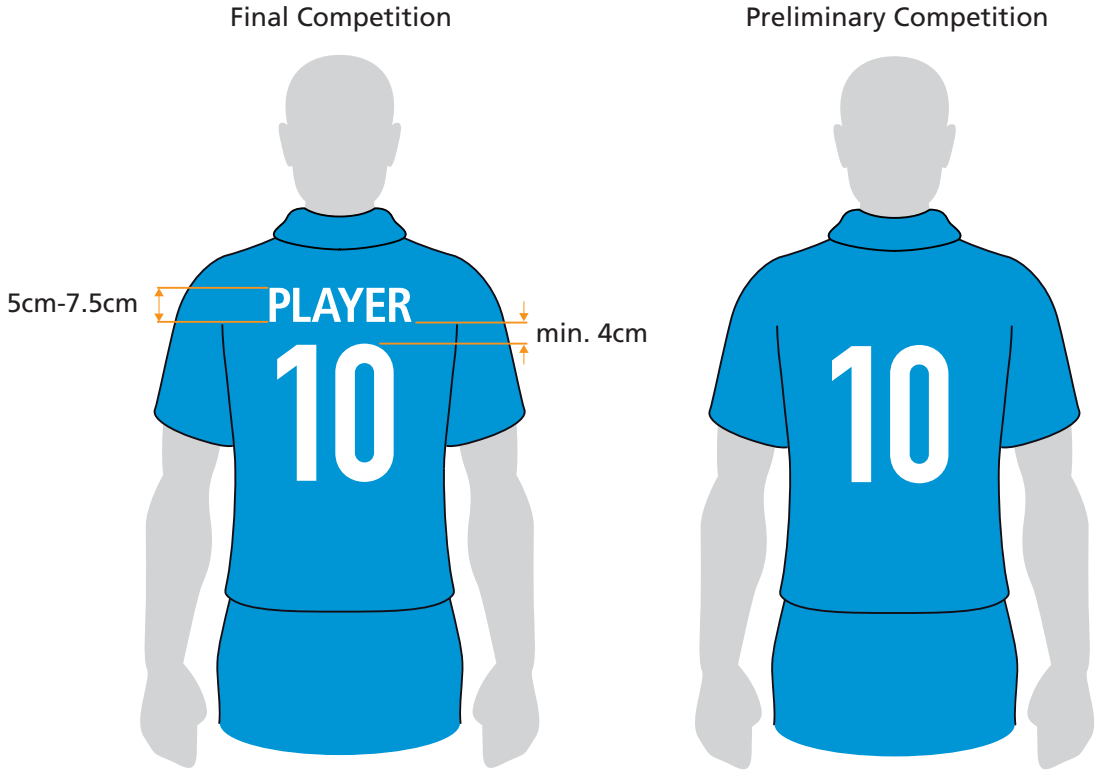
7.4
The letters used for the Player's name shall not contain any identification of the Member Association, Manufacturer's Identification, identification of a Supplier, sponsor/product advertising, commercial or further message of any kind, Decorative Elements, design features or other elements. In the event that the Colour of the letters used for the Player's name is different from the Colour used for the number displayed on the back of the shirt, the Colour of the letters used for the Player's name shall be considered one of the four colours used on the surface of the shirt pursuant to art. 5 par. 2 above, and in such case a fifth Colour pursuant to art. 5 par. 4 above may only be used for numbering purposes.

7.5
The Player's name must be positioned above the number on the back of the shirt. The letters used for the Player's name applied on the back of the shirt shall be between 5cm and 7.5cm in height and must be separated from the number by at least 4cm.

7.6
The letters used for the Player's name must be Latin characters. Phonological diaeresis, such as accents or umlauts, are permitted.

7.7
Players' names appearing on shirts shall be sewn on or affixed by heat transfer or similar technique. The Player's name shall be attached permanently to the Playing Equipment. No Player's name shall be attached with Velcro or other temporary means.

7.1 – 7.7
Players' names



- Players' names may appear on the back of the shirt for matches in Preliminary Competitions but are not required.

Section 2: Special terms

Subsection 1: Decorative Elements and Sleeve Free Zone

8 Decorative Elements

8.1

Playing Equipment items may contain Decorative Elements which shall, irrespective of the prevailing conditions, such as weather and light, not be designed or used in a manner:

a) limiting the ability of all Players, Match Officials, spectators and media to clearly distinguish the opposing teams; or
b) adversely affecting the legibility of the numbering and Players' names on the shirt or the legibility of the numbering on the shorts.

Decorative Elements may not, by any means, dominate a Playing Equipment item, such as by means of Colour, size and/or position. Any Decorative Element must be permanently incorporated in a Playing Equipment.

8.2

Decorative Elements contained in the Official Equipment and the Reserve Equipment may be identical, provided that no Decorative Elements are designed or used in a manner limiting the distinction between the Official Equipment and Reserve Equipment.

8.3

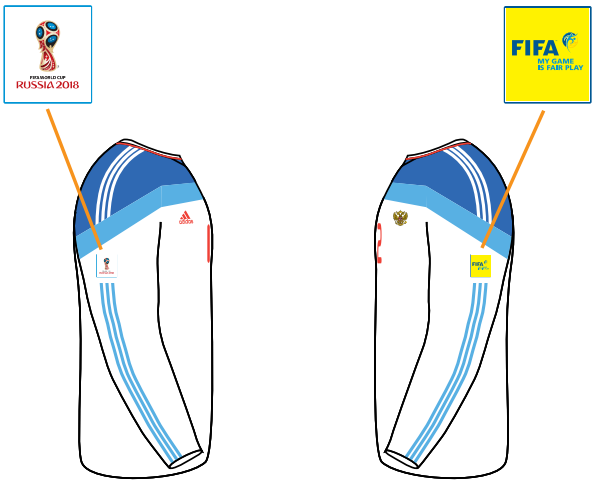
Decorative Elements may form part of a Manufacturer's generic product line, provided these Decorative Elements do not produce, or by any other means give, the (visual) impression of a Manufacturer's Identification, identification of a Supplier, sponsor/product advertising, a commercial or further message of any kind, or any other elements which, in FIFA's reasonable discretion, create an association with a sponsor, Manufacturer or Supplier (e.g. slogans), the shape of a country, a Religious Symbol, a political or comparable symbol by displaying or stylising or by any other means giving the impression of registered trademarks or recognisable, but unregistered, designs.

9 Sleeve Free Zone

9.1

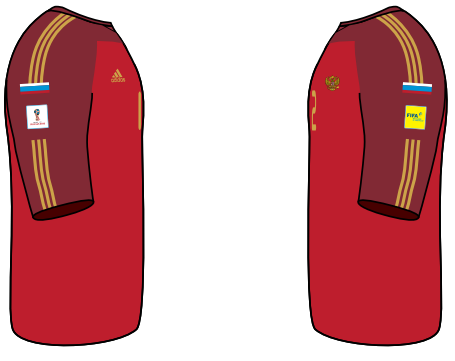
A space needs to be kept free on each sleeve of the shirt, where no Manufacturer's Identification or any type of identification of the Member Association, or parts thereof, or similar elements of the shirt such as marks may be displayed. This Sleeve Free Zone is exclusively reserved for specified badges for FIFA identification purposes. No other elements shall be positioned immediately adjacent to the badges exclusively provided by the FIFA general secretariat.

The Sleeve Free Zone on each sleeve must be at least 12cm high, 8cm wide and be centred between the Shoulder Point and the Elbow Point. The Sleeve Free Zone must be of the same fabric (e.g. cotton or polyester) and/or technique (e.g. woven) of the sleeve of the shirt.

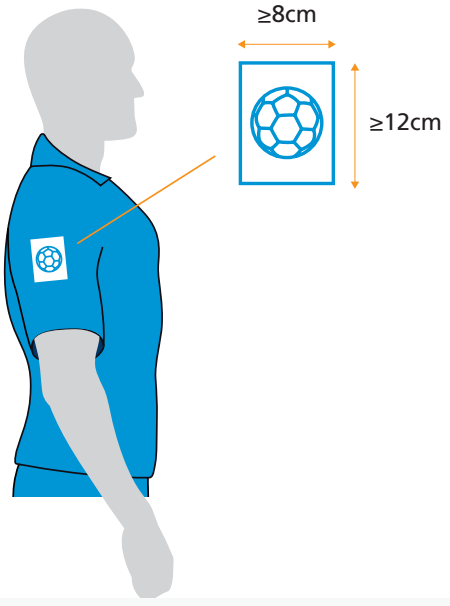


• long-sleeve shirts

9.1
Sleeve Free Zone
A zone must be kept free on the sleeves for badges supplied by FIFA.



• short-sleeve shirts



Subsection 2: Identifications of Member Associations on Playing Equipment

10 Identifications of Member Associations

10.1
Subject to the restrictions set out in arts 11-13 below in relation to the respective Playing Equipment item, Member Associations may display the following types of Member Association-related identification on their Playing Equipment:

a) Official Member Association Emblem;
b) Official Member Association Mascot;
c) Official Member Association Symbol;
d) Official Member Association Name;
e) National Team Nickname;
f) Foundation Year;
g) Country Name;
h) National Flag; and
i) other marks and insignia (as described in arts 14-18 below) as applicable to the Member Association.

10.2
Any type of identification of the Member Association listed in art. 10 par. 1 above must be registered with FIFA and may not contain or stylise, or by any other means give the impression of, any Manufacturer's Identification, identification of a Supplier, sponsor/product advertising, commercial or further message of any kind, Decorative Elements (i.e. save as otherwise permitted pursuant to art. 11 pars 8 and 9 below) or other elements which, in FIFA's reasonable discretion, create an association with a sponsor, Manufacturer or Supplier (e.g. slogans), design features or other elements.

10.3
Except for the National Flag, which in the event it is used as an identification of the Member Association, and unless otherwise explicitly permitted in these Regulations, must be used in its geometric form and according to its correct proportions, there are no restrictions on the shape of any type of identification of the Member Association listed in art. 10 par. 1 above.

10.4
Any type of identification of the Member Association listed in art. 10 par. 1 above may be printed, embroidered or sewn on as a badge. Any identification of the Member Association shall be attached permanently to the Playing Equipment. No such identification of the Member Association may be attached with Velcro or other temporary means.

10.5
Any type of identification of the Member Association listed in art. 10 par. 1 above must not interfere with other elements of the Playing Equipment identifying the Player (e.g. Player's number) and must not impede the clear distinction of the Players and the opposing team. In particular the Foundation Year must, by means of its Colour and/or position, not interfere with the numbering on the shirt.

10.6
The terms and conditions of arts 10-13 shall not apply to Manufacturer's Identifications, which are specifically governed by Chapter VI below.

11 Identifications on shirts

11.1
Subject to the restrictions set out in art. 11 pars 2-9 below, Member Associations may display the identifications of the Member Association listed in art. 10 par. 1 above on the front and the back of the shirt, in the Collar Zone and/or on the sleeves.

11.2
On the front of the shirt, Member Associations may display the following identifications of the Member Association no more than once per type of identification:
a) Official Member Association Emblem;
b) either Official Member Association Mascot or Official Member Association Symbol;
c) Official Member Association Name;
d) either Country Name or National Team Nickname;
e) National Flag; and/or
f) other marks and insignia as applicable to the Member Association.

These identifications of the Member Association may be positioned at chest level on the front of the shirt only and shall neither limit the legibility of the number positioned on the front of the shirt nor be tangent to any other element of the shirt, such as marks, any further identification of the Member Association, the FIFA World Champions Badge or any further recognition referred to in art. 16 below. The Member Association is entitled to determine the exact locations of these identifications at its sole discretion, whereas in the event that the Member Association has chosen to display the Official Member Association Emblem and the Country Name, those identifications are required to be adjacent to each other.

11.3
On the back of the shirt, the Official Member Association Emblem may appear once on the bottom of each figure of the number as set out in art. 6 par. 10 above.

11.4
In the Collar Zone (whether inside or outside of the collar) on the back of the shirt only, in a centred position, Member Associations may display one single identification of the Member Association to be chosen from among:
a) Official Member Association Name;
b) Official Member Association Symbol;
c) Foundation Year;
d) Country Name;
e) National Flag; or
f) National Team Nickname.

Such identification of the Member Association may be integrated in a Decorative Element displaying a representation of the National Flag, or parts thereof or Colours contained therein, and may not be used in its exact geometric form.
No identification of the Member Association may be displayed in that part of the Collar Zone (whether inside or outside) located on the front or side of the shirt.

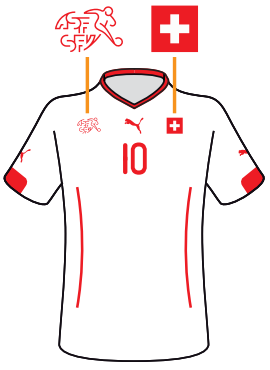
11.2 and 11.6 – 11.7

The following Member Association identifications may be displayed on the shirt according to the following maximum measurements (not including identifications in the Collar Zone):

- Official Member Association Emblem: 100cm²
- Official Member Association Mascot: 100cm²
- Official Member Association Symbol: 100cm²
- Official Member Association Name: 12cm² (lettering 2cm maximum in height)
- National Team Nickname: 12cm² (lettering 2cm maximum in height)
- Country Name: 12cm² (lettering 2cm maximum in height)
- National Flag: 25cm²













11.5

On each sleeve of the shirt, between the Shoulder Point and the Elbow Point, Member Associations may display only the National Flag once, whereas the Sleeve Free Zone must be respected on the left and right sleeves, irrespective of whether the shirt has long or short sleeves.

11.4, 11.6 and 11.7
In the Collar Zone of the shirt, the Member Association Name, Symbol, Country Name, National Flag, Foundation Year or National Team Nickname may appear in a maximum size of 20cm². Height of lettering of the Member Association Name, Country Name, Foundation Year or National Team Nickname maximum 2cm in height.



11.6
In relation to identifications of the Member Association located on the shirt, the following measurements must be observed:

a)	Official Member Association Emblem: prevailing	max. of 100cm², subject to the terms and conditions of art. 6 par. 10 above with respect to the numbering;
b)	Official Member Association Mascot:	max. of 100cm²;
c)	Official Member Association Symbol:	max. of 100cm²;
d)	Official Member Association Name:	max. of 12cm²;
e)	National Team Nickname:	max. of 12cm²;
f)	Country Name:	max. of 12cm²;
g)	National Flag:	max. of 25cm²; and
h)	Official Member Association Name, Official Member Association Symbol, Foundation Year, Country Name, National Flag and the National Team Nickname used in the Collar Zone:	max. of 20cm².

The measurements for any other marks and insignia as applicable to the Member Association are described in arts 14-18 below.

11.7
Any letters used for the Official Member Association Name, the National Team Nickname, the Foundation Year (i.e. if used as a script) and/or the Country Name must not exceed 2cm in height. Any numbers used for the Foundation Year must not exceed 2cm in height.

11.8
Subject to the restrictions set out in art. 8 above, Member Associations may use or stylise one of the following types of Member Association-related identification completely or in part on the shirt in the form of a Decorative Element:
a) Official Member Association Emblem;
b) Official Member Association Mascot;
c) Official Member Association Symbol; or
d) National Flag.

Unless a dominating visual impression of the Decorative Elements is created pursuant to art. 8 par. 1 above, the Member Association is entitled to determine the exact location of such Decorative Element at its sole discretion.

11.9
Unless used or stylised on the shirt in the form of a Decorative Element pursuant to art. 11 par. 8 above, one single identification of the Member Association may be chosen from among the Official Member Association Emblem, the Official Member Association Mascot, the Official Member Association Symbol, the Official Member Association Name and the National Team Nickname to be displayed on the shirt in the form of jacquard weave, embossing, laser etching or print as a special manufacturing technique. There is no limitation as to the number, size and positioning of the type of identification of the Member Association chosen. The Colour of the special manufacturing technique pattern must be tonal with the Colour of the surface of the Playing Equipment item on which the special manufacturing technique pattern is displayed. The special manufacturing technique pattern must not dominate, contain a contrasting Colour or affect the distinctiveness of the Playing Equipment items.

12 Identifications on shorts

12.1
Member Associations may display the following identifications no more than once per identification:
a) either Official Member Association Emblem or Official Member Association Symbol;
b) Official Member Association Name; and/or
c) either National Flag or Country Name.

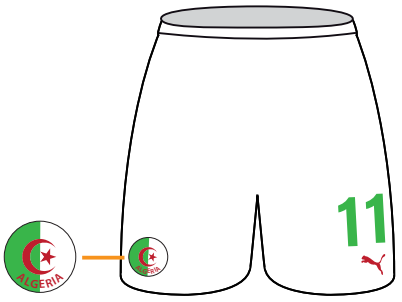
12.2
Any identification of a Member Association may only be displayed on the front of the shorts, and no identification of a Member Association may appear on the back, whereas the following identifications of the Member Association (if chosen) must be located adjacent to each other at the bottom of the same leg of the shorts:
(a) either Official Member Association Emblem or Official Member Association Symbol; and/or
(b) Official Member Association Name.

The National Flag, Country Name, Official Member Association Emblem, Official Member Association Symbol or Official Member Association Name may either be displayed at the bottom of either leg or centred on the front waistband of the shorts.

12.3

In relation to identifications located on the shorts, the following measurements must be observed:

a) Official Member Association Emblem: max. of 50cm²;
b) Official Member Association Symbol: max. of 50cm²;
c) Official Member Association Name: max. of 12cm²;
d) National Flag: max. of 25cm²; and
e) Country Name: max. of 12cm².



12.3 Symbol
max. 50cm²



12.3 Emblem
max. 50cm²



12.3 National Flag
max. 25cm²

12.3 Emblem
max. 50cm²



12.3 Emblem
max. 50cm²

12.3/12.4 Country Name
max. 12cm² and lettering max. 2cm in height

12.1 – 12.4
On the front of the shorts, on either leg, the following Member Association identifications may be displayed according to the following maximum measurements:
- Official Member Association Emblem: 50cm²
- Official Member Association Symbol: 50cm²
- Official Member Association Name: 12cm² (lettering 2cm maximum in height)
- Country Name: 12cm² (lettering 2cm maximum in height)
- National Flag: 25cm²

12.4
Any letters used for the Official Member Association Name or Country Name must not exceed 2cm in height.

12.5
One single identification of the Member Association may be chosen from among the Official Member Association Emblem, the Official Member Association Mascot, the Official Member Association Symbol, the Official Member Association Name and the National Team Nickname to be displayed on the shorts in the form of jacquard weave, embossing, laser etching or print as a special manufacturing technique. There is no limitation as to the number, size and positioning of the type of identification of the Member Association chosen. The Colour of the special manufacturing technique pattern must be tonal with the Colour of the surface of the Playing Equipment item on which the special manufacturing technique pattern is displayed. The special manufacturing technique pattern must not dominate, contain a contrasting Colour or affect the distinctiveness of the Playing Equipment items.

13 Identifications on socks

13.1
Member Associations may display the same two identifications of the Member Association on both socks, to be chosen from among:
(a) either Official Member Association Emblem or Official Member Association Symbol;
(b) Official Member Association Name; and/or
(c) either National Flag or Country Name.

This type of identification of the Member Association may be freely positioned on the socks, whereas each such identification shall be displayed no more than once on each sock.

13.2

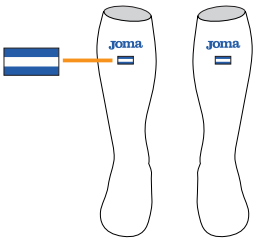
In relation to identifications of the Member Association located on the socks, the following measurements must be observed:

a) Official Member Association Emblem: max. of 50cm²;
b) Official Member Association Symbol: max. of 50cm²;
c) Official Member Association Name: max. of 12cm²;
d) National Flag: max. of 25cm²; and
e) Country Name: max. of 12cm².

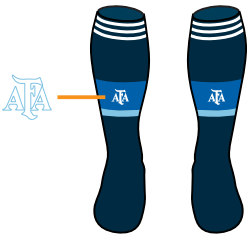
13.3

Any letters used for the Official Member Association Name or Country Name must not exceed 2cm in height.

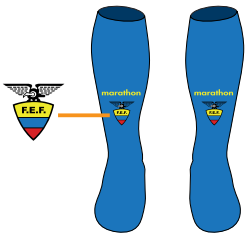
13.2
National Flag
max. 25cm²



13.2
Member Association
Symbol max. 50cm²



13.2
Member Association
Emblem max. 50cm²



13.2 – 13.3
Country Name
max. 12cm² and lettering
max. 2cm in height



13.1 – 13.3
Up to two Member Association identifications may be displayed on each sock (both socks must display the same identifications) according to the following maximum measurements:

- Official Member Association Emblem: 50cm²
- Official Member Association Symbol: 50cm²
- Official Member Association Name: 12cm² (lettering 2cm maximum in height)
- Country Name: 12cm² (lettering 2cm maximum in height)
- National Flag: 25cm²

Subsection 3: Other marks and insignia

14 FIFA World Champions Badge

14.1
The Member Association being the reigning champion of the latest edition of the FIFA World Cup™, the FIFA Women's World Cup™, the FIFA Futsal World Cup or the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup may display during all Matches of its respective representative team the FIFA World Champions Badge in the form designed and exclusively provided by FIFA on the front of its shirt at chest level. The FIFA World Champions Badge measures 80mm x 55mm, remaining subject to changes at FIFA's discretion.



14.1
FIFA World Champions Badge

14.2
The display and use of the FIFA World Champions Badge remains subject to prior written approval by FIFA and the detailed instructions on its applicable form as issued and updated by FIFA.

14.3
This art. 14 shall apply analogously to the Club being the reigning champion of the latest edition of the FIFA Club World Cup, providing that the reigning Club champion may display the FIFA World Champions Badge on the front of its shirt during all matches.

15 Winners' stars

15.1

Member Associations whose first men's or women's representative teams have won one or more of the previous editions of the FIFA World Cup™, the FIFA Women's World Cup™, the FIFA Futsal World Cup or the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup may display on the Playing Equipment items used by such first men's or women's representative teams a five-pointed star, or other symbol as instructed by FIFA, per each edition of the FIFA World Cup™, the FIFA Women's World Cup™, the FIFA Futsal World Cup or the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup won by such first men's or women's representative teams of the Member Association. Within the borders of such five-pointed star or other symbol as instructed by FIFA, the Member Association may make reference to the year of the edition of the respective FIFA Event won by the Member Association (e.g. "1994" or "94").

The number and configuration of the five-pointed stars, or other symbols as instructed by FIFA, on the Playing Equipment items shall be specific to each relevant first representative team that has won one or more of the previous editions of the FIFA World Cup™, the FIFA Women's World Cup™, the FIFA Futsal World Cup or the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup (e.g. the shirt of the first men's representative team may not display any five-pointed star concerning any championships won by the Member Association's first women's team, the futsal team or the beach soccer team and vice versa). Irrespective thereof, the number and configuration of the five-pointed stars, or other symbols as instructed by FIFA, corresponding to the respective first representative men's or women's team, may also be displayed on the Playing Equipment items of other representative teams within the same category, as applicable (e.g. the men's youth teams may display a five-pointed star per edition of the FIFA World Cup™ won by the first men's team; similarly, the women's youth teams may display a five-pointed star per edition of the FIFA Women's World Cup™ won by the first women's team).

15.2
The five-pointed star(s) shall be positioned as follows:
a) on the front of the shirt at chest level, immediately adjacent to the Official Member Association Emblem;
b) on the front of the shorts immediately adjacent to the Official Member Association Emblem; and/or
c) on the socks.

15.3
This art. 15 shall not apply to Clubs that have won one or more of the previous editions of the FIFA Club World Cup.



15.1 – 15.2
FIFA World Cup™ winners' star
FIFA Women's World Cup™ winners' star
FIFA Futsal World Cup winners' star
FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup winners' star



16 Recognition of continental championships

16.1
A Member Association being the reigning champions of a continental competition corresponding to the FIFA Events listed in art. 15 par. 1 above may display and use during all Matches of a Preliminary Competition an official badge or further recognition designed by the respective Confederation subject:
(a) to the full compliance with all relevant provisions of these Regulations; and
(b) to such official badge or further recognition not containing any form of commercial statements or advertising for sponsors, products, Manufacturers, Suppliers or any third parties.

Such official badge or further recognition shall be positioned on the front of the shirt at chest level or on a sleeve of the shirt, between the Shoulder Point and the Elbow Point, whereas the Sleeve Free Zone must be respected irrespective of whether the shirt has long or short sleeves. The size of such official badge or further recognition shall not exceed 80mm x 55mm.

The shirts of the Member Association used for all Matches of Final Competitions must not display any recognition, sign, badge or further insignia indicating the Member Association's reigning championship in any continental competition.

16.2
With the sole exception of the winners' stars referred to in art. 15 above in connection with the FIFA World Cup™, the FIFA Women's World Cup™, the FIFA Futsal World Cup or the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup, the Playing Equipment items used by the Member Associations must not display any form of recognition, sign, badge or further insignia indicating historical championships (i.e. other than the reigning championship) in any football competition.



17.1 – 17.2
A shirt may be customised for a particular matchday and display:

- Country Names or National Flags
- Match date
- Name of the city where the Match will take place

17 Matchday customisation of shirts

17.1
The shirt for any Match may be customised with the following Match-related information:
a) Country Names or the two National Flags of the opposing teams;
b) Match date; and/or
c) name of the host city and/or country of the Match.

The Member Association must not display on any Playing Equipment item the official name of the relevant FIFA Event or any alteration, abbreviation or translation thereof.

17.2
Any such Match-related information must be displayed on the front of the shirt at chest level only. The surface area for such Match-related information must not exceed 50cm² and the lettering must not exceed 2cm in height.

18 Official FIFA badges

18.1
All Member Associations must display in the right Sleeve Free Zone the official badges exclusively provided by the FIFA general secretariat for the relevant FIFA Event.

18.2
At its sole discretion, FIFA may require the display of a second official badge to be exclusively provided by the FIFA general secretariat (e.g. Fair Play badge; badge of an official campaign, etc.) in the left Sleeve Free Zone.

Section 1: Special Equipment for Players

19 General principle

19.1
Except for the specific Special Equipment items set out below, in accordance with Law 4 of the Laws of the Game, a Player may use Special Equipment only provided that its sole purpose is to protect him physically and it poses no danger to him or any other Player. Special Equipment items must be made of material that is not dangerous to the Player wearing the item or any other Player and the Match Officials. The use of any Special Equipment item remains subject to inspection and approval by FIFA and/or the Match Officials appointed to the respective Match.

19.2
Special Equipment items worn by outfield players and goalkeepers shall not affect the clear distinction for all Players, Match Officials, spectators and media of opposing teams irrespective of the prevailing conditions, such as weather and light.

19.3
No structural section of, or material used for, Special Equipment or any other Equipment item listed in arts 35-38 below may be made of reflective material or change Colour or appearance due to any external influence, including pressure, light, temperature, water or other liquid.

20 Captain's armband

20.1
A captain's armband exclusively provided by FIFA must be used for all Matches of Final Competitions. FIFA may provide two captain's armbands in contrasting Colours or two different types of captain's armbands.

20.2
For any Matches of a Preliminary Competition and any Preliminary Olympic Matches, the captain's armband shall be of one dominant Colour, or exceptionally composed of the Colours of the National Flag clearly distinguishable from the Colour used on the sleeves of the shirt of the Player. The captain's armband must be an Equipment item separate from the shirt.

20.3
Captain's armbands shall remain free of, and shall not produce, in FIFA's discretion, the visual effect of an identification of a Member Association other than a National Flag, a Manufacturer's Identification, identification of a Supplier, a sponsor, any Decorative Element or any further elements such as marks, statements or slogans, except for the word "captain" or an abbreviation or translation thereof.

21 Goalkeeper gloves

21.1
Goalkeepers may wear gloves of any Colour. The goalkeeper gloves shall be an Equipment item separate from the shirt. The goalkeepers of the same team may wear different goalkeeper gloves produced by the same or different Manufacturers.

21.2
The name, as defined in art. 7 par. 2 above, and/or the number of the goalkeeper may appear once on each goalkeeper glove.

21.3
Member Associations may display one single identification of the Member Association on each goalkeeper glove, to be chosen from among:
a) Official Member Association Emblem;
b) Official Member Association Symbol;
c) Official Member Association Name;
d) National Flag; or
e) Country Name.

This identification of the Member Association may be freely positioned on the goalkeeper gloves and shall be displayed no more than once.

21.4
In relation to identifications of the Member Association located on the goalkeeper gloves, the following measurements must be observed:
a) Official Member Association Emblem: max. of 50cm²;
b) Official Member Association Symbol: max. of 50cm²;
c) Official Member Association Name: max. of 12cm²;
d) National Flag: max. of 25cm²; and
e) Country Name: max. of 12cm².

21.5
Any letters used for the goalkeeper's name, the Official Member Association Name or the Country Name must not exceed 2cm in height.

21.6
The terms and conditions of this art. 21 shall not apply to all gloves worn by outfield players and Team Officials pursuant to art. 23 below.



21.3 – 21.4
National Flag max. 25cm²

21.2 Goalkeeper's name lettering max. 2cm in height

21.2 – 21.5
The goalkeeper's name and/or number may appear once on each glove. Lettering for name and number must not exceed 2cm in height.

One Member Association identification may be displayed on each glove (both gloves must display the same identifications) according to the following maximum measurements:

- Official Member Association Emblem: 50cm²
- Official Member Association Symbol: 50cm²
- Official Member Association Name: 12cm² (lettering 2cm maximum in height)
- Country Name: 12cm² (lettering 2cm maximum in height)
- National Flag: 25cm²



21.3 – 21.4 Emblem max. 50cm²

21.2 Goalkeeper's number lettering max. 2cm in height

22 Goalkeeper Caps

22.1
All goalkeepers may, irrespective of the prevailing conditions, wear a Cap of any Colour. The goalkeepers of the same team may wear different Caps.

22.2
Any Cap worn by a goalkeeper inside the Pitch Area must be produced by the Manufacturer of a Playing Equipment item.

22.3
The name, as defined in art. 7 par. 2 above, and/or the number of the goalkeeper may appear once on the Cap. The figures used for the goalkeeper's number shall not exceed 2cm in height.

22.4
Member Associations may display one single identification of the Member Association on each Cap, to be chosen from among:
a) Official Member Association Emblem;
b) Official Member Association Symbol;
c) Official Member Association Name;
d) National Flag; or
e) Country Name.

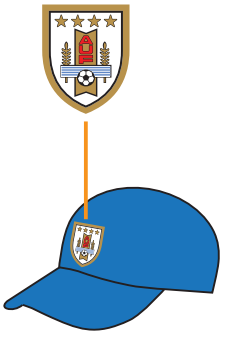
This identification of the Member Association may be freely positioned on the Cap and shall be displayed no more than once.

22.5
In relation to identifications of the Member Association located on the Cap, the following measurements must be observed:
a) Official Member Association Emblem: max. of 50cm²;
b) Official Member Association Symbol: max. of 50cm²;
c) Official Member Association Name: max. of 12cm²;
d) National Flag: max. of 25cm²; and
e) Country Name: max. of 12cm².

22.6
Any letters used for the goalkeeper's name, the Official Member Association Name or the Country Name must not exceed 2cm in height.

22.7
The terms and conditions of this art. 22 pars 1 to 6 shall apply analogously to all Caps worn by outfield players and Team Officials.

22.4 – 22.5 Emblem max. 50cm²



22.4 – 22.5 National Flag max. 25cm²

22.3 Goalkeeper's name max. 2cm in height



22.3
The goalkeeper's name and/or number may appear once on the goalkeeper Cap. Lettering for name and number must not exceed 2cm in height.

22.4 – 22.6
One Member Association identification may be displayed on a Cap according to the following maximum measurements:

- Official Member Association Emblem: 50cm²
- Official Member Association Symbol: 50cm²
- Official Member Association Name: 12cm² (lettering 2cm maximum in height)
- Country Name: 12cm² (lettering 2cm maximum in height)
- National Flag: 25cm²

23 Gloves worn by outfield players and Team Officials

23.1
The outfield players and Team Officials may wear gloves. The gloves shall be an Equipment item separate from the shirt. The Colour of any gloves worn by outfield players and Team Officials must be either black or of the same group of a basic Colour as the sleeve of the shirt. The gloves worn by outfield players and Team Officials must be produced by the Manufacturer of a Playing Equipment item.

23.2
Neither the name, nor any abbreviation thereof, nor the number of a Player may be displayed on the gloves of outfield players.

23.3
Member Associations may display one single identification of the Member Association on each glove of an outfield player or a Team Official. This identification of the Member Association may be freely positioned on the gloves and shall be displayed no more than once. The size of the identification of the Member Association shall not exceed 12cm².

24 Headband and wristbands

24.1
The Players may wear a headband or wristbands. Neither the name, nor any abbreviation thereof, nor the number of a Player may be displayed on a headband or wristband.

24.2
On each headband or wristband, Member Associations may display one single identification of the Member Association. This identification of the Member Association may be freely positioned on the headband or wristband and shall be displayed no more than once. The size of the identification of the Member Association shall not exceed 12cm².

25 Head covers

25.1
For the use of any form of any type of head covers other than Caps (see art. 22 above), headbands (see art. 24 above) or headgear worn for medical purposes (see art. 26 below), the provisions of Law 4 of the Laws of the Game apply. Neither the name, nor any abbreviation thereof, nor the number of a Player may be displayed on any head cover.

25.2
No identification of the Member Association, and no further elements such as marks, insignia, statements or slogans shall be displayed on head covers.

26 Special items for medical or performance-related purposes

26.1
Special items worn by Players for medical or performance-related purposes, such as headgear, face masks, knee and arm protectors, (sun)glasses, splints and electronic performance or tracking system devices may be approved by FIFA after analysis of the submitted material and subject to Law 4 of the Laws of the Game.

26.2
Neither the name, nor any abbreviation thereof, nor the number of a Player, nor any type of identification of the Member Association, nor further elements such as marks, insignia, statements or slogans shall be displayed on such special items worn by Players for medical or performance-related purposes.

27 Beach soccer foot bindings and other support bandages

27.1
Beach soccer foot bindings, other support bandages, additional socks or similar items may be approved by FIFA after analysis of the submitted material and subject to Law 4 of the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game.

27.2
Beach soccer foot bindings, other support bandages, additional socks or similar items must not display any type of identifications of the Member Association, the name, or any abbreviation thereof, or the number of a Player and must not contain any Decorative Elements that are visible whilst worn by a Player.

28 Items worn under Playing Equipment

28.1
Players may use Equipment items worn under the Playing Equipment, such as underwear, T-shirts, bras, thermal shorts or any sort of cooling apparel. Such Equipment items worn under the Playing Equipment may be separate from, or permanently attached to, the shirt or shorts. The Colour of any such visible Equipment items worn under the Playing Equipment must be of the same

group of a basic Colour as the corresponding part (e.g. sleeves or legs) of a Playing Equipment item. In the event that a Player is wearing a short-sleeve shirt as a Playing Equipment item, a long-sleeve T-shirt worn under the Playing Equipment must be of the same visual appearance as the long-sleeve shirt worn by other Players of the same team.

28.2
Unless not visible when worn under the Playing Equipment, no identification of the Member Association, or further elements such as marks, insignia, statements or slogans shall be displayed on the Equipment items worn under the Playing Equipment.

28.3
The terms and conditions of this art. 28 shall not apply to any special items worn by Players under the Playing Equipment for medical or performance-related purposes pursuant to art. 26 above.

29 Warm-up bibs

29.1
FIFA may decide to restrict the use of warm-up bibs for any Matches of Final Competitions. In case of any such restriction, FIFA will exclusively provide each participating Member Association with a sufficient number of warm-up bibs in contrasting Colours for the use of the representative team before and during the Matches as well as for the official training sessions. In the event that FIFA decides not to restrict the use of warm-up bibs for any Matches of Final Competitions, the rules of art. 29 par. 2 below shall apply.

29.2
For any Matches of a Preliminary Competition and all Preliminary Olympic Matches, teams may use warm-up bibs which must be clearly distinguishable, irrespective of the prevailing conditions, such as weather and light, for all Players, Match Officials, spectators and media from the Colours of the shirts being used as Playing Equipment by both opposing teams and the Match Officials. Member Associations may display on the warm-up bibs any type of identification of the Member Association listed in art. 10 par. 1 above. The Member Association is entitled to determine the number of the identifications of the Member Association displayed, their size and the exact locations of such identifications at its sole discretion.

Section 2: Special Equipment for individuals present in Pitch Area

30 General principle

30.1
The terms and conditions of arts 30-33 below apply to any Special Equipment item worn in the Pitch Area by Players, Match Officials or Team Officials during the warm-up period and prior to, during (only if a substitute player) and after the Match.

30.2
In case that, in FIFA's, the Match Officials' or the Match Commissioner's reasonable discretion, no clear distinction and differing visibility can be achieved between the Playing Equipment of the opposing teams, the Equipment of the Match Officials and the Special Equipment items worn inside the Pitch Area by substitute players or Team Officials during a Match, FIFA, the Match Officials or the Match Commissioner are entitled to request the substitute players and/or Team Officials to use warm-up bibs to ensure a clear distinction and differing visibility of the Playing Equipment items and the Equipment of the Match Officials from such Special Equipment items.

30.3
FIFA may, from time to time, issue Competition Regulations and/or Media and Marketing Regulations governing the Final Competitions and/or the Preliminary Competitions containing specific rules for Special Equipment to be used in the Controlled Stadium Area by Players, Match Officials and Team Officials during the warm-up phase and prior to, during (only if a substitute player) and after the Match.

31 Tops

31.1
Players (e.g. during the warm-up period and prior to, during (only if a substitute player) and after the Match), Match Officials and Team Officials may wear tops (e.g. tracksuit jackets, rain jackets, winter jackets, anthem jackets, coats, T-shirts, pre-match shirts, training jerseys, sweatshirts, polo shirts) in the Pitch Area.

31.2
Member Associations may display on the tops any type of identification of the Member Association listed in art. 10 par. 1 above. The Member Association is entitled to determine the number of the identifications of the Member Association displayed, their size and the exact locations of such identifications at its sole discretion.

32 Bottoms

32.1
Players (e.g. during the warm-up phase prior to, during (only if a substitute player) and after the Match), Match Officials and Team Officials may wear bottoms (e.g. tracksuit bottoms, rainwear bottoms, shorts and winter trousers) in the Pitch Area.

32.2
Member Associations may display on the bottoms any type of identification listed in art. 10 par. 1 above. The Member Association is entitled to determine the number of the identifications of the Member Association displayed, their size and the exact locations of such identifications at its sole discretion.



31 – 32
Member Association identification
on tops and bottoms

33 FIFA Equipment for Match Officials

33.1
FIFA will exclusively provide all Match Officials with a full set of Equipment items produced by the official FIFA supplier in different Colours.

33.2
During the warm-up phase and prior to and during all Matches a Match Official is appointed to, the Match Official must wear only Equipment provided by FIFA. Match Officials may not use any Equipment items other than those provided by FIFA.

33.3
During the same Match, all Match Officials must wear Equipment of the same Colour.

33.4
FIFA may require all Match Officials to display, during all Matches, sleeve badges determined by FIFA (e.g. the Fair Play badge, the Handshake for Peace badge) or the official badges exclusively provided by the FIFA general secretariat for the relevant FIFA Event on the right front side of the shirt and/or on both sleeves of the shirt. FIFA is entitled to determine the total number and exact locations of these badges at its sole discretion.

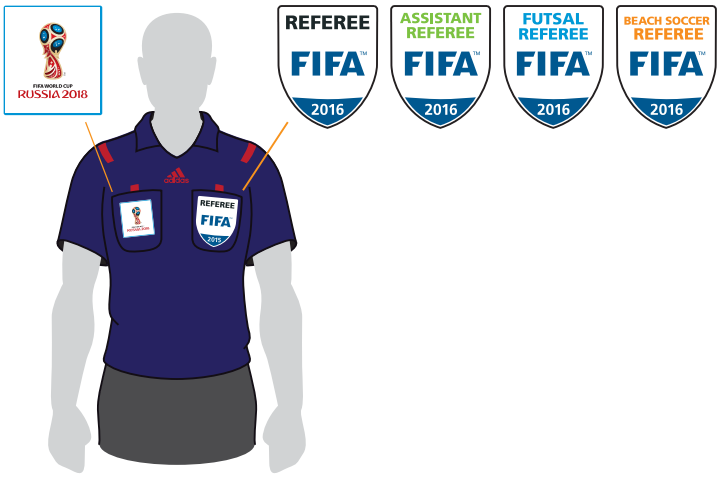
In addition thereto, during all Matches the shirts of all Match Officials must display the Match Officials' respective FIFA badge (referee, assistant referee, futsal or beach soccer) on the left front side of the shirt.



33.4
A FIFA badge may be required to be worn on the right sleeve of the shirt.

33.4
A FIFA badge may be required to be worn on the right pocket of the shirt.

33.4
FIFA referee badges





33.4
The FIFA Fair Play badge may be required to be worn on the left sleeve of the shirt.

Section 3: Special Equipment for other persons

34 Ball boys and girls, player escorts and flag bearers

34.1
FIFA will exclusively provide the ball boys and girls, player escorts (if any) and flag bearers with all Equipment items for all Matches of Final Competitions.

34.2
For all Matches of a Preliminary Competition and all Preliminary Olympic Matches, the ball boys and girls may wear Special Equipment items consisting of one dominant Colour which must be clearly distinguishable for all Players, Match Officials, spectators and media from the Colours of the Players of the opposing teams and the referees, irrespective of the prevailing conditions, such as weather and light.

34.3
FIFA may issue Media and Marketing Regulations governing a Final Competition and/or a Preliminary Competition containing specific rules for Special Equipment to be used in the Pitch Area by ball boys and girls, player escorts and flag bearers.

Section 4: Other Equipment items

35 Footballs

35.1
The provisions of Law 2 of the Laws of the Game apply to the use of footballs.

35.2
Footballs may display an unlimited number of Decorative Elements in any position and of any size.

35.3
Except for Final Competitions, for which FIFA will exclusively provide all footballs, the footballs used for any Match may display one single type of identification of the Member Association to be chosen from among:
a) Official Member Association Emblem;
b) Official Member Association Symbol; or
c) Official Member Association Name.

This identification of the Member Association may be freely positioned on the football and shall be displayed no more than once.

35.4
In relation to identifications displayed on footballs, the following measurements must be observed:
a) Official Member Association Emblem: max. of 50cm²;
b) Official Member Association Symbol: max. of 50cm²; and
c) Official Member Association Name: max. of 12cm².

35.5
Any letters used for the Official Member Association Name must not exceed 2cm in height.

36 Football boots

36.1
The provisions of Law 4 of the Laws of the Game apply to the use of football boots.

36.2
In the event that, in FIFA's, the Match Officials' or the Match Commissioner's reasonable discretion, no clear distinction and differing visibility can be achieved between the Colour of the surface area of the football boots covering the ankle and the predominant Colour of the socks of the opponent team, then FIFA, the Match Officials or the Match Commissioner are entitled to request the Player to cover such surface area covering the ankle with a tape or similar material to be temporarily applied of the same group of a basic Colour as the predominant Colour of the Player's socks.

36.3
The Players of the same team may wear football boots of different Manufacturers and of a different visual appearance at their own discretion.

37 Shinguards

37.1
The provisions of Law 4 of the Laws of the Game apply to the use of shinguards.

37.2
The Players of the same team may wear shinguards of different Manufacturers and of a different visual appearance at their own discretion.

38 On-field equipment

38.1
The provisions of Law 1 of the Laws of the Game apply to the use of any further on-field equipment, such as goals, goal nets, flag posts and their flags.

Section 1: General terms

39 Types of Manufacturer's Identification, Technology Labels and Quality Seals

Forms of registered trademarks

	ADIDAS	LOTTO	NIKE	PUMA	UMBRO	JOMA	NEW BALANCE	UNDER ARMOUR	UHLSPORT
a									
b									
c	adidas TECHFIT								
d	adidas	lotto	NIKE	PUMA	umbro	joma	new balance	UNDER ARMOUR	uhlsport
e	adidas			PUMA	umbro	joma®	new balance	UNDER ARMOUR	uhlsport

39.1
Member Associations may display the following types of Manufacturer's Identification on Equipment items:
a) Name (being a "word mark");
b) Logo (being a "design mark");
c) Product line (being a "word mark, design mark or composite word/design mark");
d) Figurative logo (being a "composite word/design mark"); and
e) Script (being a "word mark" written in a specific font).

39.2
Member Associations are permitted to display no more than three different registered trademarks per type of Manufacturer's Identification as set out in art. 39 par. 1.

39.3
Subject to the specific terms and conditions relating to the respective Equipment items as set out in arts 40-56 below, Member Associations may also display Technology Labels and Quality Seals on Equipment items.

39.4
Suppliers are not permitted to display any form of identification or any further recognisable branding, Technology Label or Quality Seal on any Equipment items.

40 General principle

40.1
No Manufacturer's Identification, Technology Label or Quality Seal shall be designed or used in a manner limiting the ability of all Players, Match Officials, spectators and media to clearly distinguish the opposing teams irrespective of the prevailing conditions, such as weather and light.

40.2
Irrespective of the chosen type of Manufacturer's Identification, Member Associations must only display trademarks of Manufacturers for which the Manufacturers have obtained trademark protection. Technology Labels and Quality Seals are not required to be registered trademarks.

40.3
No Manufacturer's Identification, Technology Label or Quality Seal may interfere with or be tangent to any other identification displayed on the respective Equipment item, such as a Player's number or name, the identification of the Member Association or the FIFA World Champions Badge.

40.4
Any type of Manufacturer's Identification, Technology Label or Quality Seal may be printed, embroidered or sewn on as a badge. Any type of Manufacturer's Identification, Technology Label or Quality Seal shall be attached permanently to the Playing Equipment. No such Manufacturer's Identification, Technology Label or Quality Seal may be attached with Velcro or other temporary means.

40.5
No Manufacturer's Identification, Technology Label or Quality Seal may be made of reflective material or change Colour or appearance due to any external influence, including pressure, light, temperature, water or other liquid.

40.6
Any type of Manufacturer's Identification may be displayed on any Equipment item by means of a tonal application on the following items:
a) on buttons on the collar opening of a shirt; and
b) on fastening items, such as zipper pulls,

provided in any case that such items are designed in a manner so as not to cause injury and not to produce from a distance the visual impression of the display of a Manufacturer's Identification.

41 No Manufacturer's Identifications as Decorative Elements

41.1
Decorative Elements may not display any type of Manufacturer's Identification or any other registered trademark and may not be directly attributable to a Manufacturer or a product line of such Manufacturer by any other means and may not produce the visual effect of a Manufacturer's Identification.

41.2
In case of a dispute regarding the nature of a representation on an Equipment item, the FIFA general secretariat, at its discretion, will decide whether the representation on an Equipment item is to be regarded as a Manufacturer's Identification, a Decorative Element or another admissible element.
Upon request, the Member Associations may be required to ask for the Manufacturer's comment upon this classification.

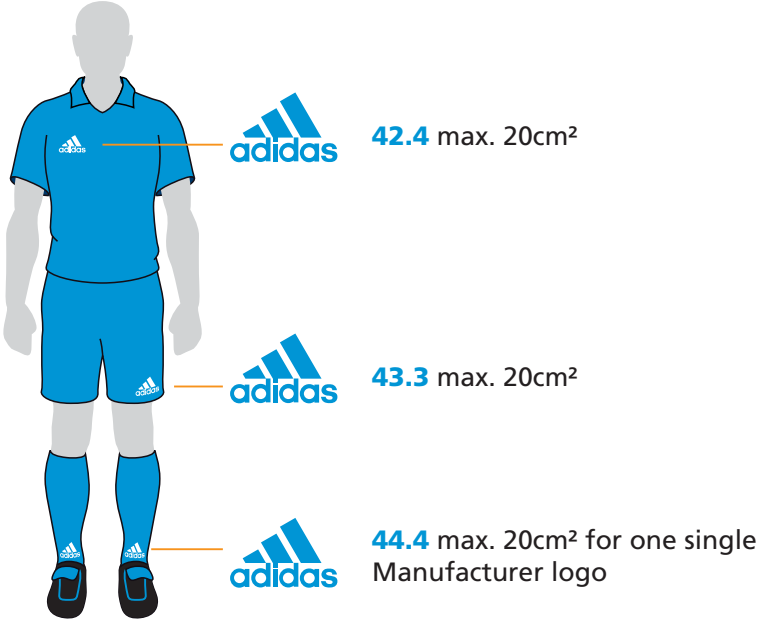
Section 2: Manufacturer's Identification on Playing Equipment items

42 Identifications on shirts

42.1
Subject to the restrictions set out in arts 42 and 45 below, Member Associations may display all types of Manufacturer's Identifications on the front and on the sleeves of the shirt.

42.2
Member Associations may display one type of Manufacturer's Identification once at chest level on the front of the shirt. The Member Association is entitled to determine, at its sole discretion, the exact position of this Manufacturer's Identification at chest level.

42.3
The Member Associations may additionally display the Manufacturer logo (being a design mark) in the form of a strip in one of the following positions:
a) across the bottom of both sleeves;
b) centred down the outer seam of both sleeves (from the collar across the top of the shoulders down the bottom of the sleeve excluding the Sleeve Free Zone); or
c) centred down the outer seams of the shirt.



42.4 max. 20cm²

43.3 max. 20cm²

44.4 max. 20cm² for one single Manufacturer logo

Any Manufacturer logo incorporated into this strip may be displayed once or in the form of a repeated pattern with a series of Manufacturer logos attached to each other or with a maximum space of 2cm between the Manufacturer logos.

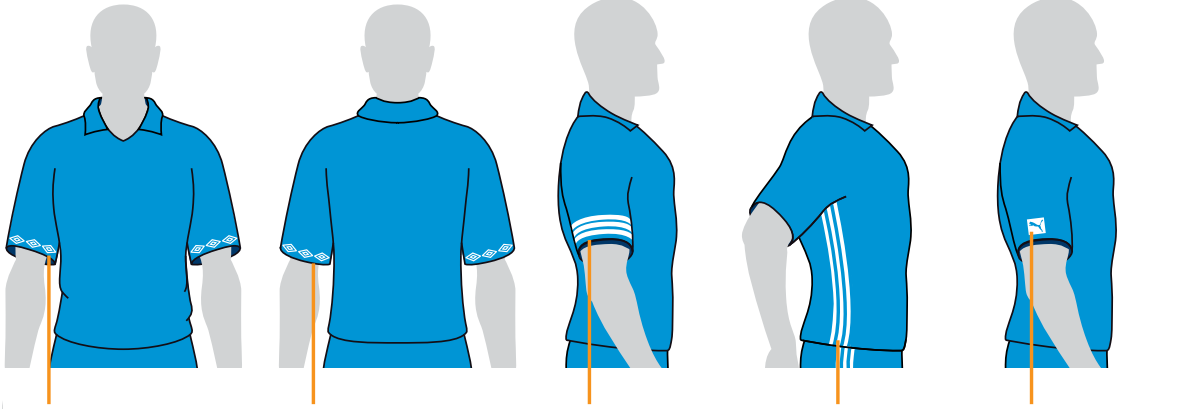
Any Manufacturer logo incorporated into this strip in one of the positions described in subsections (b) and (c) of this paragraph above, whether once or in the form of a repeated pattern with a series of Manufacturer logos, must from a front view not produce, in FIFA's discretion, the visual impression of the display of an additional Manufacturer's Identification on the front of the shirt (i.e. in addition to the Manufacturer's Identification displayed at chest level on the front of the shirt as set out in art. 42 par. 2 above). The display of a Manufacturer logo incorporated into such a strip on a shirt (worn by a Player standing upright, arms by his side) must only partially be visible from a front view and fully visible only from:

a) a side view if a Manufacturer logo is displayed on the sleeves of the shirt; or
b) viewed directly from above if a Manufacturer logo is displayed on the shoulders of the shirt.

42.4

In relation to the Manufacturer's Identifications located on the shirt, the following measurements must be observed:

a) Manufacturer's Identification on the front of the shirt: max. of 20cm²; and
b) Manufacturer logo in the form of a strip: max. of 8cm width.



42.3 – 42.4
max. 8cm in width

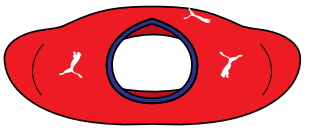
42.3 – 42.4
max. 8cm in width

42.3 – 42.4
max. 8cm in width

42.3 – 42.4
max. 8cm in width

42.3 – 42.4
max. 8cm in width

42.2 – 42.3
max. 8cm in width. Strip must be in a centred position when viewed from above while worn.



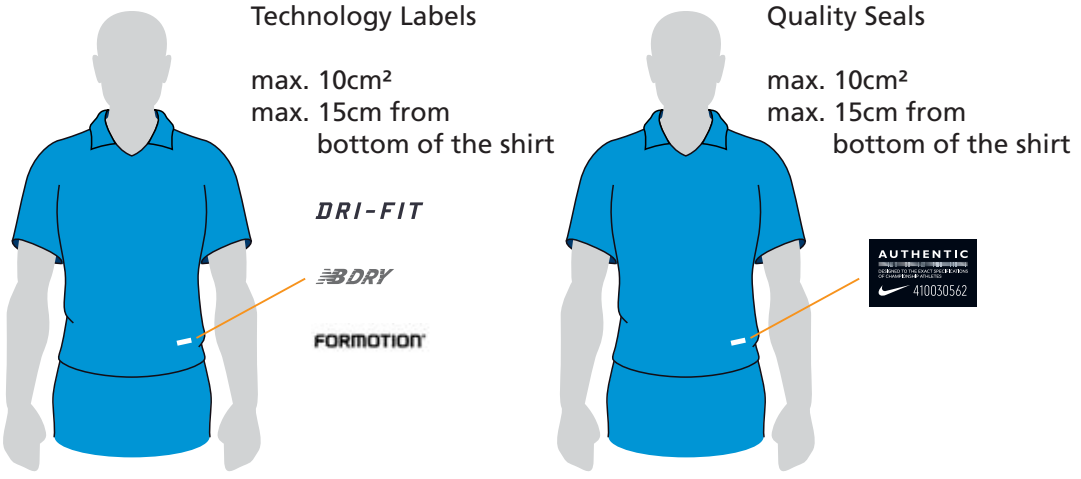
42.5
All types of Manufacturer's Identification are prohibited in the Collar Zone of the shirt.

42.6
In addition to the Manufacturer's Identifications and the Quality Seals as set out in art. 42 par. 7 below, the Member Association may display one single Technology Label on the shirt. The top edge of the Technology Label must be positioned no higher than 15cm above the bottom edge of the shirt and the size of the Technology Label must not exceed 10cm².

42.7
In addition to the Manufacturer's Identifications and the Technology Label as set out in art. 42 par. 6 above, the Member Association may display up to two Quality Seals on the shirt. The positioning and measurements of the Quality Seals shall be as follows:

(a) if only one Quality Seal is displayed on the shirt, the top edge of the Quality Seal must be positioned no higher than 15cm above the bottom edge of the shirt and the size of the Quality Seal must not exceed 10cm², whereas the maximum size of the Manufacturer's Identification integrated in the Quality Seal shall not exceed 5cm²; or

(b) if two Quality Seals are displayed on the shirt, art. 42 par. 7 (a) above shall apply to the first Quality Seal and a second, smaller Quality Seal, with a size not exceeding 5cm², may be displayed on the shirt, anywhere other than in the Collar Zone, chest or sleeves.



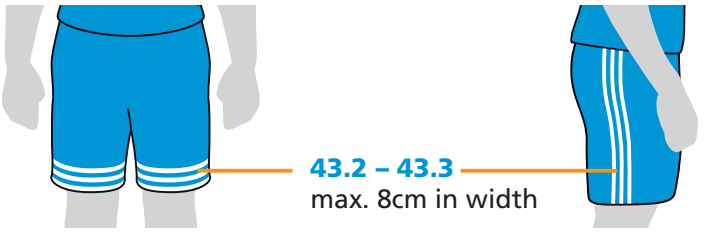
Manufacturer	Technology Label Examples	Quality Seal Examples
adidas	climacool adizero	
Nike	DRI-FIT	AUTHENTIC 000000789 2016
Puma	CELL COOL	
Umbro	CLIMATE CONTROL, MOTION CONTROL	umbro OFFICIAL LICENSED PRODUCT
New Balance	DRY	new balance 100% AUTHENTICATED PRODUCT 123456789XX
Under Armour	coldgear®	

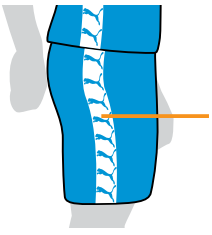
43 Identifications on shorts

43.1
Subject to the restrictions set out in arts 43 and 45 below, Member Associations may display only once one type of Manufacturer's Identification on either leg of the shorts. The Member Association may determine, at its own discretion, the position and type of the additional Manufacturer's Identification on the shorts.

43.2
The Member Associations may additionally display the Manufacturer logo (being a design mark) only once on the front or the back of the shorts, or in the form of a strip on the shorts in one of the following positions:
a) across the bottom edge of both legs of the shorts; or
b) down the outer seams of both legs of the shorts.

Any Manufacturer logo incorporated into such a strip may only be displayed once or in the form of a repeated pattern with a series of Manufacturer logos attached to each other or with a maximum space of 2cm between the Manufacturer logos.





Any Manufacturer logo incorporated into a strip in the position described in subparagraph (b) of this paragraph above, whether once or in the form of a repeated pattern with a series of Manufacturer logos, must from a front view not produce, in FIFA's discretion, the visual impression of the display of an additional Manufacturer's Identification on the front of the shorts (i.e. in addition to the Manufacturer's Identification displayed on the front of the shorts as set out in art. 43 par. 1 above). The display of a Manufacturer logo incorporated into a strip on shorts (worn by a Player standing upright) must be only partially visible from a front view and fully visible only from a side view.

43.3
In relation to the Manufacturer's Identifications located on the shorts, the following measurements must be observed:
a) Manufacturer logo on the shorts: max. of 20cm²; and
b) Manufacturer logo in the form of a strip: max. of 8cm width.

43.4
In addition to the Manufacturer's Identifications and the Quality Seals as set out in art. 43 par. 5 below, the Member Association may display one single Technology Label on the shorts. The top edge of the Technology Label must be positioned either no higher than 5cm above the bottom edge of the shorts or no lower than 5cm below the bottom of the waistband at the top of the shorts. The size of the Technology Label must not exceed 10cm².

43.5
In addition to the Manufacturer's Identifications and the Technology Label as set out in art. 43 par. 4 above, the Member Association may display one Quality Seal on the shorts. The top edge of the Quality Seal must be positioned either no higher than 5cm above the bottom edge of the shorts or no lower than 5cm below the top of the shorts. The size of the Quality Seal must not exceed 10cm², whereas the maximum size of the Manufacturer's Identification integrated in the Quality Seal shall not exceed 5cm².

44 Identifications on socks

44.1
Subject to the restrictions set out in art. 44 pars 1-4, Member Associations may display up to two types of Manufacturer's Identifications on each sock. The Manufacturer's Identifications shall be positioned horizontally between the ankle and the top edge of each sock.

44.2
The Manufacturer logo (being a design mark) may additionally be displayed once on each sock or in the form of a strip across the top edge of each sock. Any Manufacturer logo incorporated into this strip may only be displayed once or in the form of a repeated pattern with a series of Manufacturer logos attached to each other or with a maximum space of 2cm between the Manufacturer logos.

44.3
The Member Associations may additionally display one type of Manufacturer's Identification on the foot part of each sock, positioned beneath the ankle. Such additional Manufacturer's Identification shall not be visible whilst the football boots are worn. The maximum size of such additional Manufacturer's Identification shall not exceed 20cm².

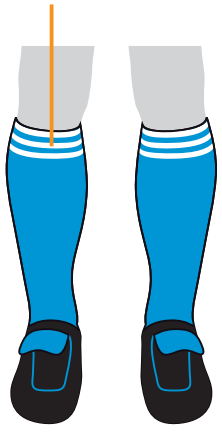
44.4
In relation to the Manufacturer's Identifications located on each sock, the following measurements must be observed:

a) Manufacturer logo: max. of 20cm² for one single Manufacturer logo or a max. of 10cm² each for two Manufacturer logos; and

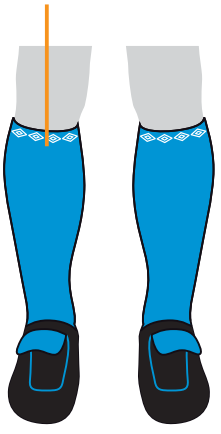
b) Manufacturer logo in the form of a strip: max. of 5cm width.

The above measurements are based on a brand-new and unworn sock.

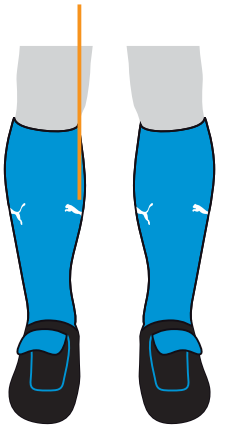
44.1 – 44.2 and 44.4
Manufacturer logo used as a strip max. 5cm in width



44.1 – 44.2 and 44.4
Manufacturer logo used as a strip max. 5cm in width



44.1 and 44.4
Max. 20cm² of for one single logo or a max. of 10cm² each for two Manufacturer logos



45 Identification by means of special manufacturing techniques

45.1
The Member Association may choose to display one single type of Manufacturer's Identification on the shirt and/or on the shorts in the form of a jacquard weave, embossing, laser etching or tonal print as special manufacturing techniques. The use of any other special manufacturing technique requires FIFA's prior written approval. The size of the Manufacturer's Identification displayed in the form of a special manufacturing technique shall not exceed 20cm². There is no limitation as to the number and positioning of the type of Manufacturer's Identification chosen.

45.2
The special manufacturing technique pattern must be incorporated in the main Colour and/or in one of the minor Colours of the Playing Equipment item in question. The special manufacturing technique pattern must not dominate, contain a contrasting Colour, or affect the distinctiveness of the Playing Equipment items.

Section 3: Manufacturer's Identification on Special Equipment items for Players

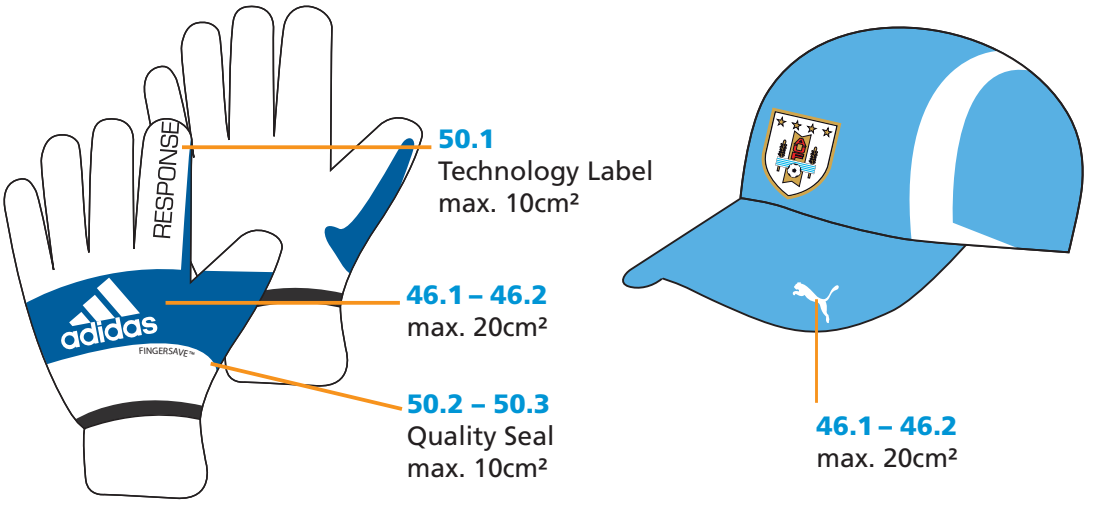
46 Captain's armband, goalkeeper gloves, Caps, gloves worn by outfield players and Team Officials, headband and wristbands and head covers

46.1
Member Associations may display only one type of Manufacturer's Identification on each of the following Special Equipment items for Players:
a) goalkeeper gloves;
b) Caps;
c) gloves worn by outfield players and Team Officials; and
d) headband or wristbands.

The Member Association must not display any type of Manufacturer's Identification or identification of a Supplier on any form of head cover other than a Cap or headband.

46.2
The Member Association may determine, at its own discretion, the position of the Manufacturer's Identification on any Special Equipment item listed in art. 46 par. 1 above. The measurements of the chosen Manufacturer's Identification on the respective Special Equipment item must in any case not exceed 20cm².

46.3
Art. 20 par. 3 shall apply in connection with the captain's armband.



47 Special items for medical or performance-related purposes, beach soccer foot bindings and similar items

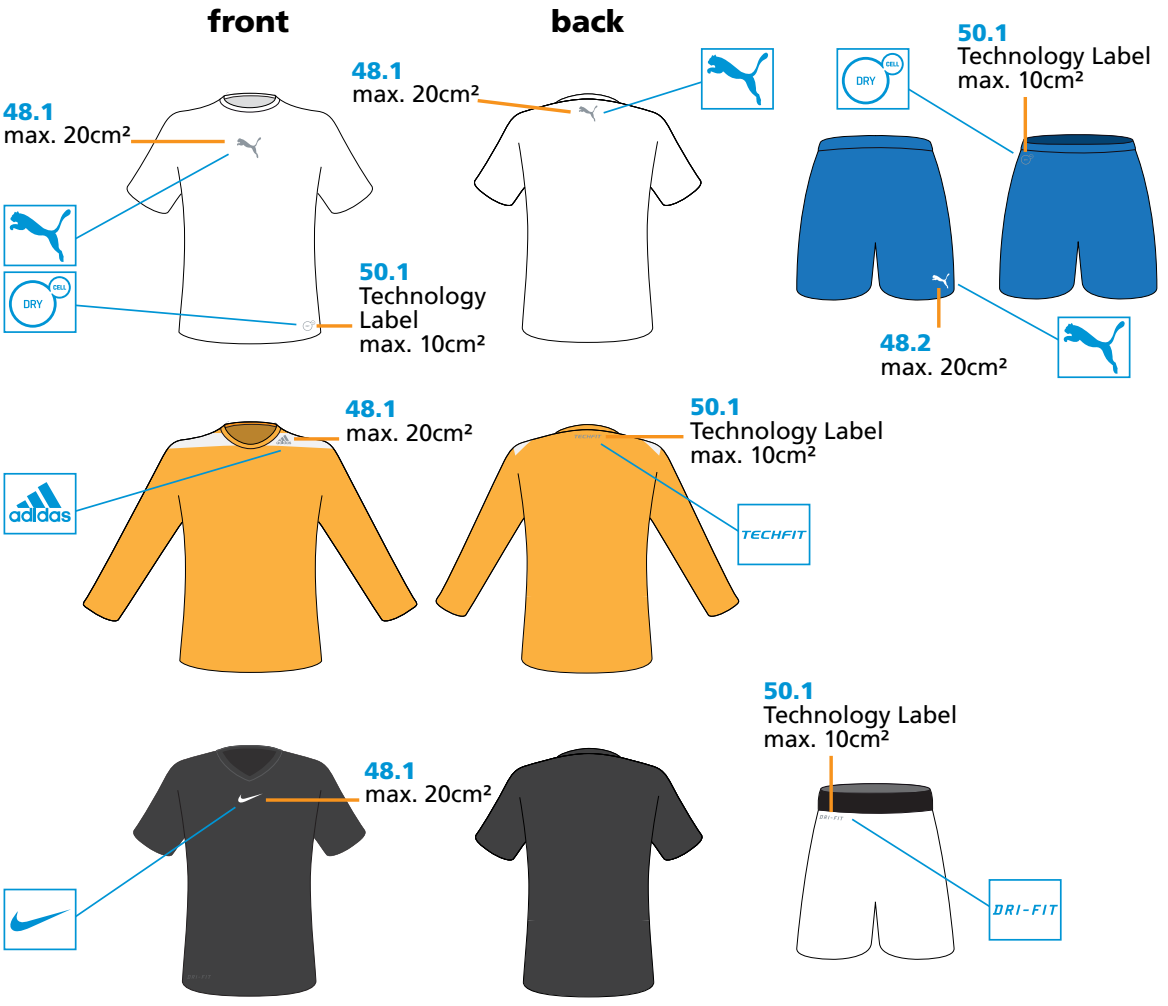
47.1
Except for one tonal identification of its Manufacturer, which is not visible whilst the special items are worn by Players for medical or performance-related purposes, or whilst the beach soccer foot bindings, other support bandages, additional socks and/or similar items are used, any such special Equipment items worn by Players shall not display any type of Manufacturer's Identification, identification of a Supplier or any further recognisable branding or identification of the Manufacturer, Supplier or any third party.

48 Items worn under Playing Equipment

48.1
Member Associations may display two types of Manufacturer's Identifications on underwear, a T-shirt, bra or any sort of cooling apparel, one to be positioned on the front and one on the back of the underwear, T-shirt, bra or any sort of cooling apparel. The measurements of the chosen Manufacturer's Identifications on underwear, a T-shirt, bra or any sort of cooling apparel must not exceed 20cm². Any Manufacturer's Identifications displayed on underwear, a T-shirt, bra or any sort of cooling apparel shall not be visible whilst the item is worn under a shirt independent of any external influence, including pressure, light, temperature, water or other liquid.

48.2
Member Associations may display only one type of Manufacturer's Identification on thermal shorts, to be positioned, at the Member Association's discretion, on either leg of the thermal shorts. The measurements of the chosen Manufacturer's Identification on thermal shorts must not exceed 20cm². In case the thermal shorts are permanently attached to the shorts, the terms and conditions of art. 43 above shall apply and no additional Manufacturer's Identification may be displayed on such thermal shorts.

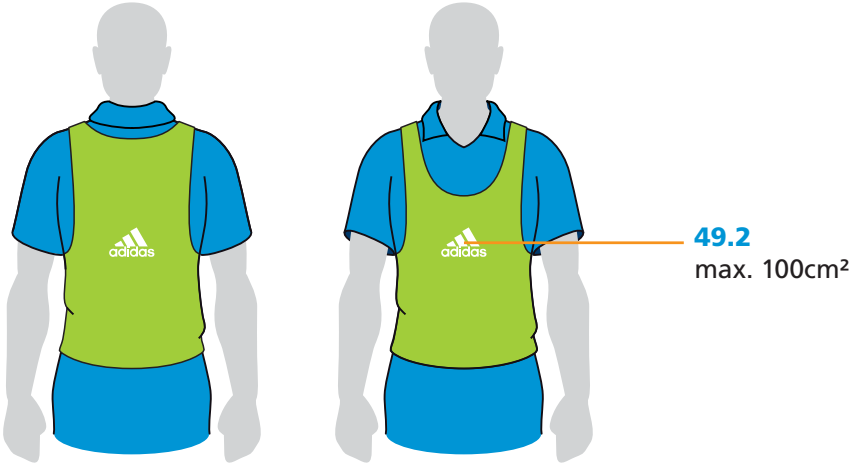
48.3
The terms and conditions of this article 48 shall not apply to any special items worn by Players under the Playing Equipment for medical or performance-related purposes pursuant to art. 47 above.


front
back
48.1
max. 20cm²
48.1
max. 20cm²
50.1
Technology
Label
max. 10cm²
50.1
Technology Label
max. 10cm²
48.2
max. 20cm²
48.1
max. 20cm²
50.1
Technology Label
max. 10cm²
TECHFIT
48.1
max. 20cm²
50.1
Technology Label
max. 10cm²
DRI-FIT

49 Warm-up bibs

49.1
Subject to FIFA not providing the participating Member Associations with warm-up bibs in connection with any Matches of Final Competitions, the rules of art. 49 par. 2 below shall apply with respect to the display of any type of Manufacturer's Identification on the warm-up bibs.

49.2
For any Matches of a Preliminary Competition and any Preliminary Olympic Matches, Member Associations may display two types of Manufacturer's Identification on the warm-up bibs, to be positioned, at the Member Association's discretion, on the front and back of the warm-up bibs. The measurements of the chosen Manufacturer's Identifications on the warm-up bibs must not exceed 100cm².



50 Technology Labels and Quality Seals on Special Equipment items for Players

50.1
In addition to the Manufacturer's Identifications and the Quality Seals as set out in art. 50 par. 2 below, the Member Association may display one single Technology Label on the following Special Equipment items for Players:
a) goalkeeper gloves;
b) Caps;
c) gloves worn by outfield players and Team Officials;
d) headband or wristbands;
e) items worn under Playing Equipment items; and
f) beach soccer foot bindings and other support bandages.

The size of the Technology Label shall not exceed 10cm². The Member Association may determine, at its own discretion, the position of the Technology Label displayed on the relevant Special Equipment item.
The Member Association must not display any type of Technology Label on any form of head cover other than a Cap.

50.2
In addition to the Manufacturer's Identifications and the Technology Label as set out in art. 50 par. 1 above, the Member Association may display up to two Quality Seals on the following Special Equipment items for Players:
a) goalkeeper gloves;
b) Caps;
c) gloves worn by outfield players;
d) headband or wristbands;
e) items worn under Playing Equipment items; and
f) beach soccer foot bindings and other support bandages.

The Member Association must not display any type of Quality Seal on any form of head cover other than a Cap.

50.3

The positioning and measurements of these Quality Seals shall be as follows:

(a) if only one Quality Seal is displayed on the relevant Special Equipment item, the Quality Seal may be displayed in a position to be chosen at the Member Association's discretion and its size must not exceed 10cm², whereas the maximum size of the Manufacturer's Identification integrated in the Quality Seal shall not exceed 5cm²; or

(b) if two Quality Seals are displayed on the relevant Special Equipment item, art. 50 par. 3 (a) above shall apply to the first Quality Seal and a second, smaller Quality Seal, of a size not exceeding 5cm², may be displayed in a position to be chosen at the Member Association's discretion.

Section 4: Manufacturer's Identification on Special Equipment items for individuals present in Pitch Area

51 Tops

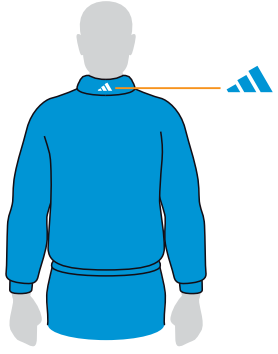
51.1

Subject to the restrictions set out in art. 51 pars 1-5 below, Member Associations may display a maximum of five of all types of Manufacturer's Identifications on each of the tops (e.g. tracksuit jackets, rain jackets, winter jackets, coats, T-shirts, pre-match shirts, training jerseys, sweatshirts, polo shirts). This includes a maximum of two bands of Manufacturer logos (being a design mark) displayed in the form of a strip in one of the following positions:

a) across the bottom of both sleeves; or
b) down the outer seam of both sleeves.

Any Manufacturer logo incorporated into this strip may be displayed once or in the form of a repeated pattern with a series of Manufacturer logos attached to each other or with a maximum space of 2cm between the Manufacturer logos.

51 and 52
A maximum of five Manufacturer's Identifications may be displayed on tops and bottoms.



51.2
Manufacturer Identification in the Collar Zone of a top must be centred
max. 20cm²



51 and 52
max. 20cm² (on both tops and bottoms)



51.3 and 52.2
Manufacturer logo used as a strip max. 8cm in width

51.2
With respect to the Collar Zone of any top, a Manufacturer's Identification may only be displayed in a centred position on the back of the top or, if the top does not have a collar, in a similar position. No Manufacturer's Identification may be displayed on the front or sides of the Collar Zone.

51.3
In relation to the Manufacturer's Identifications located on the tops, the following measurements must be observed:
a) stand-alone Manufacturer's Identification: max. of 20cm²; and
b) Manufacturer logo in the form of a strip: max. of 8cm width.

51.4
In addition to the maximum of five Manufacturer's Identifications and the Quality Seals as set out in art. 51 par. 5 below, the Member Association may display one single Technology Label on the tops. The size of the Technology Label shall not exceed 10cm². The Member Association may determine, at its own discretion, the position of the Technology Label displayed on the tops.

51.5
In addition to the maximum of five Manufacturer's Identifications and the Technology Label as set out in art. 51 par. 4 above, the Member Association may display up to two Quality Seals on the tops. The positioning and measurements of these Quality Seals shall be as follows:
(a) if only one Quality Seal is displayed on the tops, the top edge of the Quality Seal must be positioned no higher than 15cm above the bottom edge of the top and the size of the Quality Seal must not exceed 10cm², whereas the maximum size of the Manufacturer's Identification integrated in the Quality Seal shall not exceed 5cm²; or
(b) if two Quality Seals are displayed on the tops, art. 51 par. 5 (a) above shall apply to the first Quality Seal and a second, smaller Quality Seal, of a size not exceeding 5cm², may be displayed in a position to be chosen at the Member Association's discretion.

52 Bottoms

52.1
Subject to the restrictions set out in art. 52 pars 1-4, any Member Association may display a maximum of five Manufacturer's Identifications from among all types of Manufacturer's Identifications on each of the bottoms (e.g. tracksuit bottoms, rainwear bottoms, shorts and winter trousers). This includes a maximum of two bands of Manufacturer logos (being a design mark) displayed in the form of a strip in one of the following positions:
a) across the bottom edge of both legs of the bottoms; or
b) down the outer seams of both legs of the bottoms.

Any Manufacturer logo incorporated into this strip may be displayed once or in the form of a repeated pattern with a series of Manufacturer logos attached to each other or with a maximum space of 2cm between the Manufacturer logos.

52.2
In relation to the Manufacturer's Identifications located on the bottoms, the following measurements must be observed:
a) stand-alone Manufacturer's Identification: max. of 20cm²; and
b) Manufacturer logo in the form of a strip: max. of 8cm width.

52.3
In addition to the Manufacturer's Identifications and the Quality Seals as set out in art. 52 par. 4 below, the Member Association may display one single Technology Label on the bottoms. The size of the Technology Label shall not exceed 10cm². The Member Association may determine, at its own discretion, the position of the Technology Label displayed on the bottoms.

52.4

In addition to the Manufacturer's Identifications and the Technology Label as set out in art. 52 par. 3 above, the Member Association may display up to two Quality Seals on the bottoms. The positioning and measurements of these Quality Seals shall be as follows:

a) if only one Quality Seal is displayed on the bottoms, the top edge of the Quality Seal must be positioned no higher than 15cm above the bottom edge of the bottoms and the size of the Quality Seal must not exceed 10cm², whereas the maximum size of the Manufacturer's Identification integrated in this Quality Seal shall not exceed 5cm²; or

b) if two (2) Quality Seals are displayed on the bottoms, art. 52 par. 4 (a) above shall apply to the first Quality Seal and a second, smaller Quality Seal, of a size not exceeding 5cm², may be displayed in a position to be chosen at the Member Association's discretion.

Section 5: Manufacturer's Identification on Special Equipment items for other persons

53 Ball boys and girls, player escorts and flag bearers

53.1
For all Matches of a Preliminary Competition and all Preliminary Olympic Matches, the Special Equipment items worn by ball boys and girls, player escorts and flag bearers may display Manufacturer's Identifications as set out in arts 51 and 52 above for tops and bottoms.

Section 6: Manufacturer's Identification on further Special Equipment

54 Footballs

54.1
FIFA will exclusively provide the footballs for all Matches of Final Competitions.

54.2
For all Matches of a Preliminary Competition and all Preliminary Olympic Matches, one type of Manufacturer's Identification may be displayed on footballs. The Member Association may, at its own discretion, determine the number of repetitions and the positions of the displayed Manufacturer's Identification on the footballs.

The measurements of the chosen Manufacturer's Identification on the footballs may differ but must in any case not exceed 50cm² per repetition.

54.3
In addition, the name of the football may be displayed on the football. The Member Association may determine, at its own discretion, the number of repetitions of the name of the football and their positions on the footballs. The measurements of the name of the football on the footballs may differ but must in any case not exceed 50cm².

54.4
In addition, Member Associations may display on each football the type of pitch surface (such as grass, artificial turf, indoor, sand) for which the football is produced or the Manufacturer's quality guarantees.



54.2 – 54.3
max. 50cm²

55 Football boots

55.1
Subject to art. 36 par. 2 above, the Manufacturers may, at their own discretion, determine the type and size of the Manufacturer's Identifications, recognisable branding and further design elements on football boots worn by Players and Match Officials, including the number of repetitions and the positions on football boots.

56 On-field equipment

56.1
For all Matches of a Preliminary Competition and all Preliminary Olympic Matches, Member Associations may display one Manufacturer's Identification on any on-field equipment items (goals, goal nets, flag posts and their flags) by the Manufacturer of the respective on-field equipment item. However, on goals, the selected type of Manufacturer's Identification may only be displayed on the back of the goalposts/crossbar.

56.2
The measurements of the chosen Manufacturer's Identification on the on-field equipment must in any case not exceed 12cm².

56.3
The applicable regulation number and the year of manufacture of the goal frame may also be positioned in conjunction with the Manufacturer's Identification on goals in order to fulfil the respective regional standards.

57 Sponsor advertising by teams, Players and Team Delegation Members

57.1
On all Playing Equipment items used on, or brought into (permanently or temporarily), the Pitch Area, for all Matches, any form of advertising for sponsors, products, Manufacturers (exceeding the extent of Manufacturer's Identifications permitted under Chapter VI above), Suppliers or any third parties, of political, religious, commercial, personal statements, images and/or other announcements, is strictly prohibited.

For the purpose of the FIFA Club World Cup, the participating Clubs may engage in sponsor/product advertising in accordance with the regulations or guidelines to be issued by FIFA for the respective edition of the FIFA Club World Cup.

57.2
On all Special Equipment items or other Equipment items used on, or brought into (permanently or temporarily), the Pitch Area, any form of advertising for sponsors, products, Manufacturers (exceeding the extent of Manufacturer's Identifications permitted under Chapter VI above), Suppliers or any third parties, of political, religious, commercial, personal statements, images and/or other announcements, is prohibited for all

a) Matches of a Final Competition inside the entire Controlled Stadium Area; and
b) Preliminary Matches on the field of play.

57.3
FIFA may issue Competition Regulations and Media and Marketing Regulations governing a Final Competition and/or a Preliminary Competition containing specific rules for advertising for sponsors, Manufacturers or third parties displayed on Special Equipment items used inside the Controlled Stadium Area.

58 Sponsor advertising by Match Officials

58.1
For all Matches, all forms of advertising for sponsors, Manufacturers (exceeding the extent of Manufacturer's Identifications permitted under Chapter VI above), Suppliers or third parties, of political, religious, personal statements, images and/or other announcements, are strictly prohibited on all Equipment items used by Match Officials.

59 Sponsor advertising by ball boys and girls, player escorts and flag bearers

59.1
For all Matches, all forms of advertising for sponsors (exceeding the extent of advertising for sponsors permitted under Law 1 of the Laws of the Game), Manufacturers (exceeding the extent of Manufacturer's Identifications permitted under Chapter VI above), Suppliers or third parties, of political, religious, personal statements, images and/or other announcements, are strictly prohibited on all Equipment items used or worn by ball boys and girls, player escorts and flag bearers.

60 Sponsor advertising on on-field equipment

60.1
The provisions of the section "Interpretation of the Laws of the Game and Guidelines for Referees", subsection "Commercial advertising" of the Laws of the Game prohibit all forms of commercial advertising on the field of play, therefore all forms of commercial advertising are prohibited on on-field equipment.

Section 1: General terms

61 Approval requirement

61.1
The Member Association is responsible for full compliance with these Regulations and further applicable laws, regulations, guidelines and decisions issued by FIFA in relation to any Equipment items used for Matches.

61.2
In connection with any Equipment items used for a Final Competition, the Member Association must seek the approval of FIFA for any such Equipment items pursuant to the terms and conditions of arts 63-67 below.

61.3
Notwithstanding the principle that the use of any Equipment item on the field of play remains subject foremost to the referee's authority as defined in the Laws of the Game as set out in art. 2 par. 5 above, unless FIFA explicitly requests the submission by the Member Association of an Equipment item for inspection and approval, in connection with any Equipment items used for the Preliminary Matches and all Preliminary Olympic Matches, the Member Association may seek the approval of FIFA for any such Equipment items. In such cases, the terms and conditions of arts 63-67 below shall apply accordingly.

62 Match Commissioner

62.1
The Match Commissioner has the responsibility to report to the FIFA general secretariat any non-compliance with the terms and conditions of these Regulations or any other FIFA regulations, circulars, guidelines, directives and/or decisions during a Match held in a FIFA Event or a Preliminary Olympic Match. If necessary, the Match Commissioner is authorised to confiscate questionable Equipment items in return for a receipt and to submit the Equipment items to the FIFA general secretariat along with a written report.

Section 2: Final Competition

63 Approval process

63.1
The FIFA general secretariat is responsible for the approval of all Equipment items used in connection with the Matches held in a Final Competition. All approvals by the FIFA general secretariat shall be given in writing.

63.2
By no later than the deadline to be defined in the applicable Competition Regulations or as specifically notified by FIFA, each Member Association participating in the relevant Final Competition must submit to the FIFA general secretariat one physical sample of a complete set of all Equipment items (i.e. all Playing Equipment items and all Special Equipment items), including Official Equipment and all Reserve Equipment for outfield players and goalkeepers. All samples of these Playing Equipment items must be submitted to FIFA displaying a Player's number and sample Players' names in compliance with arts 6 and 7 above and in the identical manner as foreseen to be used during Matches. No approval will be given by the FIFA general secretariat in the absence of physical samples on the basis of electronic drawings only.

63.3
For each Final Competition, FIFA may organise an Equipment approval day in order to approve all Equipment items to be used in connection with the relevant Final Competition. On the Equipment approval day, the Member Associations participating in the Final Competition must provide one sample of all Equipment items set out in art. 63 par. 2 above for the purpose of approval.

63.4
The approval of Equipment items used in connection with the Matches held in a Final Competition remains at the sole discretion of the FIFA general secretariat, taking into account all relevant provisions of these Regulations and further applicable laws, regulations, guidelines and decisions of FIFA. The decision of the FIFA general secretariat will be notified in writing to the respective Member Association seeking the approval.

63.5
The Member Association is prohibited from using the relevant Equipment item during any Match held in a Final Competition prior to receipt of the notification by FIFA of its decision on the requested approval.

63.6
The Member Association must specify on the official entry form for the relevant Final Competition the Colours of its Playing Equipment, including the Official Equipment and each set of Reserve Equipment. The Member Association may indicate on the official entry form Reserve Equipment as Equipment exclusively used for specific Matches of a Final Competition (e.g. the potential final Match). Irrespective of such indication, FIFA, the Match Officials or the Match Commissioner are free, in their reasonable discretion, to determine the Equipment to be used by the Member Association in the specific Match(es).

63.7
FIFA is entitled to determine, at its sole discretion, whether the representative team of a Member Association must use the Official Equipment, Reserve Equipment or a combination of Official Equipment and Reserve Equipment during each Match of a Final Competition.

64 Effect of approval

64.1
Any approval given by the FIFA general secretariat does not affect the Member Association's responsibilities and liabilities as set out in these Regulations and shall, subject to art. 64 par. 3 below, have no prejudging effect on any future approval requests by the same or any other Member Association.

64.2
The Member Associations shall be responsible for using only Equipment items approved by the FIFA general secretariat during any Matches. In the event that, following FIFA's approval, an Equipment item is subsequently modified by the Member Association, the Manufacturer or any third party in any manner, FIFA's original decision to approve the Equipment shall automatically and with immediate effect be considered null and void and the Member Association is prohibited from using any such modified Equipment item with immediate effect.

64.3
Approved Equipment items may be valid for use in other Final Competitions during the same calendar year. In such cases, the Member Association must notify the FIFA general secretariat in writing of its decision to use the approved Equipment, identifying the specific Final Competition the Member Association intends to use pre-approved Equipment items for and confirming that all Equipment items are identical to the approved Equipment items.

65 Process in case of disapproval

65.1
In the event that the FIFA general secretariat withholds the approval of any Equipment item, the FIFA general secretariat shall provide the Member Association with a written explanation together with the communication that the requested approval has been withheld.

65.2
In the event that the FIFA general secretariat withholds the approval of any Equipment item used in connection with the Matches held in a Final Competition, the Member Association may either

a) lodge a complaint against the decision of the FIFA general secretariat with the FIFA Marketing and TV Committee, which shall make a final decision. Any such complaint shall be submitted by the Member Association together with a reasoning in writing and within 30 days of the initial decision of the FIFA general secretariat being notified to the Member Association. In such cases, the FIFA Marketing and TV Committee will, within 30 days of submission of the complaint, notify the Member Association in writing of its final decision with respect to the complaint and shall provide the Member Association with an explanation for its final decision; or
b) seek the approval of the FIFA general secretariat for a modified Equipment item by providing FIFA with a sample of the modified Equipment item. In such cases, the FIFA general secretariat will take a decision on whether the modified Equipment item may be approved pursuant to the terms and conditions of art. 63 above.

65.3
The terms and conditions of this art. 65 shall not apply if FIFA, the Match Officials or the Match Commissioner in connection with a Match request Players to

a) temporarily cover parts of an Equipment item with tape or similar material; and/or
b) combine Playing Equipment items of the Official Equipment with Playing Equipment items of the Reserve Equipment or additional Reserve Equipment.

66 Effect of disapproval

66.1
In the event that the FIFA general secretariat withholds the approval of any Equipment item, the Member Association is prohibited from using the relevant Equipment item during any Match held in a Final Competition.

67 Preliminary examination

67.1
Member Associations may, directly or represented by their appointed Manufacturer(s), at any time, submit any Equipment item to the FIFA general secretariat for preliminary examination.

67.2
Upon submission of an Equipment item to FIFA, the FIFA general secretariat, at its sole discretion and taking into account all relevant provisions of these Regulations and further applicable laws, regulations, guidelines and decisions of FIFA, shall notify the Member Association, with a copy to the relevant Manufacturer(s), in writing within 30 days of submission about its preliminary decision to approve or disapprove the submitted Equipment item. Any response given by the FIFA general secretariat in the absence of physical samples on the basis of electronic drawings only shall not be deemed to be a pre-approval or preliminary decision and shall not create any binding effect for FIFA.

67.3
A preliminary decision taken in such cases does not release the Member Association from its obligation to comply with the approval procedure for the Final Competition pursuant to arts 63 and 65 above. Notwithstanding this, the preliminary decision by the FIFA general secretariat shall be valid for the Preliminary Competition and the Final Competition of the relevant FIFA Event.

Section 3: Preliminary Competitions and other Matches

68 Specification requirement

68.1
The Member Association must specify on the official form for any Matches held in connection with a Preliminary Competition and any Preliminary Olympic Matches the Colours of its Playing Equipment, including the Official Equipment and Reserve Equipment.

68.2
The Member Association must only use those Playing Equipment items specified on the official form during any Matches held in connection with a Preliminary Competition and any Preliminary Olympic Matches.

69 Determination of Playing Equipment

69.1
In the event that, in the opinion of the Match Officials or Match Commissioner, the Playing Equipment of the two opposing teams is not clearly distinguishable for all Players, Match Officials, spectators and media under the prevailing conditions, such as weather and light, the Match Officials or Match Commissioner may instruct the host team to use Official Equipment and the visiting team to use either its Reserve Equipment or a combination of both. In exceptional cases, both teams may be asked to wear different Colours.

70 Measurement method

70.1
All mandatory elements of a Playing Equipment item, such as numbering or Players' names, and the components of such elements, such as the stroke or breathing holes, will be measured once permanently applied to the respective Equipment item. In order to meet the minimum size requirements for mandatory elements of a Playing Equipment item as set forth in these Regulations, the Member Associations may consider slightly larger sizes before application on the respective Playing Equipment items.

70.2
All identifications of a Member Association, Manufacturer's Identifications and further elements displayed on Equipment items will be measured according to their smallest and simplest geometric form, such as square, rectangle, triangle or circle, and the dimensions of this form will be calculated using the applicable mathematical formula.

70.3
To calculate the surface area of any identification of a Member Association, Manufacturer's Identification or further elements displayed on Equipment items, the widest part of any such identification or element will be measured from edge to edge. On an exceptional basis, the identifications or elements may be divided into several individual geometric forms.

70.4
The Member Association may submit to FIFA a concrete proposal as to how to measure non-standard types of Manufacturer's Identifications, identifications of the Member Association or further elements. Any such measurement proposal requires the review and the written approval of the FIFA general secretariat.

70.5
The product line (as set out in art. 39 par. 1 (c) above) and figurative logo (as set out in art. 39 par. 1 (d) above) of Manufacturers will be measured as several individual geometric forms if the distance between the various elements of the types of Manufacturer's Identification exceeds 0.5cm.

71 Disciplinary matters

71.1

Any violations of these Regulations or any other FIFA regulations, circulars, guidelines, directives and/or decisions that do not come under the jurisdiction of another body shall be dealt with by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code and all relevant circulars and directives.

72 No liability

72.1
FIFA shall not be liable to a Member Association for any losses, fees, damages, or any costs whatsoever which may arise as a result of, or in connection with, the requirements contained in these Regulations.

73 Diverging texts

73.1
These Regulations exist in the four official FIFA languages (English, French, German, Spanish).

73.2
In the case of any discrepancy in the interpretation of the English, French, Spanish or German texts of these Regulations, the English text will be authoritative.

74 Inconsistency

74.1
To the extent that the Competition Regulations and/or the Media and Marketing Regulations for the relevant FIFA Event are inconsistent with any aspect of these Regulations, the Competition Regulations and/or the Media and Marketing Regulations for the relevant FIFA Event shall take precedence over the terms of these Regulations. The relevant terms of these Regulations shall be deemed amended accordingly.

75 Matters not provided for

75.1
Matters not provided for in these Regulations and cases of force majeure shall be decided by the FIFA Executive Committee, whose decision is final.

76 Adoption and enforcement

76.1
These Regulations were adopted by the Executive Committee on 25 September 2015 and come into force on 1 October 2015.

76.2
These Regulations replace in full the version adopted on 19 March 2010 and in force since 1 April 2010.

Zurich, September 2015

For the FIFA Executive Committee

Acting President
Issa Hayatou

Acting Secretary General
Markus Kattner

List of Equipment items

1. Playing Equipment items

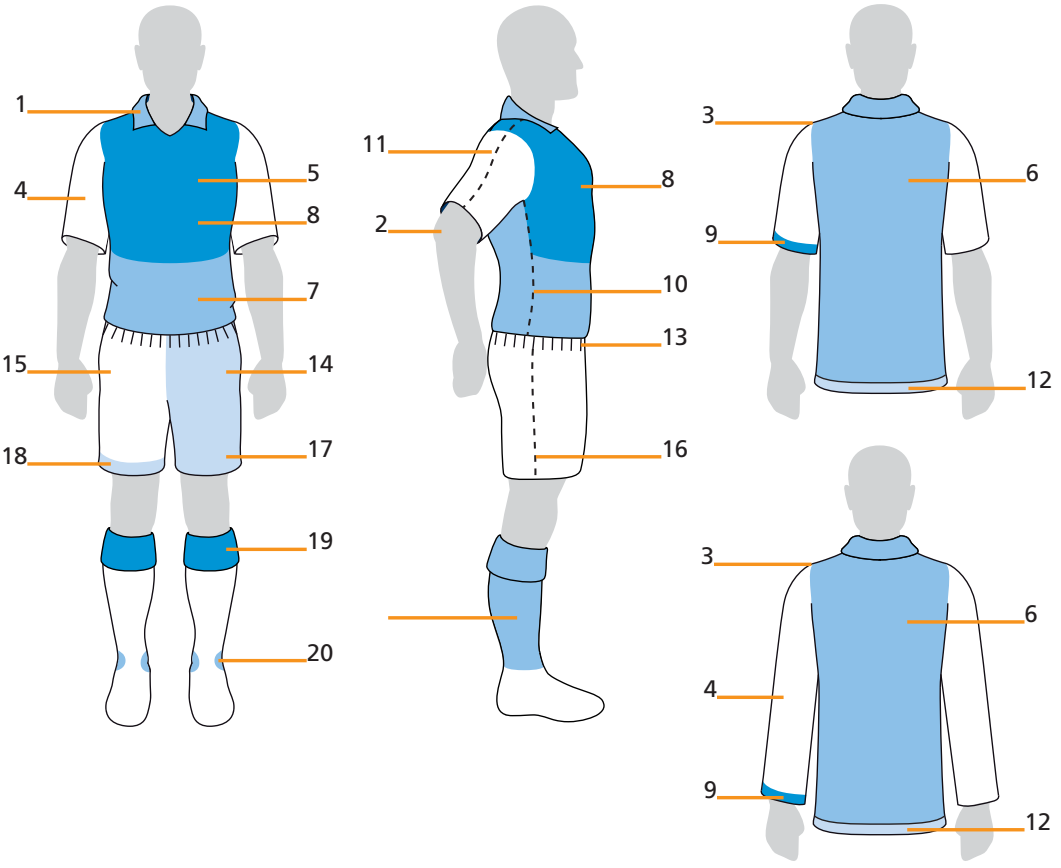
1.1 Shirt or jersey ("shirt" in these Regulations)
1.2 Shorts (or tracksuit trousers for goalkeepers)
1.3 Socks (or stockings) ("socks" in these Regulations)

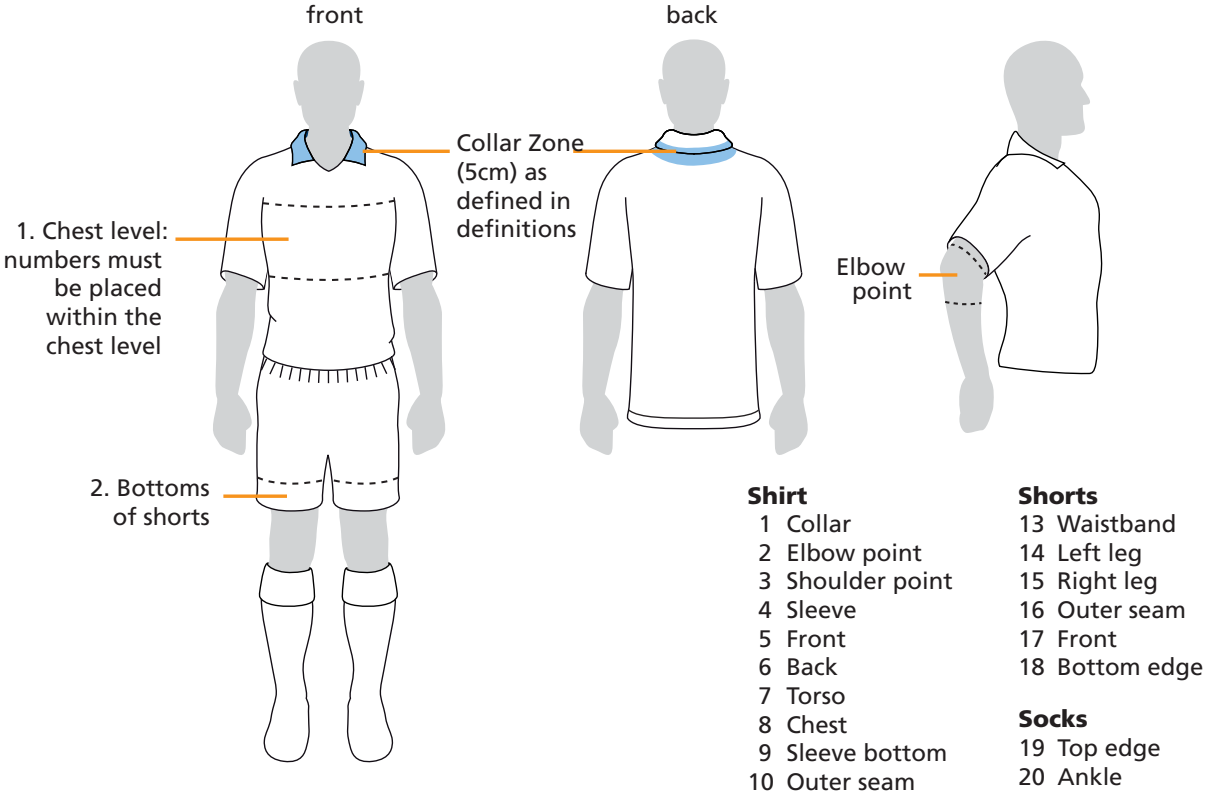
2. Special Equipment items

2.1 Captain's armband
2.2 Goalkeeper gloves
2.3 Caps
2.4 Gloves worn by outfield players and Team Officials
2.5 Headbands
2.6 Wristbands
2.7 Head covers
2.8 Special items for medical purposes
2.9 Special items for performance-related purposes
2.10 Beach soccer foot bindings and other support bandages
2.11 Underwear
2.12 T-shirts
2.13 Bras
2.14 Thermal shorts
2.15 Cooling apparel
2.16 Warm-up bibs
2.17 Sweatshirts
2.18 Polo shirts, including pre-match shirts and training jerseys
2.19 Jackets, including winter jackets, rain jackets, anthem jackets, coats
2.20 Rain gear and ponchos
2.21 Tracksuits (including tops and bottoms, rainwear bottoms, shorts and winter trousers)

3. Other Equipment items

3.1 Footballs
3.2 Football boots
3.3 Shinguards
3.4 On-field equipment





Shirt
1 Collar
2 Elbow point
3 Shoulder point
4 Sleeve
5 Front
6 Back
7 Torso
8 Chest
9 Sleeve bottom
10 Outer seam
11 Sleeve seam
12 Bottom edge

Shorts
13 Waistband
14 Left leg
15 Right leg
16 Outer seam
17 Front
18 Bottom edge

Socks
19 Top edge
20 Ankle

FIFA FORWARD Development Programme Regulations

FORWARD 2.0

2 FIFA Forward Development Programme Regulations – Forward 2.0

FIFA Forward launched a new era of global football development. FIFA is further strengthening its investment in development to build a stronger foundation for the growth of football, aiming at allowing many more young girls and boys to experience "Living Football".

FIFA Forward provides the resources and structure to deliver a state-of-the-art development programme, meaning:

- More investment in development for member associations' football activities;
- More impact via tailor-made plans to meet specific needs;
- More oversight so that all funds are used responsibly.

The single contract of agreed objectives between FIFA and each member association or confederation remains the focal point in the efficient implementation of Forward 2.0. This brings together our tailored support under one roof to ensure that football gets exactly the help it needs as adapted to local conditions.

We are continuing to upgrade and improve the way our development activities are monitored, with greater scrutiny of spending and a detailed report on the results achieved by the usage of the development funds allocated.

FIFA is dedicating more financial resources than ever before to football development:

- A contribution of up to USD 1,000,000 per year for each member association for running costs, based on incentives that encourage best practice;
- A contribution of up to USD 2,000,000 for the whole 2019-2022 cycle for each member association for specific football projects, such as new facilities and women's and youth football, based on the contract of agreed objectives;
- A contribution of USD 12,000,000 per year for each confederation to support its football activities and projects;
- A contribution of up to USD 1,000,000 per year for each zonal/regional association for football tournaments for men, youth and women.

FIFA also gives extra support to members that need it for football equipment and travel for national teams, and to improve their IT infrastructure as well as to advance the skills of their staff members through capacity building and knowledge sharing.

Furthermore, we encourage those that do not need all of their funding to make it available to other member associations, in coordination with FIFA.

We look forward to working with everyone in the global football community so that the game can reach its full potential everywhere in “Living Football”.

FIFA President
Gianni Infantino

PREAMBLE

FIFA's development programme is one of the priorities of FIFA's global strategy, as the mission of "developing football everywhere and for all" justifies FIFA's existence as an organisation (one of FIFA's goals being "to improve the game of football constantly and promote it globally in the light of its unifying, educational, cultural and humanitarian values, particularly through youth and development programmes" and "to promote the development of women's football and the full participation of women at all levels of football governance", cf. art. 2 (a) and (f) of the FIFA Statutes).

By adopting this new set of regulations for FIFA's development programme at its meeting on 26 October 2018 (based on art. 34 paras 11 and 12, in conjunction with art. 13 par. 1 (f) of the FIFA Statutes), the Council reaffirms, with both strength and conviction, its commitment to the promotion of football as a sport that is characterised by greater fairness, solidarity and equality around the world.

These regulations represent a collaboration between FIFA, its member associations and the confederations in a spirit of partnership focusing on the future and with a common aim: making football development effective.

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1 Scope of application

These regulations define the financial contributions and technical and human support allocated under the second cycle of the FIFA Forward Development Programme (hereinafter *the Forward Programme*) for the four-year cycle from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2022 (hereinafter *Forward 2.0*), the type of projects that fall under the Forward Programme and the obligations incumbent on the parties involved.

2 Objectives

Forward 1.0 was established in May 2016 to provide financial, technical and human support to all of FIFA's member associations and the confederations in their endeavours to develop and foster football at all levels within their territories. Forward 2.0 follows the same objectives.

As such, the objectives of the Forward Programme are to enable the member associations and the confederations to develop, strengthen and fine-tune football in all its forms, including futsal and beach soccer – from grassroots to the elite, for girls and boys, women and men – as well as their systems of governance, management and administration in order to improve the organisation and professionalism of their operations and thereby become more efficient, transparent and independent.

The Forward Programme offers tailored support, adapted according to the individual needs of the member associations and the confederations through the identification of specific needs and priorities for the development of football, established in a contract of agreed objectives (hereinafter *contract of agreed objectives*) drafted and concluded with FIFA and covering the four-year cycle from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2022. This contract must be approved by the Development Committee.

3 Beneficiaries

1.
The beneficiaries of Forward 2.0 are the associations that are admitted as members of FIFA.

2.
The other beneficiaries are the confederations recognised by FIFA and the zonal/regional associations recognised by their confederation and having legal status on the date that these regulations came into force.

3.
By way of solidarity, the member associations and confederations may apply to the FIFA general secretariat for reassignment of all or part of its entitlement to Forward 2.0 funds to other member associations or confederations. Irrespective of the amount intended to be reassigned, the respective application shall be approved by the Development Committee. Conditions will be defined by the FIFA general secretariat in the respective contract to be signed in every specific case.

4.
In exceptional circumstances, other football associations, which are non-FIFA members and are organising competitions and/or football projects, may also benefit from Forward 2.0 if so decided on a case-by-case basis and only if so identified by the FIFA general secretariat and approved by the Development Committee. The provisions of these regulations apply *mutatis mutandis* to any party in such situation.

4 Rights of the member associations and the confederations

1.
As a result of FIFA having a pyramid structure and an organisation model that places solidarity at the heart of its values, the member associations and confederations benefit from part of the revenues from the FIFA World Cup™. This is a right and not a privilege. This part of the revenues is reinvested in football development subject to compliance with these regulations, in particular art. 8 in the framework of Forward 2.0.

2.
The member associations and the confederations are entitled to have at least the "essential footballing conditions" in place to develop football in their territories and to provide their registered or non-registered players with decent conditions in which to play football. Forward 2.0 is in line with this philosophy.

3.
The member associations and the confederations are entitled to receive advice and continuous support from FIFA, particularly in the drafting and

execution of a contract of agreed objectives drafted by the two parties under Forward 2.0.

5 Duties of FIFA

1.
FIFA must be attentive and available to assist its member associations and the confederations, particularly in the implementation of Forward 2.0, in order to ensure that the Forward Programme responds to the specific needs and priorities of each beneficiary.

2.
FIFA must be professional, impartial and transparent in its management of Forward 2.0.

3.
The FIFA general secretariat must reply to any written communication by a member association and/or confederation concerning Forward 2.0 within a maximum of five working days.

4.
The FIFA Regional Development Offices must facilitate a direct and proper communication exchange and assist the member associations in expediting their applications and responses to the FIFA general secretariat whilst supporting and assisting the member associations locally in developing football and implementing their projects.

6 Financial conditions under Forward 2.0

1.
Subject to compliance with these regulations, the funding granted to all member associations under Forward 2.0 includes a contribution of up to USD 6 million for the four-year 2019-2022 cycle per member association (i.e. an increase of USD 1 million compared to the previous cycle) for the purpose of developing, promoting and organising football in general.

2.
Concretely, each member association shall therefore be entitled to receive:

a. Up to USD 1 million per year for operational/running costs; and
b. Up to USD 2 million over the four-year 2019-2022 cycle for specific projects

3.
Regarding the operational/running costs:

a. USD 500,000 shall be paid in January of each year to cover the member association's ongoing operational/running costs, including costs for:

   i. governance, structure and administration;
   ii. the national teams;
   iii. domestic competitions;
   iv. permanent administrative and technical staff;
   v. financial management (audits);
   vi. website and other communication platforms;
   vii. training for key football stakeholders (administrators, technical staff, volunteers, etc.).

b. Up to USD 500,000 shall be paid in July of each year, provided that the member association:

   i. organises men's competitions (championship, league or cup), meaning nationwide regular competitions played as follows:

      1. over a period of at least six (6) months;
      2. involving at least ten (10) teams;
      3. with at least 90 matches played.

   ii. organises women's competitions (championship, league or cup), meaning nationwide regular competitions played as follows:

      1. over a period of at least six (6) months;
      2. involving at least ten (10) teams;
      3. with at least 90 matches played.

   iii. has an active men's "A" national team having played at least four (official or friendly) matches in the relevant year

iv. has an active women's "A" national team having played at least four (official or friendly) matches in the relevant year

v. organises boys' competitions (championships, leagues or cups) in at least two age categories (for example U-15 and U-17) as follows:

1. nationwide or regionally;
2. involving at least ten (10) youth teams in each of the age categories;
3. with at least 90 matches played in each age category;
4. played over a period of at least six (6) months.

vi. organises girls' competitions (championships, leagues or cups) in at least two age categories (for example U-15 and U-17) as follows:

1. nationwide or regionally;
2. involving at least ten (10) youth teams in each of the age categories;
3. with at least 90 matches played in each age category;
4. played over a period of at least six (6) months.

vii. has active boys' national teams in at least two age categories having played at least four (official or friendly) matches in the relevant year in each of the age categories

viii. has active girls' national teams in at least two age categories having played at least four (official or friendly) matches in the relevant year in each of the age categories

ix. has a functioning and regularly updated IT player registration and competition management system (which is provided free of charge by FIFA if needed)

x. has an established programme for the promotion and development of refereeing, as follows:

1. an appointed full-time head of refereeing with the relevant refereeing expertise
2. at least ten (10) refereeing workshops/seminars to be organised by the member association for its referees in the different categories in one year
3. also includes women referees

c. Regarding par. b) above, an amount of up to USD 50,000 will be released for each of the ten activities that the member association carries out every year. The member associations shall confirm to FIFA by 31 May of each year which of the above activities they are carrying out in that year. In cases of non-fulfilled criteria, the respective amount(s) will not be accrued for the next year or cycle.

4.

Regarding specific projects:

a. Up to USD 2,000,000 for the four-year 2019-2022 cycle shall be granted for projects that are tailored according to the specific needs and priorities of the member association as established in the relevant contract of agreed objectives.

b. In particular, the projects shall be related to the following areas:

i. Football infrastructure (e.g. pitches including lighting systems, technical centres, training grounds, stadiums, association headquarters).

ii. Other projects, provided the member association has at least:

1. One stadium/pitch with the appropriate quality in order to allow international matches to be played in accordance with FIFA standards;
2. Suitable association headquarters;
3. A functioning technical centre.

iii. Other projects may be requested in the following areas:

1. Strategic areas (e.g. strategy and planning, governance and legal affairs, etc.);
2. Organisational areas (e.g. leadership training, management of leagues and clubs, marketing and revenue generation, event and competition management, financial management, management of facilities, stadiums and security, social responsibility, IT, etc.);
3. Sporting areas (e.g. training of technical directors, training of coaches, referees, youth football, women's football, domestic competitions, training centres, beach soccer and futsal, etc.).

5.
If the member association so wishes, all or part of the amount paid to cover its operational/running costs may be used to fund specific projects provided for under art. 6 par. 4, provided that:

a. The member association fulfilled all of the ten conditions mentioned under art. 6 par. 3b) for obtaining the second instalment of the operational/running costs in each of the previous four years at least;

b. The request is justified (for example, the project entails costs which are higher than USD 2 million and constitutes an important legacy for the member association);

c. The request is approved by the Development Committee.

6.
If the member association so wishes, all or part of its entitlement for specific projects provided for under art. 6 par. 4 may be used to cover its ongoing operational/running costs provided that:

a. The member association has at least one stadium/pitch with the appropriate quality in order to allow international matches to be played in accordance with FIFA standards, as well as a suitable association headquarters and a functioning technical centre;

b. The request is justified (for example, if the size of the country requires additional costs for organising competitions);

c. The request is approved by the Development Committee.

7.
In addition, under Forward 2.0, FIFA provides the following IT tools free of charge for the proper organisation and operation of the member associations:

a. Connect Platform for the secure and accurate electronic registration of all football stakeholders;

b. Connect ID to prevent a duplicate registration of players;

c. ITMS for the conclusion and matching of international transfers;

d. DTMS for the conclusion and matching of domestic transfers.

In this respect, FIFA may provide assistance in evaluating and operating the IT systems and tools that the member association is currently using. Beneficiaries shall therefore not use Forward 2.0 funds to purchase or maintain IT tools that are similar to those already being provided by FIFA (as listed above).

8.
In addition, FIFA will provide experts and organise training in the areas of football development and football administration in order to firstly, if necessary, create a development strategy, and secondly to support and guide the member associations in implementing their development strategy. FIFA and the beneficiary member association shall work together to identify the specific areas of expertise and guidance required, and to set up an action plan including the objectives to be pursued in relation to the signed contract of agreed objectives. All costs and fees related to these experts and capacity-building activities shall be covered by FIFA. In addition, FIFA shall determine the type of monitoring required for each expert provided and training activity organised. FIFA will coordinate the possibility for member associations to send their staff or officials (in the areas of football development or football administration) to other member associations or confederations on placement to enhance their skills, and to benefit from knowledge sharing and good practices to be applied in their member association.

9.
In addition, regarding travel and equipment, and for certain member associations only (subject to compliance with these regulations), Forward 2.0 provides:

a. A contribution of up to USD 200,000 per member association per year to cover the cost of travel and accommodation for its national teams when they play matches abroad. This contribution shall be allocated only to those member associations that are identified as needing the most assistance as described under point c below.

b. A contribution of up to USD 200,000 for the four-year 2019-2022 cycle shall be allocated for basic equipment (e.g. full kits for the national teams, balls, full kits for the boys' and/or girls' teams competing in championships, training equipment including mini-goals, bibs, etc.) for those member associations that are identified as needing the most assistance as described under point c below.

c. A member association is identified as needing the most assistance, for the purpose of the contributions above, provided that their annual revenues

do not exceed USD 4 million. This figure shall be reflected in the annual statutory audit report of the previous year, which shall be submitted to FIFA by 30 June of each relevant year. The Development Committee is competent to amend this revenue threshold and/or add additional criteria for both contributions.

d. The above contributions for travel will be released in January every year, whilst those for equipment will be released in two equal milestone payments in January 2019 and January 2021 provided that the member association has fulfilled the obligations of point c above. These funds will not be accrued for the next year or the next cycle.

10.
Subject to compliance with these regulations, the funding granted to all confederations under Forward 2.0 includes a contribution of USD 48 million over the four-year 2019-2022 cycle for each confederation, aimed at developing, promoting and organising football in general. The above contribution will be released in equal bi-annual milestone payments in the months of January and July of each year. The details of the use of these funds by the confederations must be recorded in writing and submitted to FIFA on a yearly basis by 28 February (for the previous year) in order to ensure that the funds are invested in accordance with the aims described in this paragraph and in line with the requirements of these regulations. The confederations may use the funds to support their member associations in their football development initiatives in accordance with their long-term strategies – while mentioning explicitly that these funds are provided by FIFA – and to strengthen their own organisation.

11.
Subject to compliance with these regulations, the funding granted under Forward 2.0 includes a contribution of up to USD 1,000,000 per year for each zonal/regional association (recognised by its confederation at the time that these regulations came into force and having legal status on the date that these regulations came into force). The funds will be released to the relevant confederations in January of each year in order to organise regional men's, women's and youth competitions (for girls and boys). These funds shall only be distributed provided that the zonal/regional association organises at least one women's, two boys' and two girls' competitions (for national teams or clubs) during the relevant year. Should the zonal/regional association not organise these competitions during the relevant year, the allocated funds will be reduced by USD 200,000 for each required competition not organised. The confederation is responsible for the correct use of these funds and the release of payments to

the zonal/regional association, to the member association hosting a tournament and/or to the participating teams, as the case may be, and as agreed regionally on a case-by-case basis for each tournament. The confederation shall report on the use of these funds to FIFA by 1 February of the following year. These funds will not be accrued, and unused funds shall be returned to FIFA. FIFA may also deduct the relevant amount from any future payments to the confederation.

7 Procedure

The member associations, the confederations and any other potential beneficiaries must follow the procedure laid down for Forward 2.0 according to a well-defined schedule that covers the five phases mentioned below:

1. Preparation – contract of agreed objectives

With FIFA's assistance, the member association or confederation shall determine the specific needs and the priorities for football development after conducting an analysis of the current footballing situation in its territory. This may include site visits by the FIFA general secretariat in the territory. These needs and priorities shall be formally established in a contract of agreed objectives drafted with FIFA and covering the four-year 2019-2022 cycle. The contract of agreed objectives for Forward 2.0 shall be finalised (i.e. signed by both the member association or confederation as well as FIFA and approved by the Development Committee) by 30 June 2019 at the latest. After this deadline, no Forward 2.0 funds will be provided without the contract of agreed objectives being finalised.

2. Proposals – release of funds

a. Financial support for operational/running costs (as defined in art. 6 par. 3).

Operational/running costs will be released directly to the bank account set up by the member association specifically for the Forward Programme in two payments, in January and July of each year, as follows:

- The first instalment of USD 500,000 will be released without any prior application, request or formal approval in January of each year;
- The second instalment will be paid in accordance with the provisions of art. 6 par. 3b) above. The member association shall submit, by 31 May of

each year at the latest, all of the necessary information for the release of the second instalment to the FIFA general secretariat, as foreseen in the relevant forms approved by the Development Committee and sent to them by way of a circular letter.

b. Financial support for specific projects (as defined in art. 6 par. 4)

The project proposal, including the schedule for its implementation and financial conditions, shall be drawn up by the member association in conjunction with FIFA (compulsory submission of the standard form and supporting documents).

3. Approval

a. Financial support for operational/running costs (as defined in art. 6 par. 3b)

The FIFA general secretariat shall examine the information and relevant documentation, submitted by the member association by 31 May of each year, for the release of up to USD 500,000 of operational/running costs funding in July in accordance with the criteria and requirements established in these regulations.

If the FIFA general secretariat deems that the information and relevant documentation submitted by the member association satisfies the criteria established in art. 6 par. 3b) of these regulations, it shall take the necessary steps to ensure that the funds are released. The FIFA general secretariat may request additional information or documentation.

b. Financial support for specific projects (as defined in art. 6 par. 4)

The FIFA general secretariat shall examine the proposal and compile a report for the attention of the Development Committee. The committee shall decide on the approval of projects with budgets of USD 300,000 or higher. The FIFA general secretariat shall decide on the approval of projects with budgets lower than USD 300,000.

The Development Committee shall receive the abovementioned report at the latest one week before the date of the meeting at which the relevant proposal will be discussed and decided.

The Development Committee, or the FIFA general secretariat when applicable, shall examine the request by the member association in order to assess its compliance with the criteria and requirements established in these regulations and shall deliver a decision of approval or rejection within the following timeframe following the receipt of the member association's request:

- 60 days for projects with budgets of USD 300,000 or higher;
- 30 days for projects with budgets lower than USD 300,000.

The Development Committee may meet as a bureau as often as necessary in order to ensure that the projects submitted by the member associations can be assessed – and, if necessary, approved – by the fixed deadlines.

Any decision by the Development Committee to reject a request must be communicated with the grounds for the decision so that the member association can do all that is necessary to become compliant and resubmit its project proposal within a reasonable period of time.

All decisions shall be communicated to the member association concerned by FIFA's general secretariat.

Requests for the delivery of essential football equipment (balls, bibs, etc.), the provision of technical experts by FIFA, and the organisation of capacity-building activities and training courses in the areas of football and administration do not have to be submitted for the approval of the Development Committee. The FIFA general secretariat shall decide on the approval of such requests.

4. Execution

a. Financial support for operational/running costs (as defined in art. 6 par. 3)

Following the approval of the request for funding in accordance with art. 7 par. 3a), the FIFA general secretariat shall take the necessary measures to release the funds.

b. Financial support for specific projects (as defined in art. 6 par. 4)

Once a project has been approved by the Development Committee, or by the FIFA general secretariat as the case may be, a Statement of Approval (SoA) shall be drafted, within ten (10) days, by the FIFA general secretariat outlining the main obligations of the member association and the agreed project milestones and payments. This SoA shall be duly counter-signed by the president and/or the general secretary of the member association within 30 days of its receipt by the member association in question.

The project shall be implemented by the member association with the assistance of any other parties concerned (such as companies, manufacturers, contractors, suppliers and consultants). The FIFA general secretariat shall take the necessary measures to release the funds to the bank account set up by the member association specifically for the Forward Programme in accordance with the financial conditions defined in the SoA.

Where, within the framework of Forward 2.0, a member association uses services provided by parties such as companies, contractors, manufacturers, suppliers or consultants for an amount of USD 50,000 or higher, the member association concerned must submit the cost estimates of at least three such parties or evidence of a competitive procurement process.

In the event that the contracts with the parties concerned are signed directly by FIFA (e.g. a project for an artificial turf pitch):

- FIFA shall sign a declaration with all parties concerned, stipulating that the parties undertake to indemnify FIFA and to hold FIFA harmless from any complaints, claims, demands for damages and interest or liability related to the implementation of the project.

- The instalments shall be paid directly by FIFA to the contracting parties in accordance with the terms of the abovementioned contracts.

For any contract involving a financial obligation for FIFA or for the member association of USD 300,000 or higher, a tender process must be conducted.

A confederation or any other potential beneficiary shall be bound by the same obligations to conduct a tender process or a cost estimate process if external third parties are required to perform certain activities.

5. Monitoring

a. Financial support for operational/running costs (as defined in art. 6 par. 3)

The FIFA general secretariat shall oversee the proper use of the funds and oversee the audit and control process in accordance with arts 14, 15, 16 and 17 of these regulations.

b. Financial support for specific projects (as defined in art. 6 par. 4)

The FIFA general secretariat shall oversee the proper use of the funds for the project and ensure that it is monitored. The FIFA general secretariat shall ensure that the member association takes all of the necessary actions in order to achieve the objectives established in the contract of agreed objectives. The FIFA general secretariat may, at any time, inspect the progress of the project on site in order to ensure that it is in line with the established objectives and in compliance with the signed agreements.

The member association shall provide FIFA with periodic reports (reports on the key phases and a final report).

At the end of the four-year 2019-2022 cycle, the FIFA general secretariat shall evaluate the implementation of the established agreed objectives with the member association concerned, and the member association shall submit a written report to the Development Committee for information purposes.

8 Obligations of the member associations and the confederations

1.
Any member association or confederation receiving funding from Forward 2.0 must:

a. fully collaborate at all times with FIFA in relation to the use of the allocated funds and the implementation of the project, including, but not limited to providing FIFA with all of the necessary information and supporting documentary evidence related to the use of the allocated funds and the implementation of the project;

b. have the contract of agreed objectives and the project approved by its executive committee and inform its general assembly thereof. This must be noted in the relevant minutes and provided to FIFA;

c. designate a competent person to be responsible for monitoring the contract of agreed objectives and projects to be carried out;

d. open a separate bank account in its own name (i.e. the name of the member association or confederation) with a bank in the country in which it has its registered headquarters especially for Forward 2.0 funding and for its direct benefit. This bank account may be the same as for Forward 1.0, the previous cycle ending on 31 December 2018.

   Any transfer of Forward 2.0 funds must be made by the FIFA general secretariat to the Forward 2.0 account of the beneficiary member association or confederation.

   The member associations or confederations must make all payments related to Forward 2.0 directly from the Forward 2.0 account. Any funds not used at the end of the period covered by the contractual relationship shall be kept in the Forward 2.0 account until they are completely used up.

   The Forward 2.0 account may under no circumstances have a negative balance (overdraft) or be pledged. FIFA reserves the right to demand a statement of the Forward 2.0 account at any time;

e. have its annual accounts audited by its statutory auditor. The statutory auditor must (i) be appointed by the general assembly of the member association or confederation, (ii) audit the accounts approved by the executive body of the member association or of the confederation in accordance with the relevant auditing standards, and (iii) submit an audit report to the general assembly of the member association or confederation;

f. employ a general secretary as well as a technical and development director;

g. publish a summary of its annual financial statements and activity report on its website or any other platform (including FIFA.com);

h. respect the schedule established by FIFA;

i. inform FIFA of any difficulty encountered during the preparation and implementation of the project or established agreed objectives, or in relation to the use of the allocated funds;

j. indemnify and hold FIFA harmless from any complaint, claim, demand for damages and interest or liability related to the implementation of the project or pursuit of the established objectives;

k. endeavour, as much as possible, to involve local partners (sponsors, public authorities) in the project and/or execution of the contract of agreed objectives in order to raise, if necessary, the remaining funds required;

l. obtain the authorisation of the competent government authorities to import the products and materials required for the implementation of the project and facilitate the administrative steps involved;

m. assist FIFA in monitoring and overseeing the implementation of the project and the pursuit of the objectives established in the contract of agreed objectives, as well as the use of the allocated funds, in accordance with the decision of the Development Committee;

n. promote the projects and the use of the allocated funds in the country or geographical zone concerned;

o. present a final report after each project has been fully completed, and at the end of the four-year cycle in 2022;

p. respect FIFA's zero-tolerance policy towards any attempt at or act of corruption whatsoever, in any territorial jurisdiction, including attempts or acts that are authorised or tolerated by law or cannot be prosecuted in the country in question. In the event that a football official has obtained or attempted to obtain gratification through a favourable decision taken, information received, a vote or any other form of benefits for himself/herself or for any other persons, the member association or confederation concerned must immediately inform FIFA of this;

q. respect all applicable laws, including those relating to the confidentiality and protection of data and privacy;

r. respect international labour law, in particular legal provisions that prohibit child labour and forced labour;

s. ensure that the principles of anti-discrimination, diversity, accessibility and inclusion, and human rights for all are protected and promoted;

t. take measures to protect and safeguard children and minors from potential abuses and to promote their wellbeing within football;

u. avoid any situation giving rise to a conflict of interests;

v. avoid the usage of cash;

w. maintain all supporting documentation for all expenditures and payments made with Forward funds;

x. use the Forward funds exclusively for the purposes allocated;

y. request, in the event of any major change concerning a project, the approval of the Development Committee;

z. establish appropriate procedures, particularly regarding tender processes, in order to evaluate and select the suppliers and subcontractors on the basis of their commitment in terms of their social and environmental responsibilities;

aa. evaluate and reduce the environmental impact of their projects and use the resources in a responsible manner in order to achieve growth that is sustainable and respects the environment;

For infrastructure projects, the following obligations shall also apply:

bb. facilitate contact with companies responsible for the implementation of the project;

cc. provide FIFA with the relevant national land registry certificate or extract confirming that the relevant member association is the owner of the land, the agreements confirming the donation, transfer or other form of free provision or use of land to the member association. The transfer or other form of free provision of land must be made for a minimum period of 20 years;

dd. ensure that the project is used appropriately once it is ready;

ee. include in its future budget the maintenance costs of said project and of the activities resulting from it (including the personnel expenses required to operate the infrastructure in question);

ff. purchase insurance providing permanent cover of the project for 100% of the asset replacement value.

2.
The Development Committee may decide to grant an exception to any of these obligations to the extent that such exception can be justified, where it does not cause the breach of any legal or moral regulation, and where it serves the interests of football development.

9 Procedure and obligations for zonal/regional associations

The procedure for zonal/regional associations, their obligations and any other aspects relating to the granting of funds defined in art. 6 par. 11 of these regulations shall be defined, in accordance with the requirements of these regulations, by the Development Committee following consultation with the confederations concerned.

10 Payments

1.
Payments shall be made in accordance with the conditions foreseen by these regulations. Exceptions for payments outside the provisions of the current regulations are possible for justified reasons only, following a prior decision of the Development Committee and the Finance Committee.

2.
If a member association or confederation does not use the entirety of the Forward 2.0 funds that it has received during the period for which they have been granted, the remaining balance shall be accrued until 31 December 2024 with the exception of art. 6 paras 3c, 9d and 11. Funds allocated to member associations and confederations (including funds for zonal/regional associations) under Forward 1.0, the first cycle of the Forward Programme (i.e. under the FIFA Forward Development Programme Regulations, 2016 edition), and which have not been used shall be accrued until 31 December 2020. Travel and equipment funds that are not used in the respective time period, as foreseen in art. 6 par. 9 of these regulations, will not be accrued.

11 Alignment of funding

Under these regulations, FIFA is entitled to deduct from any amount allocated to a member association or confederation the amount owed to FIFA by that member association or confederation for any reason.

12 Taxes and duties

The member associations and confederations are responsible for paying any taxes, duties and other charges that are due as a result of receiving Forward Programme funds. These taxes, duties or charges must be declared in the requests submitted by the member association or confederation. Payment of such taxes and duties shall be undertaken by the relevant member association or confederation within the stipulated timeline according to the respective applicable laws and regulations, and proof of such payment(s) shall be submitted to the FIFA general secretariat, which remains entitled to request additional information on the pertinent taxes and duties that apply.

13 Fees and expenses

The member associations and confederations shall be liable for all fees and expenses – including legal, administrative, banking and exchange costs – incurred through the Forward Programme.

14 Financial reporting

1.
The member associations and confederations must report annually on the use of all funds allocated by FIFA as part of the Forward Programme, which they must do in a report to be submitted to FIFA's general secretariat by 30 June of the year following the year under review in the report. The following documents must be included in the report:

a. All reporting forms using the templates provided by FIFA;

b. The latest annual financial statements and the corresponding audit report compiled by the statutory auditor;

c. The minutes of the congress or general assembly of the member association or confederation appointing the statutory auditor, and the minutes of the congress or general assembly at which the statutory auditor presented the respective reports;

d. Bank statements of the dedicated bank account of the member association or confederation and the designated signatories;

e. Activity report in respect of the usage of the funds, using the templates provided by FIFA.

2.
Failure to submit the above documentation by 30 June of each year will result in a restricted release of funds as per art. 17 of these regulations. Furthermore, appropriate additional measures might also be taken by the Audit and Compliance Committee or by any other relevant body (such as the Ethics Committee), as the case may be.

3.
The FIFA general secretariat may at any time request reports, any further information and/or audits regarding the use of the allocated funds as part of Forward 2.0. The member association or confederation is under the obligation to provide them and to allow access to all relevant documentation. Furthermore, appropriate additional measures might also be taken by the Audit and Compliance Committee or any other relevant body (such as the Ethics Committee), as the case may be. Refusal to cooperate in this respect will result in the immediate suspension of all funding.

15 Statutory audit report

1.
Each member association or confederation that has received funding as part of the Forward Programme must engage the services of a statutory auditor that has the relevant qualifications in accordance with local legislation for conducting audit-related services on all accounts and finances of the member associations or confederation, including funds received from FIFA.

2.
Each member association and confederation shall notify the FIFA general secretariat every year of the name of its statutory auditor.

3.
The FIFA general secretariat shall publish, on its website FIFA.com, the names of the statutory auditors that have been designated by the member associations and the confederations.

4.
The member association or confederation shall pay any fees arising from the statutory audit. If the member association does not have the means to cover these fees, the Forward 2.0 funds that it has been granted – taken from the budget allocated for operational/running costs – shall be used to cover the cost of the audit.

16 FIFA central audit review

1.
For each financial year, the FIFA general secretariat shall conduct a FIFA central audit review of all member associations and confederations that have received Forward 2.0 funds in the previous year.

2.
The central FIFA programme auditor shall conduct audit-related services on the development funds provided by FIFA, on the basis of annual instructions provided by FIFA, between 1 July and 30 August of each year for the funds of the previous year. The auditor shall submit a report detailing its conclusions regarding the audit of each member association and confederation to the FIFA general secretariat.

3.
The scope of the annual FIFA central audit review shall at least include:

a. the requirements in art. 8 of these regulations;
b. deviations in the usage of the operational/running costs funding from the requirements set up in art. 6 par. 3 above;
c. usage of travel and equipment solidarity funding in accordance with art. 6 par. 9 of these regulations.

4.
As part of the FIFA central audit review, the FIFA general secretariat may request the member association or confederation concerned to provide any evidence and/or documentation that it deems necessary in relation to funds provided under these regulations.

5.
The FIFA general secretariat may also nominate a consultant at the member association or confederation, who must be granted access to all accounts and other documents that the FIFA general secretariat deems necessary in relation to funds provided under these regulations.

6.
FIFA will cover the costs related to the central FIFA central audit review.

17 Misuse of funds allocated under the Forward Programme and the fight against fraud

1.
If, on the basis of the reports prescribed by art. 14 of these regulations, the report of the FIFA central audit review in accordance with art. 16 par. 2 of these regulations, the report of the statutory auditor in accordance with art. 15 of these regulations, or any other information it may have received or become aware of, the FIFA general secretariat deems that (i) the Forward Programme funds have not been used in all areas according to the approved proposal, (ii) the transactions involving Forward Programme funds have not been correctly categorised or documented, and/or (iii) indications of other forms of non-compliance with FIFA rules and regulations or the law have been observed, it must therefore inform the Audit and Compliance Committee accordingly.

2.
In particular, the requirements for transparency and accountability of these regulations will be deemed to have been violated if it is so decided by the competent bodies but especially in the following cases of:

a. violations of the obligations of a member association specified in art. 8 paras 1d) and e), and art. 14;

b. significant violations of art. 8 paras 1v), w), x).

3.
In such circumstances, the Audit and Compliance Committee must take all of the appropriate measures to protect the funds allocated by FIFA under Forward 2.0. In particular, the Audit and Compliance Committee may:

a. restrict the release of payments to member associations or confederations;

b. order the suspension of all new payments and transfers to the member association or confederation concerned until further notice;

c. order the FIFA general secretariat or a third party mandated by the FIFA general secretariat to inspect and audit the member association or confederation concerned at any time. The member association or confederation shall provide full access to accounts, any kind of contracts and all other significant documents, such as meeting minutes. Any such audits shall be conducted at FIFA's expense. To avoid any doubt, the audit rights of FIFA shall be applicable retrospectively from 1 January 2016;

d. order the member association or confederation concerned to repay the received amounts to FIFA;

e. take all other appropriate measures.

4.
Furthermore, in the event of any suspicion of fraud or any other violation of these regulations, the FIFA Statutes or other applicable regulations, the FIFA general secretariat may transfer the case to the competent judicial body of FIFA, which will assess the relevance of the application of other possible measures. In application of the FIFA Disciplinary Code and/or the FIFA Code of Ethics, the competent judicial body of FIFA may rule against the member association or the confederation and/or the responsible individuals at the member association or confederation.

5.
The above restricted release of funds will be in force until the respective decision of the Audit and Compliance Committee, and at the same time the beneficiary should follow and implement a remedial action plan which will be drafted and provided to the beneficiary by the FIFA general secretariat.

6.
In cases where a suspicion or evidence of the misuse of funds by individuals (either for personal benefit or to an extent that creates unnecessary risk to the financial situation of the beneficiary, or to the reputation of the beneficiary, and/or to FIFA) is reported with a reasonable degree of credibility, the FIFA general secretariat shall immediately, upon receiving such a report, temporarily interrupt the release of Forward funding payments and advise the Ethics Committee and the Audit and Compliance Committee accordingly and await further instructions. If either of these bodies requests a forensic

audit, this audit should be commissioned within a maximum of 30 days and concluded within another 60 days after the commission. The Audit and Compliance Committee shall take a decision within one month after receiving the results of the forensic audit.

7.
In cases of par. 5 above and in cases where the restricted release of funds persist for more than one year, the Audit and Compliance Committee may decide to recommend:

a. A forensic audit report to be conducted by an independent auditor appointed by the FIFA general secretariat at the expense of the beneficiary;

b. To restrict the approval of projects and funds to be released (i.e. by excluding certain categories of activities or by limiting the amount to be released on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis, etc.);

c. To deduct a specific amount – i.e. an amount that was not protected by the beneficiary and led to loss of development funds – from the beneficiary's entitlement, and/or recommend to the FIFA general secretariat to seek repayment of such an amount by any legal means;

d. To fully suspend the release of financial contributions to a beneficiary;

e. To take all other appropriate measures.

18 Organisation

1. Development Committee

In accordance with art. 42 of the FIFA Statutes and the relevant provisions of the FIFA Governance Regulations, the Development Committee shall oversee Forward 2.0 and fulfil its rights and duties as they are established in the abovementioned provisions as well as in these regulations.

2. FIFA general secretariat

a. The FIFA general secretariat acts as the secretariat of the Development Committee. It shall fulfil its rights and duties as they are established in these regulations, and shall also implement the decisions taken by the Development Committee.

b. The FIFA general secretariat shall publish on FIFA.com a report on all development activities carried out by each member association, confederation and zonal/regional association.

c. The FIFA general secretariat shall publish the names of the local suppliers that have been contracted by FIFA on behalf of the member associations and/or confederations as part of the Forward Programme.

d. The FIFA general secretariat shall also coordinate with the confederations in order to ensure a greater effectiveness of development programmes.

3. Statutory auditor

a. The statutory auditor is the external independent auditor that has the relevant qualifications in accordance with local legislation, designated by the general assembly of the member association or confederation to conduct an audit, in accordance with the relevant accounting principles, of the accounts that have been approved by the executive committee of the member association or confederation, and to subsequently submit a report to its general assembly.

b. The statutory audit comprises the review of the accounts of a member association and confederation by an external independent auditor that has the relevant qualifications in accordance with local legislation as is described in the statutes of the member association or confederation concerned.

4. FIFA central audit review

The FIFA central auditor, i.e. FIFA's statutory auditor or another reputable auditing firm that has been engaged by the FIFA general secretariat to provide auditing services, shall inspect the member associations and confederations with regard to their involvement in the programme as is established in art. 16 of these regulations. The inspection may comprise the application of agreed procedures or another inspection service implemented in accordance with international auditing, inspection and ethical standards and Swiss auditing standards.

19 Matters not provided for

The FIFA Council may take the necessary decisions on any matters that are not provided for in these regulations.

20 Jurisdiction

These regulations shall be governed by Swiss law.

21 Authoritative version

These regulations were drawn up in English and translated into French, Spanish and German. In the event of any discrepancy in the wording of the different languages, the English text shall be authoritative.

22 Transitional provisions

These regulations cancel and replace the FIFA Forward Development Programme Regulations, 2016 edition.

1. Any project and/or funding that has already been approved prior to these regulations coming into force and which utilises only funds allocated in the previous cycle of the Forward Programme (Forward 1.0) shall be governed by the FIFA Forward Development Programme Regulations, 2016 edition, with the exception of arts 13 to 17, which apply immediately as from when these regulations come into force.

2. Contributions and funds allocated under Forward 1.0 that are not used by 31 December 2020, irrespective of whether they have been transferred to the member association and/or confederation and are not used according to purpose, shall be returned to FIFA or deducted from the entitlement of the 2019-2022 cycle.

3. The member associations and confederations must conclude new contracts of agreed objectives by 30 June 2019 at the latest.

4. The member associations and confederations shall be obliged to publish their statutory audit reports and their activity reports (as established in art.

8 par. 1g) of these regulations) for the year 2018 onwards by no later than 30 June of the next year.

23 Adoption and period of validity

1. These regulations were approved by the FIFA Council at its meeting in Kigali, Rwanda, on 26 October 2018.

2. They apply to the financial period ending on 31 December 2022.

3. They come into force with immediate effect.

Kigali, 26 October 2018

For FIFA

President:
Gianni Infantino

Secretary General:
Fatma Samoura

FIFA Data Protection Regulations

October 2019 edition

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NB: References to natural persons include both genders. For the sake of simplicity, only the masculine form has been used. All references in the singular are also applicable in the plural and vice-versa.

1 Preamble

FIFA is committed to respecting the individual rights of every person with whom it interacts, and therefore the protection of Personal Data is of great importance. These Regulations define Data Processing principles, data transfers within and between FIFA, its Member Associations and any Entities to which these Regulations are applicable, the standard for protecting Special Categories of Personal Data, and the rights of all Data Subjects.
FIFA's operations include the Processing of various types of Personal Data. With these Regulations, FIFA pursues the following objectives:

- Establishment of a standard to be applied when Processing Personal Data
- Providing preventive safeguards against the infringement of personality and privacy rights through the inappropriate Processing of Personal Data

These Regulations apply in addition to the Applicable Data Protection Laws. Compliance with the latter must be achieved, especially where the Applicable Data Protection Laws are stricter than the principles set out in these Regulations.

2 Definitions

The following definitions (initial capitals) shall apply within these Regulations:

Applicable Data Protection Laws
The Swiss Federal Act on Data Protection (FADP), and, where applicable to a specific Processing of Personal Data, any other applicable data protection laws, each as amended from time to time.

Consent
Any freely given, specific, informed and unambiguous indication of the Data Subjects' wishes by which they, by a statement or by a clear affirmation, signify agreement to the Processing of Personal Data relating to them.

Data Security Incident
Any event of loss of confidentiality, integrity and availability with the potential of constituting a risk for FIFA, any other Entity or any Data Subject.

Data Subject
An identified or identifiable natural person about whom data is processed. An identifiable natural person is one who can be identified or singled out, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person.

Disclosure / to disclose
The transmission of Personal Data or provision of access to Personal Data, e.g. by making it available for inspection, transferring it or publishing it.

Entity Unit
"Entity" means FIFA, any Member Association, or any of the latter's members. "Unit" means any single hierarchical element of an Entity's internal organisation.

FADP
The Swiss Federal Act on Data Protection of 19 June 1992 (index no. 235.1), as amended from time to time.

FDPIC
The Federal Data Protection and Information Commissioner.

FIFA
Fédération Internationale de Football Association. For the purposes of these Regulations, the term "FIFA" includes any FIFA Subsidiary Company.

FIFA Subsidiary Company
Any legal person that belongs to FIFA or is under FIFA's control, whether wholly or partially (with FIFA holding a majority).

Member Association
Any national football association that has been admitted into membership of FIFA by the FIFA Congress.

Personal Data
Any information relating to a Data Subject.

Process / Processing / to process
Any operation or set of operations which is performed on Personal Data or on sets of Personal Data, whether or not by automated means, such as collection, recording, organisation, structuring, storage, adaptation or alteration, retrieval, consultation, use, Disclosure by transmission, dissemination or otherwise making available, alignment or combination, restriction, erasure or destruction.

Process Owner
Any person who is responsible for a Process in accordance with the hierarchical organisation of FIFA, the Member Associations or their members. If the Process Owner has not been and cannot be determined, the person responsible for the Entity Unit utilising the Process for its purpose or for facilitating its activities is considered to be the Process Owner.

Profiling
Any form of automated Processing of Personal Data consisting of the use of Personal Data to evaluate certain personal aspects relating to a natural person, in particular to analyse or predict aspects concerning that natural person's performance at work, economic situation, health, personal preferences, interests, reliability, behaviour, location or movement.

Regulations
These FIFA Data Protection Regulations.

Special Categories of Personal Data
Any Personal Data revealing ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership, and the Processing of genetic data or biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, data concerning health, or data concerning a natural person's sex life or sexual orientation.

Third Party
Any natural or legal person, public body, agency or body other than an Entity or Data Subject, and persons who, under the direct authority of an Entity, are authorised to process Personal Data.

3 Scope

These Regulations apply to all activities of FIFA, without limitation.

These Regulations also apply to all Member Associations and all of their members. In this context, Member Associations are responsible for ensuring that they comply with these Regulations as well as for ensuring that their members comply with these Regulations. However, for Member Associations and their members, these Regulations are only applicable insofar as:

- they process Personal Data for, on behalf of, or with FIFA;
- they exchange or transfer Personal Data with FIFA, or with other Member Associations or their members, or with third parties on behalf of FIFA;
- they use infrastructure provided by FIFA to its Member Associations and their members for the purpose of Processing Personal Data.

These Regulations do not apply to Member Associations and their members in relation to any Personal Data that they cumulatively process:

- using their own infrastructure;
- for their own purposes; and
- in their own right.

4 Data Processing

1. Principles

FIFA processes Personal Data in compliance with the following principles. Personal Data must be:

- processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the Data Subject;

Example: *The Processing of Personal Data can be considered lawful, fair and transparent when the name, surname, gender, date of birth and postal address are used to identify and send an event ticket to its purchaser, provided that the purchaser has been made aware of which Personal Data is being used and for what purpose.*

- collected for specific, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes. Further Processing for archiving purposes in the public interest, for scientific or historical research purposes, or for statistical purposes is considered to be compatible with the initial purposes;

Example: *If data for the purchase of an event ticket was collected for the sole purpose of issuing said ticket and the purchaser has not been made aware of the further usage of their Personal Data, that Personal Data may not be used for other purposes, i.e. resale to an official sponsor for marketing purposes.*

- adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which it is processed;

Example: *Any Personal Data that is processed has to serve the purpose for which it has been collected. No additional Personal Data other than the data necessary to fulfil the intended purpose may be collected and further processed.*

- accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date. Every reasonable step must be taken to ensure that any Personal Data that is inaccurate, considering the purposes for which it is processed, is erased or rectified without delay;

Example: *All Personal Data has to be accurate. Data Subjects can request the correction of inaccurate Personal Data. Where possible and appropriate, the Process Owner can foresee means for the Data Subjects to access, examine and correct their Personal Data.*

- kept in a form that permits the identification of Data Subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the Personal Data is processed. Personal Data may be stored for longer periods insofar as the Personal Data will be processed solely for archiving purposes in the public interest, for scientific or historical research purposes, or for statistical purposes, subject to the implementation of the appropriate technical and organisational measures required by the Applicable Data Protection Laws in order to safeguard the rights and freedoms of the Data Subject;

Example: *The Process Owner is responsible for determining, together with other Entity Units if applicable, the maximum storage duration of Personal Data, and for documenting this decision.*

- processed in a manner that ensures the appropriate security of the Personal Data, including protection against unauthorised or unlawful Processing and against accidental loss, destruction or damage, using appropriate technical or organisational measures.

Example: *Appropriate organisational measures may include setting up internal Processes to comply with the Applicable Data Protection Laws, such as contractually binding volunteers, employees and contractors to the lawful Processing of data, issuing internal regulations, and carrying out awareness-raising and training exercises.*

- Personal Data is only accessible to people who need it for their activity ("need-to-know" principle);

Example: *Restrict access to HR data to the personnel handling data for human resources (HR Unit).*

- Every Entity shall ensure that all infrastructure used for the Processing of Personal Data is adequately protected with state-of-the-art and commercially reasonable technical and organisational measures, taking into consideration the risks that Data Subjects would encounter as a result of any non-compliant Processing of Personal Data.

2. Special Categories of Personal Data

Special Categories of Personal Data, e.g. data revealing ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, genetic data, biometric data, data concerning health, or data concerning a natural person's sex life or sexual orientation, shall be afforded special protection against unauthorised access.

All persons Processing Special Categories of Personal Data must be expressly advised of the importance of treating these Special Categories of Personal Data as strictly confidential.

Special Categories of Personal Data may only be transferred to Third Parties if there are legal reasons for doing so or with the express Consent of the Data Subject.

5 Data Subject's rights

The Data Subject has the following rights under the Applicable Data Protection Laws:

- the right to be informed about the collection and use of Personal Data;

Example: *Before any Personal Data is collected, the Data Subject must be informed about which Personal Data is being collected and for what purpose. The information needs to be easily or publically available, easy to access, and written in clear and simple language.*

- the right to access the Personal Data held about him. An access request must be fulfilled within 30 days. Data Subjects requesting access to their data must be able to identify themselves. The means of identification must be proportionate to the Personal Data to which the Data Subject is requesting access. Where feasible, technically appropriate and commercially reasonable, all Data Subjects should be able to access their data through a web interface that provides sufficient means of security and authentication;

Data Subjects have the right to ask which Personal Data the Entity in question is Processing and for what purposes. In order to be sure that the person placing the request really is the Data Subject he is claiming to be, means of authentication must be in place. Higher authentication measures are mandatory for access to sensitive data. Such measures may include a copy of an official identification document (government-issued ID, passport, driver's licence). In such a case, the transfer of such proof of identification also requires adequate protection. For access to low-sensitivity data from within a web application, the login credentials of the Data Subject are sufficient. In this case, it is recommended that the Data Subjects be granted access to their Personal Data from within the web application. As a general rule, access to Personal

Data from within a web application (e.g. a forum, a web shop with client credentials, etc.) can help to ease the Process of granting access.

- the right to rectification if any Personal Data held about him is inaccurate or incomplete;

Data Subjects are allowed to change their names, addresses, etc. or any other Personal Data if the existing data is inaccurate for any reason.

- the right to be forgotten – i.e. the right to ask that any Personal Data an Entity holds about him be deleted;

The means for Processing Personal Data must include tools to either irrevocably delete or anonymise Personal Data. Pseudonymous data is still considered to be Personal Data.

- the right to restrict (i.e. prevent) the Processing of Personal Data in accordance with the Applicable Data Protection Laws;

Should a Data Subject seek to make use of legal actions against an Entity, they can request that the use of their Personal Data be restricted until the lawfulness of its Processing is confirmed or denied.

- the right to data portability (obtaining a copy of the Personal Data to re-use with another service or organisation);

Data Subjects have the right to export a copy of their Personal Data in a machine-readable format. Should a web application foresee access to Personal Data, it may be appropriate to implement an export function for the accessed data within the access dashboard.

- the right to lodge a complaint with the competent supervisory authority and before the competent courts, in accordance with the Applicable Data Protection Laws;

- the right to obtain redress and, where appropriate, compensation for a breach of the Applicable Data Protection Laws; and

- where the Processing of Personal Data includes automated decision-making and Profiling, the right to request a human-based reassessment under the Applicable Data Protection Laws only when automated decision-making concludes in a decision that is legally binding upon the Data Subject.

6 Transmission of Personal Data to Third Parties/Data Processing by Third Parties

Personal Data may be transferred to a Third Party provided that the Processing is carried out in accordance with these Regulations and provided that no legal or contractual obligation to secrecy prohibits this practice. The transmission of Personal Data to Third Parties shall be carried out in such a way that the Third Party processes the data in accordance with the sender's instructions.

7 Cross-border Disclosure

1. Principles

Cross-border (i.e. outside Switzerland) Disclosure of Personal Data (including the granting of remote access) is permitted where the legislation in the country in question guarantees an adequate level of data protection according to the list published by the FDPIC.

2. Lack of an adequate level of data protection abroad

Personal Data may be disclosed cross-border to countries lacking an adequate level of protection if, alternatively:

a) these Regulations are complied with;
b) sufficient guarantees are agreed with the recipient in the form of a contract or in another legally enforceable form;
c) the Data Subjects grant their Consent on an exceptional basis;
d) the Processing of Personal Data is closely connected to the conclusion or performance of a contract and the data consists of the contractual partner's Personal Data;
e) it is required for the substantiation of claims before courts;
f) the Disclosure takes place within the same legal person or company, provided that the applicable internal data protection guidelines provide an appropriate level of protection.

8 Entity-internal Processing guidelines

1. Responsibilities

Every Entity is responsible for putting in place the necessary technical and organisational measures to guarantee compliance with these Regulations and the Applicable Data Protection Laws. The Entity shall ensure the training of its subordinates and their compliance with these Regulations. The Entity shall document the nature, purpose and grounds of the Processing it carries out, the technical and organisational measures put in place in order to comply with these Regulations, and any other relevant information with respect to the particular Processing.

2. Process Owner

Every Entity shall implement internal guidelines to identify a Process Owner for every Processing of Personal Data.

3. Data inventory

Each Entity shall keep an inventory of Processing activities. This inventory shall contain the following details:

- Name and contact information of the person responsible for the Processing
- Description of the Processing
- Purpose of the Processing
- Description of the categories of Data Subjects
- Description of the categories of Personal Data
- Special Categories of Personal Data
- Categories of recipients
- Identification of third countries (i.e. jurisdictions/international organisations outside Switzerland)
- Categories of recipients in third countries
- Safeguards in case of recipients in third countries
- Name of sub-processor
- Name/version of sub-processor agreement
- Data retention periods
- Technical and organisational security measures

4. Checks by the Process Owner

The Process Owner shall regularly check the information in the data inventory.

9 Information security requirements

All Personal Data must be protected against the risk of loss of confidentiality, integrity and availability. The Entity shall implement all necessary state-of-the-art and commercially reasonable organisational and technical measures. The Entity shall implement and enforce internal guidelines with respect to information security.

10 Data Security Incidents

Every event of loss of confidentiality, integrity and availability with the potential of constituting a risk for FIFA, another Entity or a Data Subject is to be treated as a Data Security Incident. Every Data Security Incident falling under the scope of these Regulations must be notified to alert@fifa.org.

Every Entity must ensure the constitution of a dedicated team taking action to eliminate Data Security Incidents. All Entities and Data Owners need to define clear procedures allowing for an immediate notification of a Data Security Incident internally and ultimately to FIFA. If another Entity is required to report a Data Security Incident to a competent authority under the Applicable Data Protection Laws under which it falls, FIFA shall also be notified accordingly.

11 Data Protection Officer (DPO)

FIFA has appointed a DPO. Data Subjects wishing to make use of any of their rights for Processing falling under the scope of these Regulations may contact the DPO by sending an email to dataprotection@fifa.org.

The DPO independently organises, analyses and monitors compliance with data protection provisions and in particular with these Regulations.

12 Final provisions

1. Official languages

If there are any discrepancies in the interpretation of the English, French, German or Spanish texts of these Regulations, the English text shall be authoritative.

2. Sanctions

Any infringement of these Regulations may incur sanctions under the Applicable Data Protection Laws, the FIFA Statutes or any other FIFA regulations.

3. Entry into force

These Regulations were approved by the FIFA Council on 24 October 2019 and come into force immediately.

Shanghai, 24 October 2019

For the FIFA Council:

President:
Gianni Infantino

Secretary General:
Fatma Samoura

Regulations

Governing the Admission of Associations to FIFA

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In accordance with article 10 of the FIFA Statutes and articles 1 and 2 of the Regulations Governing the Application of the Statutes, the FIFA Executive Committee has issued the following provisions:

1 Principle

Any association that is seeking admission to FIFA must put forward an application that contains detailed information on its organisation, its sporting infrastructure and its territory.

2 Application for admission

1. Applications may be submitted to the FIFA general secretariat by any means of communication deemed appropriate, including in electronic form. In any case, the application must also be made in writing, accompanied by documents and reports in original.

2. The FIFA general secretariat shall verify the completeness of the application. If the application is not complete, it shall be returned to the applicant with a deadline for submitting a revised application. The applicant must submit a full application within twelve months of the initial submission to FIFA. If the applicant fails to do so, the application will be rejected and the applicant may submit no further applications in the twelve months following the rejection of the application.

3. Any applications not submitted to the FIFA general secretariat shall be deemed invalid.

4. Upon receipt of an application, the FIFA general secretariat shall inform the confederation that is geographically responsible and the FIFA Associations Committee in writing.

3 Contents of application

1. The application for admission shall be made in quintuplicate (five copies) and must contain reports and documentation on the points listed below. Any applications that do not meet the provisions of this article shall be regarded as incomplete. All documents and reports must be originals.

a) Documents that show that the applicant represents a country in accordance with article 10 of the FIFA Statutes.

b) Documents that demonstrate that the applicant organises and supervises football in its country (art. 10 par. 1 of the FIFA Statutes).

c) Documents that reveal that the applicant's bodies are designated in independent elections (art. 17 of the FIFA Statutes). Copies of the minutes taken at the meetings of the applicant's law-making body in the two years leading up to the submission of the application shall also be provided. A list of the names of persons elected to serve on the applicant's bodies and the persons who may legally represent the applicant in dealings with FIFA shall also be provided.

d) Documents that outline the internal organisation of the applicant (for example the administration's organisation, including the organisational chart, as well as the number of employees with a description of their duties, etc.).

e) Documents detailing the applicant's standing as a sports organisation under the law of the country (state constitution, extracts from relevant laws, state directives, state subsidies, membership of other sports organisations in the country, etc.).

f) Documents detailing the administrative infrastructure and internal organisation of the applicant (headquarters, distribution of property, postal address, number of functioning telephone and fax lines, e-mail addresses and websites). The applicant must also ensure that post can be delivered

on a daily basis and that there is at least one constant, working telephone/fax number as well as an e-mail address.

g) A report on the political, economic and social structures in the applicant's country.

h) A report on the accommodation facilities in possible venues for away teams, officials, supporters, media representatives and other guests from abroad. This report shall also contain details on the number of beds in hotels of the various categories.

i) A report on the transport network (number of national and international airports, rail system, bus network, etc.).

j) A report on the sporting infrastructure in the applicant's country (number of football pitches, type of pitches (natural or artificial turf, concrete, sand, etc.), number of football stadiums with a capacity greater than 3,000 (with or without floodlights)).

This report shall also provide details on the:

1. Number of football stadiums that could host international matches in accordance with FIFA regulations.

2. Assessment of the quality standards of such stadiums.

3. Number of football pitches that can host matches in the applicant's domestic league championship.

4. Number of football pitches that can host football training sessions.

k) A report on the number of registered, active players (men and women) in each category (professional, amateur, veteran, youth, etc.).

l) A report on the number of clubs registered with the applicant (professional or amateur clubs).

The report must also provide details on the:

1. Number of football clubs with professional players (men and women).

2. Number of football clubs with amateur players (men and women).

3. Number of football clubs with youth players (10-20 years of age) (boys and girls).

m) A report on the competitions organised by the applicant, providing details on the competitions for professional and amateur players in the various categories. Precise information shall be supplied on all competitions involving professional players, particularly regarding finances.

n) A report on the referees registered with the applicant. This report shall also contain information on the type of basic training and further education provided for referees.

o) A report on the coaches and instructors registered with the applicant. This report shall also contain information on the type of basic training and further education provided for coaches.

p) A report on the representative teams that could represent the applicant in official tournaments organised by FIFA and the applicant's confederation.

q) A declaration that the applicant's bodies will comply fully with the Statutes, regulations, provisions and decisions of FIFA bodies at all times.

r) A declaration pledging to respect the Laws of the Game at all times.

s) Confirmation that all disputes regarding the application procedure shall be decided by the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) headquartered in Lausanne (Switzerland).

t) Confirmation by the confederation that the applicant is a member of the confederation.

u) Any other information and documents relevant to evaluate the application.

2. Each applicant shall also submit a copy of its valid statutes and regulations.

4 General

The FIFA Associations Committee and the confederation that is geographically responsible shall process all applications for admission. The FIFA Associations Committee shall also work in close cooperation with the confederation that is geographically responsible while the application is being processed. These two bodies shall also discuss the steps, visits and checks that are to be conducted on the applicant while the application is being processed.

5 FIFA Associations Committee

The FIFA Associations Committee shall work in close cooperation with the FIFA general secretariat to verify the completeness of the application. Complete applications shall be forwarded to the confederation that is geographically responsible for the applicant.

6 Support

The FIFA Associations Committee shall provide the applicant with any support it may require during the application procedure.

7 Inspections

The FIFA Associations Committee and the confederation may visit the applicant at any time to conduct inspections. In such circumstances, the applicant shall provide the necessary support.

8 Confederations

The confederation shall submit a report to FIFA with detailed information on the workings of the applicant, including confirmation that the applicant is currently a member of the confederation in accordance with the confederation's applicable statutes and regulations.

9 Final report

The confederation's final report shall be submitted to the FIFA Associations Committee for discussion and recommendation. The FIFA Associations Committee shall then submit its findings to the FIFA Executive Committee.

10 FIFA Executive Committee

The FIFA Executive Committee shall submit the corresponding application for admission, together with a recommendation that it be accepted or rejected, to the next FIFA Congress.

11 Information

FIFA and the confederation may request additional information and documents from the applicant at any point during the application procedure.

12 Enforcement

These regulations were adopted by the FIFA Executive Committee on 21 March 2013 and come into force with immediate effect. The FIFA Executive Committee may amend them at any time.

For the FIFA Executive Committee

President:	Secretary General:
Joseph S. Blatter	Jérôme Valcke

NB: If there are any discrepancies in the interpretation of the English, French, Spanish or German text of these regulations, the English text is authoritative.

TO THE MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS OF FIFA

Circular no. 1691

Zurich, 2 September 2019
SG/csh

Article 42 of the FIFA Disciplinary Code and article 38bis of the FIFA Code of Ethics – legal aid and pro bono counsel

Dear Sir or Madam,

During its meeting in Paris on 3 June this year, the FIFA Council approved the 2019 edition of the FIFA Disciplinary Code (FDC) and some amendments to the FIFA Code of Ethics (FCE), which both included the implementation of legal aid and pro bono counsel for individuals facing financial difficulties.

The purpose of this circular letter is to explain the concepts of legal aid and pro bono counsel, as set out in article 42 FDC and article 38bis FCE, in order to enable you to deal with any queries you may receive.

Legal aid

FIFA is committed to guaranteeing the rights of individuals who lack the financial means to defend themselves properly in proceedings before the FIFA Disciplinary Committee, the FIFA Appeal Committee and the Ethics Committee. Article 42 FDC and article 38bis FCE provide for three types of legal aid:

- Releasing the applicant from his/her obligation to pay the costs of the relevant proceedings;
- Appointing a pro bono counsel to assist the individual; and
- Paying reasonable travel and accommodation costs of the applicant, if needed (as well as those of any witnesses, experts and pro bono counsel).

For the avoidance of doubt, legal aid is not available to member associations, clubs or other entities that are not natural persons.

Pro bono counsel

FIFA is currently in the process of compiling this list and aims to ensure that only independent lawyers with appropriate experience and expertise in football/sports law are selected.

Bearing this in mind, FIFA is now looking for pro bono counsel, who must fulfil the following criteria and submit their application (letter of motivation and CV) to disciplinary@fifa.org by **30.09.2019 at the latest**:

- Active sports lawyer in a company and/or law firm, certifying at least 7 years dealing with sports law matters,
- 3-5 years of experience with sports organisations,
- 3-5 years of experience in sports arbitration proceedings,

- Fluency in two of FIFA's official languages would be an asset, i.e. English, Spanish, French and/or German.

All pro bono counsel will be required to act in accordance with the highest standards of integrity and honesty at all times in the performance of their duties.

A pro bono counsel will receive no remuneration for his/her work. However, FIFA may decide to reimburse reasonable travel and accommodation costs.

Application process

An applicant may apply for legal aid and pro bono counsel by sending an email to FIFA at disciplinary@fifa.org, explaining the need for his/her application. In addition, the applicant must provide all necessary information to establish his/her financial situation.

The FIFA secretariat of the Disciplinary Committee or Ethics Committee, respectively, will decide on applications at its sole discretion. The request will not be granted if it is clear that the applicant has sufficient financial means.

The decision of FIFA is final and without appeal. The applicant may, however, request that his/her application be reconsidered should his/her financial situation deteriorate significantly after the initial review.

Legal aid and pro bono counsel may be requested by a defendant as soon as a case is opened against him/her. Although legal aid and pro bono counsel may be requested at any time during the proceedings, applicants are encouraged to submit their applications for legal aid and pro bono counsel as soon as possible.

Additional information and queries

Information on FIFA's legal aid system and the list of pro bono counsel will be published on legal.fifa.com in due course.

In the meantime, should you have any queries on this subject, please contact Carlos Schneider, Head of Disciplinary and Head of the Secretariat of the Investigatory Chamber of the FIFA Ethics Committees, at carlos.schneider@fifa.org.

Yours faithfully,

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Alasdair Bell
Deputy Secretary General (Administration)

cc:
- FIFA Council
- Confederations
- Disciplinary Committee
- Appeal Committee
- ECA
- FIFPro
- World Leagues Forum

FIFA

TO THE MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS OF FIFA

Circular no. 1689

Zurich, 21 August 2019
SG/emo/maa/wit

Art. 13 of the Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players' Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber – proposals from the FIFA administration in the context of claims related to training compensation and the solidarity mechanism

Dear Madam or Sir,

Art. 13 of the Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players' Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber ("the Procedural Rules") grants the FIFA Players' Status Department ("the PSD") the ability to submit written proposals to the parties involved in a dispute related to training compensation and the solidarity mechanism regarding the calculation of the amounts owed.

With the principle of procedural economy in mind, art. 13 of the Procedural Rules was introduced in order to speed up the decision-making process in training compensation and solidarity mechanism cases without complex factual or legal issues. The relevant article grants the PSD the power to offer a written proposal to the parties to a dispute. This proposal will become final and binding after 15 days following its notification if it is accepted by all parties or the parties fail to provide an answer within the deadline.

In particular, art. 13 of the Procedural Rules reads:

13 Proposals from the FIFA administration

1. In disputes relating to training compensation and the solidarity mechanism without complex factual or legal issues, or in cases in which the DRC already has clear, established jurisprudence, the FIFA administration (i.e. the Players' Status Department) may make written proposals, without prejudice, to the parties regarding the amounts owed in the case in question as well as the calculation of such amounts. At the same time, the parties shall be informed that they have 15 days from receipt of FIFA's proposals to request, in writing, a formal decision from the relevant body, and that failure to do so will result in the proposal being regarded as accepted by and binding on all parties.

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FIFA

2. If a party requests a formal decision, the proceedings will be conducted according to the provisions laid down in these rules.

Art. 13 of the Procedural Rules has potential to settle a considerable number of training compensation and solidarity mechanism disputes swiftly and efficiently.

Given the above, effective immediately, the PSD will start applying art. 13 of the Procedural Rules to all training compensation and solidarity mechanism claims without *prima facie* complex factual or legal issues.

In particular, the procedure in relation to the above-mentioned claims will be as follows:

a. Receipt of claims

Parties will still need to submit their solidarity mechanism and/or training compensation claims via the Transfer Matching System ("TMS"), pursuant to art. 1 par. 1 of Annexe 6 of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players ("RSTP"). The claim must contain all the mandatory documentation and information provided for in art. 5 par. 2 and art. 6 par. 2 of Annexe 6 of the RSTP and art. 9 par. 1 of the Procedural Rules.

Once the PSD is in possession of a complete claim, an analysis of the claim will be made in order to determine: i) that it does not entail any complex legal or factual issues, and ii) that, *prima facie*, all the regulatory requirements for being entitled to receive training compensation or solidarity contribution have been fulfilled.

b. Proposal of the PSD in accordance with art. 13 of the Procedural Rules and/or the position of the respondent club to the claim

If both conditions as described above are met, the PSD will make the claim available to the respondent and, at the same time, will provide the parties with a written proposal via TMS which will contain, in particular, the following information, depending on the nature of the claim, i.e. for training compensation or solidarity contribution:

- The date and the clubs involved in the transfer at the basis of the claim;
- The relevant amounts paid within the context of the transfer of the player;
- The dates of registration of the player with the claimant pursuant to the official player passport provided with the claim;
- The dates of the relevant sporting seasons;
- The percentage to which the claimant is entitled;
- The date of registration of the player with the respondent;
- The training category of the claimant and/or the respondent;

- The amounts owed as training compensation or solidarity contribution, pursuant to arts 20 and 21 of the RSTP respectively.

Once the proposal of the PSD has been notified to the parties via TMS, the parties will have **15 days** to either accept or reject the proposal and provide the reasons which could justify the rejection. If one of the parties rejects the proposal, the proceedings will continue according to the pertinent provisions laid down in the Procedural Rules. In the case of rejection by the respondent club, the latter shall provide its position to the claim within the stipulated time frame.

We wish to point out that the relevant proposal is without prejudice to any formal decision which may be passed by the competent deciding body, if the proposal is rejected by one of the parties.

Should none of the parties reject the proposal of the PSD **within the 15 days following its notification via TMS**, the proposal will become binding on them.

Finally, we kindly remind you that according to art. 2 par. 1 of Annexe 6 of the RSTP, all clubs and all member associations shall check the "Claims" tab in TMS at regular intervals of at least every three days.

We thank you for taking note of the above and for informing your affiliated clubs accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Alasdair Bell
Deputy Secretary General (Administration)

Copy: - FIFA Council
- Confederations
- Disciplinary Committee
- Players' Status Committee
- Dispute Resolution Chamber
- ECA
- FIFPro
- World Leagues Forum

TO THE MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS OF FIFA

Circular no. 1686

Zurich, 8 August 2019
SG/emo/lsk

Art. 24bis of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players – execution of monetary decisions by FIFA Players' Status Department

Dear Madam or Sir,

As we informed you by means of FIFA Circular no. 1625, in its meeting held in Bogotá, Colombia, on 16 March 2018, the FIFA Council approved certain amendments to the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players ("the RSTP") which came into force on 1 June 2018.

An essential amendment was the introduction of article 24bis of the RSTP, which grants the Dispute Resolution Chamber (DRC), the Players' Status Committee (PSC) and their respective judges ("the decision-making bodies"), powers to decide on the consequences for any club or player if they fail to comply with a monetary decision issued by the said decision-making bodies. Its main objective is to ensure that decisions are complied with swiftly and without unnecessary delays.

Art. 24bis of the RSTP applies to all employment-related disputes between a club and a player and disputes between clubs submitted to FIFA as of 1 June 2018, as well as to disputes related to the solidarity mechanism and training compensation, where the player was registered with the new club as of 1 June 2018.

Art. 24bis of the RSTP will not apply to decisions whereby sporting sanctions (registration ban or restriction to play in official matches) have been imposed on the basis of art. 17 of the RSTP, the execution of which will still continue to be carried out by the Disciplinary Committee.

It is also important to mention that the consequences under art. 24bis of the RSTP are part of the decision in terms of the substance of the dispute. Consequently, any potential appeal against the relevant decision, including the application of art. 24bis of the RSTP, should be made within the 21 days following the notification of the motivated decision, pursuant to art. 58 of the FIFA Statutes.

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Implementation of art. 24bis of the RSTP

First of all, it is to be recalled that according to art. 24bis of the RSTP:

> ***24bis Execution of monetary decisions***
>
> ***1.*** *When instructing a party (a club or a player) to pay another party (a club or a player) a sum of money (outstanding amounts or compensation), the Players' Status Committee, the DRC, the Single Judge or the DRC judge (as the case may be) shall also decide on the consequences of the failure to pay the relevant amounts in due time.*
>
> ***2.*** *Such consequences shall be included in the findings of the decision and will be the following:*
>
> *Against a club, a ban from registering any new players, either nationally or internationally, up until the due amounts are paid. The overall maximum duration of the registration ban, including possible sporting sanctions, shall be of three entire and consecutive registration periods;*
>
> *Against a player, a restriction on playing in official matches up until the due amounts are paid. The overall maximum duration of the restriction, including possible sporting sanctions, shall be of six months on playing in official matches.*
>
> ***3.*** *The ban or the restriction will be lifted prior to its complete serving, once the due amounts are paid.*
>
> ***4.*** *The ban or the restriction shall be applicable if the due amounts are not paid within a period of 45 days as of the creditor having provided the debtor with the required bank details for the payment while the relevant decision having become final and binding.*

a. Fundamental principles

i. The decision must be final and binding

The 45-day period for payment will start as from the date the creditor provides the debtor with the relevant bank details after the notification of the decision.

We deem it essential to recall that a monetary decision can only be subject to execution proceedings once it has become final and binding. In practice, this implies that a request for grounds or an appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) shall immediately suspend the execution of a monetary decision in the sense of art. 24bis of the RSTP, up until the decision has become effectively final and binding.

ii. The creditor must provide the debtor with the bank details for payment

Following the notification of a monetary decision, the creditor should immediately inform **the debtor directly** of the bank account to which the relevant amount should be paid. It is also the responsibility of the creditor to inform the FIFA Players' Status Department ("the PSD") of the start of the 45-day period for the debtor to make the payment.

By no means will the PSD serve as an intermediary to forward the relevant bank details to the debtor.

In case the amounts due are to be paid to the bank account of a legal representative, this should be clearly stated in a specific, recently issued and duly signed power of attorney.

iii. The debtor must inform the FIFA once it has made the payment within the 45-day period

In order to avoid starting unnecessary execution proceedings, the debtor shall inform the PSD that he/she/it has proceeded with the timely payment of the amount owed to the creditor. Upon receipt of such information, the PSD will contact the creditor and ask the latter to confirm **within the next five days** whether he/she/it has received the payment. Should the creditor confirm payment or not reply within five days, the PSD shall close the file.

In the absence of any information from the debtor, upon the expiry of the 45 days, the ban or restriction will become effective.

b. The execution proceedings

Bearing in mind the aforementioned principles, the execution of monetary decisions as per art. 24bis of the RSTP shall occur as follows:

i. The creditor has provided FIFA with proof that it has forwarded the bank details for payment to the debtor

As previously mentioned, once the creditor has informed the PSD of the notification of the bank details to the debtor, the PSD will be in a position to establish the 45-day period during which the payment shall be made by the debtor.

If, upon expiry of the said period, the debtor has not provided proof to the PSD that the payment was duly made in accordance with the decision, the PSD will proceed to inform the debtor that the ban or restriction has become effective.

ii. The creditor has not provided FIFA with proof that it has forwarded the bank details for payment to the debtor

Without proof that the creditor has forwarded the bank details for payment to the debtor, the PSD cannot be in a position to establish the 45-day period during which the payment shall be made and to initiate the execution of the consequences provided for in art. 24bis of the RSTP.

iii. Informing the relevant member association of the implementation of a ban or restriction

Where the registration ban is enforced, the PSD shall also immediately inform the respective member association in writing and the member association shall be asked to ensure its implementation, both on a national and on an international level. The same applies concerning a restriction on playing official matches imposed on a player. In addition, registration bans will be inserted accordingly in the Transfer Matching System (TMS).

iv. Payment in full after the implementation of a ban or restriction

The ban or restriction shall be lifted immediately in case of payment of the amount due **in full** – plus interest, if any – as per the final and binding decision. In such cases, the PSD shall also immediately inform the relevant member association, and, in case of a registration ban, also ensure that the pertinent information in TMS is updated accordingly.

We thank you for taking note of the above and for informing your affiliated clubs accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Fatma Samoura
Secretary General

Copy: - FIFA Council
- Confederations
- FIFA Disciplinary Committee
- Players' Status Committee
- Dispute Resolution Chamber
- ECA
- FIFPro
- World Leagues Forum

TO THE MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS OF FIFA

Circular no. 1635

Zurich, 8 June 2018
SG/MAV/kop

International transfer of players

Dear Sir or Madam,

We refer to the administrative procedure governing the international transfer of players, with particular reference to refugees and "protected persons" as well as to art. 8.2 par. 1 of Annexe 3 to the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (hereinafter: *the Regulations*) concerning the timely upload of mandatory documents in the International Transfer Matching System (ITMS), in particular the proof signed by the player and his/her former club that there is no third-party ownership (TPO) of the player's economic rights.

Refugees and "protected persons"

We wish to remind you that, as a matter of principle, all transfers of players (minors or players over the age of 18) moving internationally for humanitarian reasons, i.e. in situations where the player has had to flee the country of his/her nationality for specific humanitarian reasons related to his/her life or freedom being threatened on account of race, religion, nationality, belonging to a particular social group or belief in a particular political opinion and who cannot therefore be expected to return to it, international clearance in the form of an international transfer certificate (ITC) must be obtained from the association of his/her former club.

In such circumstances, it must however not only be guaranteed that the association intending to register the player for one of its affiliated clubs adheres to the relevant provisions governing the administrative procedure for the international transfer of players (cf. particularly art. 9 par. 1 in conjunction with Annexe 3, Annexe 3a and art. 2 par. 2 of the Regulations), but also that the government authorities in the country of the player's nationality and former club are not able to potentially find out his/her whereabouts due to the ITC proceedings, which could otherwise possibly jeopardise his/her safety as well as the safety of his/her family.

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As an exception to the strict application of the pertinent provisions of the Regulations, the association of the club for which the player concerned intends to be registered must therefore directly **request that the Players' Status Department of FIFA (FIFA PSD) intervene** (via PDF file(s) attached to an email sent to psdfifa@fifa.org) **rather than requesting the ITC from the association of the player's nationality and former club**. Together with the request for intervention, the new association must provide the pertinent documentary evidence to corroborate that the player involved has indeed been granted the status of a person in need of protection by the competent authorities of the country of arrival.

Upon receipt of such documentary evidence, the FIFA PSD will be able to commence its intervention and contact the alleged former association, which would normally be involved in the proceedings concerning the issue of the ITC. The FIFA PSD will ask it whether the player in question has indeed been registered with it for one of its clubs, without disclosing at which association and for which club the player is intending to be registered. Should the FIFA PSD not receive any reply from the former association, it will have no alternative but to assume that the player in question has never been registered with it.

If there is no reply (see the above paragraph) or a negative answer (confirmation that no records of the player's registration exist) from the former association during these proceedings, the association intending to register the player may, on confirmation by the FIFA PSD, proceed to register the player without the ITC being issued by the former association or a decision being taken by the single judge of the Players' Status Committee on the possible registration of the player for his/her new club, provided that all other registration prerequisites stipulated in the Regulations are duly adhered to.

Should, however, the former association inform the FIFA PSD that the player has been previously registered with one of its affiliated clubs and provide the relevant documentary evidence, the FIFA PSD will proceed to submit the matter to the single judge of the Players' Status Committee for consideration and a formal decision regarding the authorisation of the player's registration for his/her new club, obviously also without disclosing the whereabouts of the player.

This approach applies to all female and male refugees or "protected persons", regardless of whether they are registered as professionals or amateurs, within the scope of 11-a-side football or otherwise.

Notwithstanding the above, and for the sake of completeness, we would like to add that should the player concerned have terminated his/her football activity at the former club more than 30 months prior to the request of his/her registration with a new club at a new association, he/she is no longer considered to be registered with the association of his/her nationality and former club (cf. art. 4 of the Regulations). His/her envisaged registration for the new club would, in that case, not require the issue of an ITC (first registration of the player).

Finally, we would like to point out that, in order to avoid possible safety issues for minors and their families, if an association submits an application for a minor moving for humanitarian reasons prior to his/her international transfer (if he/she was previously registered with the association of his/her nationality or any other association) via ITMS, the former association will not have access to the information contained therein, it will not be invited to provide comments and it will not be notified of the Players' Status Sub-Committee's decision (cf. "FIFA TMS 7.7 – Release notes" of 23 February 2017).

Best efforts to obtain "proof of no TPO" from former club

We would also draw your attention to art. 8.2 par. 1 of Annexe 3 to the Regulations, according to which all data allowing the new association to request the ITC shall be entered into TMS, confirmed and matched by the club wishing to register the player during one of the registration periods established by that association. Moreover, in accordance with the aforementioned provision, when entering the relevant data, the new club must upload the relevant mandatory documents, depending on the selected instruction type.

In accordance with the aforementioned provision, proof signed by the player and his/her former club that there is no third-party ownership (TPO) of the player's economic rights is a mandatory document that must be duly uploaded by the new club in all types of transfer instructions. If the new club is not able to obtain this "proof of no TPO" document from the former club, it must at least upload evidence in the relevant transfer instruction that it has made its best efforts to obtain this "proof of no TPO" document from the former club (cf. TMS monthly newsletter no. 111 of 15 November 2017).

With a view to avoiding any possible misunderstandings concerning this matter, we would like to add that the pertinent documentary evidence of the best efforts made by the new club to obtain this "proof of no TPO" document from the former club must be uploaded in the transfer instruction in question **within the relevant registration period** established by the association concerned.

*****

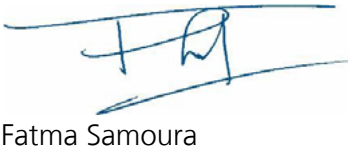
In order to guarantee the proper process and prevent any potential issues relating to the respective registration proceedings, we would ask you to take due note of these clarifications and inform your affiliated clubs accordingly.

Please do not hesitate to contact the FIFA PSD if you have any questions in connection with the above.

We thank you for taking note.

Yours faithfully,

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION



Fatma Samoura
Secretary General

cc: FIFA Council
Players' Status Committee
Confederations

FIFA

TO THE MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS OF FIFA

Circular no. 1628

Zurich, 9 May 2018
SG/jca/jud

Art. 64 of the FIFA Disciplinary Code – new approach adopted by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee with respect to debtor clubs

Dear Sir or Madam,

As you are aware, one of the tasks of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee is to ensure that decisions passed by a body, a committee or an instance of FIFA or a subsequent CAS appeal decision are respected and complied with. In order to fulfil this objective, art. 64 of the FIFA Disciplinary Code (hereinafter *the FDC*) was implemented and has been applied in a consistent and systematic manner ever since.

In recent years, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee has noted that a very high number of football stakeholders, mainly clubs, keep on failing to respect decisions, namely those that were passed by the Dispute Resolution Chamber or the Players' Status Committee. This tendency was already addressed by granting the members of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee the competence, as from May 2017, to pass decisions individually concerning this type of case, therefore allowing the submission of a higher number of cases per year and in an expedited manner. Moreover, a new article 24bis of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players was approved by the FIFA Council in March 2018. The relevant provisions will come into force on 1 June 2018. The new article grants FIFA's decision-making bodies, i.e. the Players' Status Committee, the Dispute Resolution Chamber, the single judge or the DRC judge, as the case may be, powers to impose sanctions on players and clubs should a monetary decision not be complied with. Such possible sanctions will be part of the decision as to the substance of the dispute.

Despite this, and in view of the fact that the above-mentioned new provisions will only be applicable to claims lodged as from 1 June 2018 and have a limited scope of application (i.e. debtor players or clubs), there is still a considerable number of cases that will continue to be dealt with by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.

In this respect, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee, in order to better address the current situation, has decided to reinforce the system and ensure that all decisions passed by a body, a committee or an instance of FIFA are respected as soon as they are issued, without necessarily requiring the intervention of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.

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In this sense, it is to be recalled that according to art. 64 FDC:

"1. Anyone who fails to pay another person (such as a player, a coach or a club) or FIFA a sum of money in full or part, even though instructed to do so by a body, a committee or an instance of FIFA or a subsequent CAS appeal decision (financial decision), or anyone who fails to comply with another decision (non-financial decision) passed by a body, a committee or an instance of FIFA, or by CAS (subsequent appeal decision):

a) will be fined for failing to comply with a decision;

b) will be granted a final deadline by the judicial bodies of FIFA in which to pay the amount due or to comply with the (non-financial) decision;

c) (only for clubs:) will be warned and notified that, in the case of default or failure to comply with a decision within the period stipulated, points will be deducted or relegation to a lower division ordered. A transfer ban may also be pronounced;

d) (only for associations) will be warned and notified that, in the case of default or failure to comply with a decision within the period stipulated, further disciplinary measures will be imposed. An expulsion from a FIFA competition may also be pronounced.

2. If a club disregards the final time limit, the relevant association shall be requested to implement the sanctions threatened.

3. If points are deducted, they shall be proportionate to the amount owed.

4. A ban on any football-related activity may also be imposed against natural persons. […]"

A. Current procedure

In this context, up until now, whenever a club was found to have infringed art. 64 of the FDC in relation to a financial decision, the standard procedure has been as follows:

1. The FIFA Disciplinary Committee pronounced a sanction against the debtor, by means of which the latter was ordered to pay a fine and granted a final period of grace to settle its debt to the creditor. In addition, the debtor club was *inter alia* informed that, should the payment not be made by the stipulated deadline, a point deduction would be imposed upon the creditor's request.

2. In those cases where the debtor still failed to comply with the relevant decision by the stipulated deadline, upon request of the creditor, the secretariat to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee requested the debtor's association, in writing, to implement the specified point deduction.

3. Should the relevant payment still not have been made by the debtor after the implementation of the aforementioned sanctions, upon request of the creditor, the matter was submitted again

to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee in order to possibly order the relegation of the debtor's first team to a lower division.

B. New procedure

In this respect, and with the aim of establishing a system that will better ensure the respect of decisions passed by FIFA bodies and will ultimately induce debtor clubs to swiftly comply with their financial duties towards their creditors, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee has decided to improve the abovementioned procedure. Accordingly, the main changes concern the aforementioned paragraph "2".

i. Overview

Under the new procedure, if a party is to be found in violation of art. 64 of the FDC:

1. The FIFA Disciplinary Committee will continue to apply par. 1a) in the same way; pronouncing a sanction against the debtor, by means of which it will *inter alia* be ordered to pay a fine and granted a final deadline to settle its debt to the creditor. In addition to the fine, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee will impose a point deduction and/or a transfer ban that will be effective only as from expiry of the final deadline. Consequently, the debtor club will be entitled to avoid said additional sanctions if it settles its debt to the creditor by such final deadline.

2. Should the relevant amount due not be paid in full by the debtor by the aforementioned final deadline, the debtor's association will have the obligation to check whether the decision has been complied with by the deadline and will be required to **automatically** apply the point deduction and/or the ban from registering any new players, either nationally or internationally, for one or more entire and consecutive registration periods.

3. After all sporting sanctions have been fully served and if the debt has not been fully paid, the creditor may request in writing that the case be resubmitted to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee in order to possibly impose additional sanctions, up to the relegation of the debtor's first team to a lower division.

ii. Implementation of the sporting sanctions under the new procedure

a. Point deduction

The member association concerned **will be required to automatically[1] implement such sanction** as of the first day following the expiry of the granted deadline, unless the debtor provides evidence to both the secretariat to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee and the member association concerned that the amount due has been paid (i.e. proof of payment) before the expiration of the final deadline. In such case, the receipt of payment shall be confirmed by the creditor.

It will not be possible to avoid the implementation of the point deduction (or to lift it, once implemented) even if the debtor complies with the decision after the expiration of the final deadline.

If the point deduction is to be implemented after the last match of the relevant season in which the debtor club is participating (because the final deadline expires after such date), such sanction will have to be implemented in the next season.

Should a member association fail to automatically implement said sanction and provide the secretariat to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee with the relevant proof of point deduction, disciplinary proceedings – which may lead to an expulsion from all FIFA competitions – may be opened against the association concerned.

b. Transfer ban

Unless the debtor demonstrates that it has paid the amount due, a transfer ban will be **automatically implemented in the Transfer Matching System by the secretariat to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee** as from the first day of the next registration period following the expiry of the granted deadline. **The member association** concerned **will be required to automatically[1] implement such sanction at national level**. In this regard, the debtor club will only be able to register new players, either nationally or internationally, as of the next registration period following the complete serving of the relevant sanction.

A transfer ban may be lifted both at national and international level only by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee prior to its complete serving upon the confirmation of receipt of payment by the creditor.

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[1] Meaning that after the expiration of the final deadline, the member association will have to (i) commence any internal procedure that may be required to ensure a timely implementation of the sanction or, (ii) if there is no internal procedure in place, it shall implement the sanction straight away.

Thus, the member association will have to act proactively as from the expiration of the final deadline, as there will no longer be any prior request from the secretariat to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.

Should a member association fail to automatically implement said sanction at national level and provide the secretariat to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee with proof of the implementation of the transfer ban, disciplinary proceedings – which may lead to an expulsion from all FIFA competitions – may be opened against the association concerned.

iii. Effects of entering into a settlement agreement and/or a payment plan during the disciplinary proceedings

Finally, we wish to draw your attention to the fact that the FIFA Disciplinary Committee will no longer enforce financial decisions pronounced by a body, a committee or an instance of FIFA or a subsequent CAS appeal decision should the parties reach a settlement agreement and/or a payment plan after the notification of said decision.

In such cases, the conclusion of an agreement between the parties will automatically lead to the closure of disciplinary proceedings, and any claim resulting from the breach of such agreements will have to be lodged before the Players' Status Committee or Dispute Resolution Chamber, as applicable, or before the competent bodies at national or international level mutually agreed by the parties.

The aforementioned procedural changes will be applied to all disciplinary cases as from 23 May 2018, regardless of the date on which the procedure was opened.

We thank you for taking note of the above and for informing your affiliated stakeholders accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Fatma Samoura
Secretary General

cc: - FIFA Disciplinary Committee
- Players' Status Committee

TO THE MEMBERS OF FIFA

Circular no. 1609

Zurich, 8 December 2017

SG/MAV/ktm/jca

FIFA TMS – Administrative Sanction Procedure - Change of Process

Dear Sir or Madam,

Background

As you are aware, since 1 October 2010 the Transfer Matching System (hereinafter 'TMS') has been incorporated into the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (hereinafter 'The Regulations').

The use of TMS is mandatory for all international transfers of professional male players and as of 1 January 2018 for all female players (c.f. FIFA Circular 1601) within the scope of eleven-a-side football. In particular, Annexe 3 of the Regulations sets out, inter alia, the obligations of associations and clubs in relation to the use of TMS when processing the international transfers of professional players.

In 2011 the FIFA Disciplinary Committee identified that certain obligations inherent to the use of the FIFA Transfer Matching System, and contained in Annexe 3 of the Regulations, are of a technical or minor nature. Said obligations if not fulfilled, constitute an evident infringement to the provisions of Annexe 3 of the Regulations, which have an immediate negative impact on the relevant international transfer.

Circular No. 1259 (7 April 2011) – Delegation and Introduction of ASP

By way of Circular No. 1259 (dated 7 April 2011), the member associations of FIFA were notified of a decision of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee with respect to violations of the obligations set out in Annexe 3. In order to establish a streamlined and more effective procedure to deal with violations of Annexe 3, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee delegated to FIFA TMS GmbH its competence to sanction ten categories of infringements by means of the procedure known as the Administration Sanction Procedure (hereinafter "ASP"). Sanctions imposed by FIFA TMS GmbH by way of the ASP may consist of a warning, a reprimand and /or a fine of a maximum amount of CHF 14'000.00.

Circular No. 1478 (6 March 2015) – Expansion of ASP

In March 2015 by way of Circular No. 1478, the member associations were advised that the FIFA Disciplinary Committee decided that due to the increased use of TMS since April 2011, a revised and extended ASP was required to increase compliance among football stakeholders. Consequently, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee expanded the ASP categories from 10 to 14. The possible sanctions that could be imposed by FIFA TMS GmbH still consisted of a warning, a reprimand and/or a fine of up to CHF 14'000.00.

Fédération Internationale de Football Association

ASP Process

- Current procedure

Since the establishment of the ASP process in April 2011 the procedure with respect to an ASP case has been as follows:

i. If one of the 14 ASP infringements was detected, FIFA TMS GmbH (now the FIFA department TMS Global Transfers & Compliance, hereinafter "TMS Compliance") would first contact the association or club to identify the infringement and request a statement of the party's position within a defined deadline (an "ASP case"). TMS Compliance also requested that the infringing behaviour be corrected.
ii. Subsequently, TMS Compliance if appropriate, could issue an administrative sanction letter(s) (hereinafter ASL) imposing sanctions within their limits. The respective ASL would specify that the party could accept the application of the sanction or refute it and request the opening of disciplinary proceedings in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code. If the party signed the ASL, the sanction was effective from the date of signature.
iii. If the party accepted the sanction imposed by TMS Compliance, complied with the sanction and corrected the infringement in TMS the matter would be closed.
iv. Nevertheless, if the party failed to respond to the ASL, did not accept and/or pay the sanction or did not correct the infringement in TMS, the matter would be referred to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee for evaluation and decision.
v. The secretariat to the Disciplinary Committee, then conducted any necessary investigations it deemed convenient and officially opened disciplinary proceedings.
vi. Finally, the case would be submitted by the secretariat to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee, which was entitled to impose any sanction it deemed appropriate in accordance with the content of the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

- New procedure

In order to resolve ASP cases on a more timely basis, thereby facilitating the smooth functioning of international transfers and compliance with the Regulations, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee has decided that in the above mentioned cases, the administrative work related to the investigation of the case will be performed solely and directly by TMS Compliance. Accordingly, the new procedure will remain the same as noted above with the exception of paragraph "v" noted above which will no longer be necessary.

Under the new procedure, in cases where a party fails to respond to the ASL, does not accept and/or pay the sanction or does not correct the infringement in TMS, **TMS Compliance shall inform the concerned stakeholder (club or association) by way of an additional and final letter that the ASP case will be submitted directly to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.** Therefore, the prior intervention of the secretariat to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee will not be required. The additional and final letter will identify the date on which the ASP case will be heard by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee and the stakeholder will be provided with a deadline by which it may submit any final position to be considered by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.

The cases will continue to be submitted to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee by the secretariat, which will continue to assist the Disciplinary Committee, ensuring that all the elements of a due process are respected before a decision is passed based on the file received from TMS Compliance regarding the ASP cases.

We thank you for taking note of the above and for informing your affiliated clubs accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Marco Villiger
Deputy Secretary General (Administration)

Cc. - FIFA Disciplinary Committee

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TO THE MEMBERS OF FIFA

Circular no. 1587

Zurich, 13 June 2017
SG/MAV/kop

International transfers of professional minor players

Dear Sir or Madam,

We refer to the administrative procedure governing the international transfers of minor players to be registered at an association for a club as professionals.

With the purpose of avoiding any possible future misunderstandings concerning this matter, we would like to clarify the interpretation of the applicable provisions of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (hereinafter: *the Regulations*).

As you are certainly aware, the approval of the sub-committee of the Players' Status Committee (hereinafter: *the sub-committee*) is a compulsory requirement for any international transfer of a minor player and must be obtained prior to any request for an International Transfer Certificate (ITC; cf. art. 19 par. 4 of the Regulations).

In this regard, we wish to point out that art. 19 par. 4 of the Regulations does not affect the contents and applicability of the rules relating to the obligation of a club wishing to register a minor player as a professional to **enter all compulsory data and upload all mandatory documents to support the information** entered in the Transfer Matching System (TMS) **during one of the relevant registration periods** when creating the pertinent transfer instruction. In other words, the provisions pertaining to the registration periods apply to the registration of any player, regardless of whether the player is a minor or not.

In particular, we wish to draw your attention to art. 8.2 par. 1 of Annexe 3 in combination with art. 4 paras 2 and 3 of Annexe 3 of the Regulations, which stipulate, *inter alia*, that all data relating to the transfer instruction allowing the new association to request an ITC, including for a professional minor player, shall be entered into the TMS by the club wishing to register the (minor) player during one of the registration periods established by that association. When entering the relevant data, the new club shall, depending on the selected instruction type, upload all mandatory documents prior to the end of the relevant registration period. The required application to the sub-committee does not relieve the new club from the aforementioned obligations and from respecting such time limits.

Furthermore, in consideration of the aforementioned provisions of the Regulations, we would like to emphasise that the club wishing to register a minor player as a professional must immediately confirm and match the relevant data in the TMS as soon as the sub-committee's decision, whereby the sub-committee accepts the pertinent application for approval, is notified to the association concerned via the TMS. Please note that it is the responsibility of the association in question to immediately forward

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decisions of the sub-committee notified to them via the TMS to their affiliated clubs concerned (cf. art. 2 of Annexe 2 of the Regulations).

Nevertheless, since art. 19 par. 4 of the Regulations makes it compulsory to receive the approval of the sub-committee prior to any ITC request for a minor player, the time needed to handle the relevant minor application leading to the decision of the sub-committee could possibly justify the ITC request being made by the association concerned after the end of the relevant registration period, if applicable.

If the relevant decision of the sub-committee is passed and notified to the association concerned during the registration period in question, resulting in the new club having not only to enter but also confirm and match the relevant data in the TMS before the end of that registration period in order to allow the new association to request the ITC for the minor player in the TMS on time, i.e. prior to the end of the relevant registration period (cf. art. 4 par. 5 of Annexe 3 and art. 8.1 par. 2 of Annexe 3 of the Regulations), the new association is not entitled to request the ITC for the minor player outside the relevant registration period.

If the relevant decision of the sub-committee is, however, passed and notified to the association concerned after the end of the registration period in question, the new club may confirm and match the relevant data in the TMS after the end of that registration period and the new association, for its part, may be entitled to request the ITC outside the registration period in question.

In view of the above, and in order to prevent any potential issues related to the application of the pertinent articles of the Regulations and respective registration proceedings, we kindly ask you to take due note of these clarifications and inform your affiliated clubs, in particular those intending to sign new minor players as professionals, accordingly.

Please do not hesitate to contact the Players' Status Department of FIFA if you have any questions in connection with any of the above.

Yours faithfully,

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Marco Villiger
Deputy Secretary General

cc: FIFA Council
Players' Status Committee
Confederations

FIFA

TO THE MEMBERS OF FIFA

Circular no. 1576

Zurich, 10 March 2017
SG/MAV/ktm/kop/jca

Limited minor exemption ("LME")

Dear Sir or Madam,

As you are aware, in accordance with art. 19 par. 4 of the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (hereinafter: *the Regulations*), every international transfer of a minor player according to art. 19 par. 2 and every first registration of a minor player who is not a national of the country in which he or she wishes to be registered according to art. 19 par. 3, as well as every first registration of a foreign minor player who has lived continuously for at least the last five years in the country in which he or she wishes to be registered (hereinafter: *the five-year rule*), is subject to the approval of the sub-committee appointed by the Players' Status Committee (hereinafter: *the Players' Status Sub-Committee*).

Due to the high number of first registrations and international transfers of (foreign) minors at amateur level, the Players' Status Committee, at its meeting on 28 October 2009 (cf. FIFA circular no. 1209 of 30 October 2009), came to the conclusion that in order to ensure the proper functioning of the system to safeguard the protection of minor players, a member association, under special circumstances, may submit a written request to the Players' Status Sub-Committee, seeking a decision granting an LME to the member association. The LME, if granted, would relieve the member association from the obligation to make a formal application for approval through the transfer matching system (TMS) to the Players' Status Sub-Committee in accordance with art. 19 par. 4 and Annexe 2 of the Regulations solely for amateur minor players who were to be registered with purely amateur clubs.

Purely amateur clubs and amateur players

For the sake of clarity, "purely amateur clubs" are clubs that are exclusively able to register amateur players as per the definition in art. 2 par. 2 of the Regulations. An amateur player is a player who has no written contract with a club and who does not earn more for his footballing activity than the expenses he or she effectively incurs. If a club has only one player registered with it who is a professional player, that club cannot be considered a "purely amateur club". A professional is a player who has a written contract with a club and is paid more for his footballing activity than the expenses he or she effectively incurs (cf. art. 2 par. 2 of the Regulations). Every registration of a minor (amateur) player with a professional club, a club that is not purely amateur or a club with legal, financial or de facto links to a professional club still requires the Players' Status Sub-Committee's authorisation by way of a minor application submitted through TMS.

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Obtaining an LME

In order to obtain an LME, a member association must submit a written request to the Players' Status Sub-Committee including:

- The reason why they should be granted an LME (including but not limited to the amount of work relating to minor applications and the number of minors that could potentially be included in the LME)
- Information on their league structure, i.e. by stating which of their leagues are professional and which are strictly amateur. In the event that a league contains both amateur and professional clubs or clubs that are not purely amateur, the member association should indicate which of the relevant clubs are purely amateur and which are not.
- An explanation of the relationship between the association and the football leagues and their affiliated amateur and regional divisions with regard to the registration process

Elements of an LME

If granted, the LME is normally valid only for a certain period of time, after which the situation of the relevant member association is again reviewed by the Players' Status Sub-Committee. To date, every LME has been granted by the Players' Status Sub-Committee for a two-year period.

In addition, in accordance with the relevant decision, every member association that is granted a LME must submit reports to FIFA at regular intervals (e.g. every six months). The reports must indicate the minor players it has registered during the relevant time frame on the basis of the special dispensation as well as the identity of the affiliated clubs concerned, and must also include a list of all subsequent domestic and international transfers of those players. They must in addition include details of the minor players concerned (first and last name, date of birth, nationality) and cite the exceptions contained in art. 19 par. 2 of the Regulations or the five-year rule (cf. art. 19 pars 3 and 4 of the Regulations) on the basis of which the member association has registered the minor player. Please find attached to this circular a sample LME report.

The LME reports must be uploaded in TMS by the relevant member association. The LME report should be uploaded in TMS as an Excel file saved as a PDF (not scanned as a PDF), including as a minimum the information contained in the enclosed standard report. Please also note that the decision of the Players' Status Sub-Committee to grant an LME will set out in detail the requirements to be completed by each member association in filling out the LME report.

Using the LME

In cases of minor players registered through the LME, there is no prior analysis and review of the supporting documentation by the Players' Status Sub-Committee, as there would be in the normal minor application procedure described in art. 19 par. 4 of the Regulations. Nevertheless, FIFA TMS performs compliance on the published LME reports and, depending on the details of the case, may request a member association to provide them with the documentation used by the member association as the basis for registering the minor player.

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In particular, a member association that has been granted an LME must ensure that the principles regarding the protection of minors are upheld and respected in accordance with arts 19 and 19bis of the Regulations. Therefore, a member association can only use the LME to register minor players in circumstances that fall, beyond any doubt, under the wording of the exceptions provided for in art. 19 par. 2 of the Regulations and the five-year rule, which is reflected in art. 19 pars 3 and 4 of the Regulations. The "Minor player application guide" available on FIFA.com describes, *inter alia*, the specific instances where the LME may, if granted, be used by a member association to register minor players (as distinct from the general obligation to refer applications for approval to the Players' Status Sub-Committee).

It is important when using the LME that the member association keeps in mind the purpose of the aforementioned provisions, i.e. to safeguard the best interests of minor players and prevent them in some instances from being exploited and abused when they are in a foreign country. Although FIFA wishes to ensure that the minor generally has an appropriate and stable development, it does not want to prevent amateur minor players who wish to play for a purely amateur club from playing due to administrative burdens.

As a result, **FIFA's primary concern is** not the registration of a minor amateur player for a purely amateur club but **rather the use of the LME as a way to facilitate the eventual registration of a minor player with a professional club or a club with a legal, financial or de facto link to a professional club**. Consequently, FIFA's principal focus, in terms of compliance, is more directed towards the possible subsequent transfer of a minor player from a purely amateur club to a professional club (or a club with a legal, financial or de facto link to a professional club).

In view of the above, FIFA deems that a member association that has been granted an LME should not be obligated to ask its clubs to submit the same documentation for the **initial registration** of minor amateur players for purely amateur clubs as would be required when submitting a minor application to the Players' Status Sub-Committee. In fact, the LME allows an association to register minor amateur players at its own discretion and for which it is accountable (within the aforementioned limits and bearing in mind the purpose of the relevant provisions). Therefore, the association should have the right to determine what documentary evidence it will require from its clubs in assessing the validity of the request for the initial registration of a minor amateur player for a purely amateur club. For example, the member association could require that its clubs provide a document signed by the player, his or her parents and the new club, by means of which the parties acknowledge the particular exception of the Regulations that underlies the player's initial registration for the purely amateur club. The document could also preserve the member association's right to request additional documentary evidence in cases of doubt. Notwithstanding the above, FIFA will continue monitoring compliance by the associations and clubs with the pertinent requirements concerning the initial registrations of minor amateur players through the LME, which may, as a consequence, lead to investigations and sanctions by the pertinent body.

However, the member association (as well as the club concerned) will always bear the responsibility of proving that any **subsequent registration** of a minor player mentioned in its LME reports for a professional club (or a club with legal, financial or de facto link to a professional club) fully meets the requirements of art. 19 of the Regulations. Moreover, should the member association, when assessing an application for the subsequent transfer of a minor player, find that the conditions of the exception invoked by the club in the initial registration were not fulfilled in the first place, it shall duly reject the

request for the subsequent registration of the minor player, deregister him or her and possibly either sanction the clubs themselves or report the incident to FIFA.

We believe that these explanations concerning the use of the LME will contribute towards better achieving the aims of the regulations regarding the protection of minors.

We thank you for your kind attention to the above.

Yours faithfully,

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Fatma Samoura
Secretary General

Encl. as mentioned

cc: FIFA Council
Players' Status Committee
Disciplinary Committee
Appeal Committee
Confederations

Overview

Total number of registrations using the LME	*Enter here total number of minors registered using the LME*

Limited Exemption Report for the reporting period XX/XX/XXXX to XX/XX/XXXX

	PLAYER				REGISTRATION			FORMER ASSOCIATION
	Last Name	First Name	DOB	Nationality	Club Name	Registration Date	Exception (Art. 19, par. 2, par. 3 and par. 4 of the Regulations)	
1	Müller	Peter	16.01.2004	NAM	Amateur District Kickers	03.10.2016	Article 19.2 a)	Namibia Football Association
2	James	Selena	30.07.2001	DEN	Malmö Football For Fun	01.08.2016	Article 19.2 c)	Dansk Boldspil-Union
3								
4								
5								
6								
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11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								

Overview

Total number of subsequent transfers	*Enter here total number of subsequent domestic / international transfers*

Subsequent domestic and/or international transfers of the players for the reporting period XX/XX/XXXX to XX/XX/XXXX

	PLAYER				FORMER CLUB		NEW CLUB			SUBSEQUENT TRANSFER	
	Last Name	First Name	DOB	Nationality	Former Club Name	Former Club Status	New Club Name	New Club Status	New Club Member Association	Type of transfer	Date
1	James	Selena	30.07.2001	DEN	Ystad Sunday Kickers	Amateur	Racing City FC	Professional	/	Domestic transfer	31.12.2016
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
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TO THE MEMBERS OF FIFA

Circular no. 1249

Zurich, 6 December 2010
SG/oon

Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players – training compensation and the categorisation of clubs

Dear Sir or Madam,

Referring to the above-mentioned subject, we are pleased to inform you that on the occasion of its meeting held at the Home of FIFA on 28-29 October 2010, the FIFA Executive Committee agreed to remind all member associations of certain principles and guidelines to be taken into account when they proceed to categorise their affiliated clubs for the purpose of training compensation.

Annexe 4, art. 4 par. 1 of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players reads as follows:

> *"In order to calculate the compensation due for training and education costs, associations are instructed to divide their clubs into a maximum of four categories in accordance with the clubs' financial investment in training players."*

After consultation with all stakeholders, i.e. associations, clubs and leagues as well as players' associations, FIFA proceeded to assign the available categories to the various member associations. All associations are notified of the relevant collocation on a yearly basis by way of circular letter. The most recent communication of this kind was issued on 29 April 2010, by means of circular no. 1223.

The basis for assigning the various clubs to the different training categories was first established in the Regulations Governing the Application of the 2001 edition of the Regulations for the Status and Transfer of Players, and was once again brought to the attention of the member associations by means of circular no. 799 of 19 March 2002.

Despite no longer being explicitly included in the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players, the relevant principles still apply and have remained unchanged during recent years. Accordingly, when assigning their clubs to the various training categories available, the associations should proceed in full respect of the following criteria:

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Category 1 (top level, e.g. high-quality training centre):

- all first-division clubs of member associations investing on average a similar amount in training players.

Category 2 (still professional, but at a lower level):

- all second-division clubs of member associations in category 1 and all first-division clubs in all other countries with professional football.

Category 3:

- all third-division clubs of member associations in category 1 and all second-division clubs in all other countries with professional football.

Category 4:

- all fourth and lower-division clubs of the member associations in category 1, all third and lower-division clubs in all other countries with professional football and all clubs in countries with only amateur football.

There is some degree of flexibility in these guidelines. For example, a club in a lower division may be placed in a category with clubs of a higher division if it makes a similar investment to those clubs in training young players.

Furthermore, the FIFA Executive Committee acknowledged that in recent times, the Dispute Resolution Chamber (DRC) has been facing an increasing number of cases in which there has been a manifest discrepancy between the above-mentioned guidelines and the actual assignment of a specific respondent club (e.g. first-division clubs of associations without high-quality training centres but with established professional football being assigned to category 3 or even 4 instead of category 2). This tendency has to be seen in connection with the amendment to the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players, according to which, as a general rule, to calculate the training compensation due to a player's former club, it is necessary to take the costs that would have been incurred by the new club if it had trained the player itself (cf. Annexe 4, art. 5 par. 1 of the relevant Regulations). Furthermore, Annexe 4, art. 2 par. 2 ii. of the said Regulations establishes that no training compensation is due if the player is transferred to a category 4 club.

In such cases of manifest discrepancy, the DRC normally applies the training category in accordance with the guidelines, despite the fact that the member association concerned has indicated a different categorisation.

In view of the above, and while emphasising that proper categorisation of the various clubs is indispensible for a fair and well-functioning implementation of the entire training compensation system, the FIFA Executive Committee has deemed it appropriate to issue a directive authorising the DRC to refer the matter to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee for further investigation if the DRC deems that systematic, manifest abuse of the system might have taken place.

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We thank you for your kind attention to the above.

Yours faithfully,
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

M. Kattner

Markus Kattner
Deputy Secretary General

cc:
- FIFA Executive Committee
- Confederations
- Players' Status Committee
- Dispute Resolution Chamber
- FIFPro

Legal two

FIFA
For the Good of the Game

To the members of FIFA
and the confederations

Circular no. 1010

Zurich, 20 December 2005

Art. 60, par. 3 (c) of the FIFA Statutes – independent and duly constituted arbitration tribunal

Dear Sir or Madam,

FIFA is frequently asked by its members which criteria must be fulfilled for an arbitration tribunal to be classed as independent and duly constituted under the terms of art. 60, par. 3 (c) of the FIFA Statutes (previous version: art. 60, par. 2 (c)).

FIFA has consequently addressed these queries and determined that the terms 'independent' and 'duly constituted' in accordance with art. 60, par. 3 (c) of the FIFA Statutes require that an arbitration tribunal meet the minimum (international) procedural standard as laid down in several laws and rules of procedure for arbitration tribunals. This **minimum procedural standard** comprises the following conditions and principles:

- ***Principle of parity when constituting the arbitration tribunal***
  The parties must have equal influence over the appointment of arbitrators. This means for example that every party shall have the right to appoint an arbitrator and the two appointed arbitrators appoint the chairman of the arbitration tribunal. The parties concerned may also agree to appoint jointly one single arbitrator. Where arbitrators are to be selected from a predetermined list, every interest group that is represented must be able to exercise equal influence over the compilation of the arbitrator list.

- ***Right to an independent and impartial tribunal***
  To observe this right, arbitrators (or the arbitration tribunal) must be rejected if there is any legitimate doubt about their independence. The option to reject an arbitrator also requires that the ensuing rejection and replacement procedure be regulated by agreement, rules of arbitration or state rules of procedure.

- ***Principle of a fair hearing***
  Each party must be granted the right to speak on all facts essential to the ruling, represent its legal points of view, file relevant motions to take evidence and participate in the proceedings. Every party has the right to be represented by a lawyer or other expert.

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- ***Right to contentious proceedings***
  Each party must be entitled to examine and comment on the allegations filed by the other party and attempt to rebut and disprove them with its own allegations and evidence.

- ***Principle of equal treatment***
  The arbitration tribunal must ensure that the parties are treated equally. Equal treatment requires that identical issues are always dealt with in the same way vis-à-vis the parties.

The members of FIFA and the confederations are obliged to ensure compliance with the foregoing minimum standard at all times when establishing or recognising an arbitration tribunal in accordance with art. 60, par. 3 (c) of the FIFA Statutes. Members may, of course, provide for additional requirements with a view to reinforcing the independence and due constitution of the arbitration tribunal.

In certain cases, FIFA reserves the right to examine the minimum procedural standard required for arbitration tribunals in view of art. 60, par. 3 (c) of the FIFA Statutes.

Please do not hesitate to contact FIFA if you have any further queries concerning the independent and duly constituted arbitration tribunal.

Thank you for giving your attention to the foregoing and, where necessary, carrying out appropriate adaptations.

Yours faithfully,
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Urs Linsi
General Secretary

cc:- FIFA Executive Committee

Standard Statutes

Edition 2005

Statutes form the backbone of an Association, regulating its activities and how it is organised. Moreover, an Association must take care to ensure that its statutes fully comply with the provisions of the FIFA Statutes.

For these very reasons, FIFA decided to compile standard statutes in 2001 and launched a wide-ranging policy of modernisation of the statutes of its members in order to improve the governance of football in each country as well as to strengthen the principles contained in the FIFA Statutes.

By virtue of the new FIFA Statutes, which came into force on 1 January 2004, containing a variety of new articles, content and principles, the FIFA Standard Statutes had to be revised as well to make sure that members incorporate this new content into their own statutes.

In this context FIFA has started to analyse the current statutes of its members to identify potential discrepancies. The result of this evaluation and our prior experiences with the application of the old FIFA Standard Statutes have helped us to improve this document and to make it more user-friendly and give it a clearer structure.

The Standard Statutes contain all the provisions that are intrinsic to any constitutive texts worthy of such description. We are therefore calling upon the Associations to examine these statutes meticulously and incorporate all of the articles and principles covered into their own statutes – for their own benefit and for the Good of the Game.

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President

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Zurich, January 2010

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Preliminary remarks

1. The following language conventions are used in the interpretation of these statutes:

– "X" replaces the name, abbreviation or acronym of the Association, to be selected by the latter.

– A number of terms or expressions, to be selected by the Association, are represented by just one of the said terms or expressions. Thus:

- "Congress" means "congress", "general assembly", "delegates' meeting" or any other designation, to be selected by the Association;

- "Executive Committee" means "executive committee", "executive office", "federal office", or any other designation, to be selected by the Association;

- "League" means "league", "regional association" or any other section or subdivision subordinate to the Association, to be selected by the latter.

2. The majorities used in the Standard Statutes are recommendations. An Association may decide whether an absolute majority (50% + 1) or a majority of two-thirds or three-quarters is required to take a valid decision or in an election.

The terms given below denote the following:

... [Abbreviation or acronym of the Association]: full name of the Association

FIFA: Fédération Internationale de Football Association.

Association: a football Association recognised by and a Member of FIFA.

League: an organisation subordinate to an Association.

Regional Association: an organisation subordinate to an Association.

Confederation: a group of Associations recognised by FIFA and belonging to the same continent (or similar geographic area).

Club: Member of a football Association (that is itself a Member of FIFA).

Officials: all board members, committee members, coaches, referees and attendants as well as other people responsible for technical, medical and administrative matters at FIFA, a Confederation, Association, League or Club.

Player: a football player registered with an Association.

Congress: the supreme body of X.

Executive Committee: the executive body of X.

Member: a legal or natural person that has been admitted into membership of X by the Congress.

Association Football: the game controlled by FIFA and organised in accordance with the Laws of the Game.

IFAB: the International Football Association Board.

Ordinary Courts: state courts which hear public and private legal disputes.

Arbitration Tribunal: private court of justice acting instead of an Ordinary Court.

CAS (TAS): Court of Arbitration for Sport (Tribunal Arbitral du Sport) in Lausanne (Switzerland).

NB: References to natural persons include both genders. The singular case applies to the plural and vice-versa.

1 Name, headquarters, legal form

This article shall govern the name, the headquarters and legal form of the Association. Likewise, the Association shall define its affiliation and the corresponding obligations. Furthermore, the Association may define its flag, emblem, logo or abbreviation and protect them legally by registering them with the relevant national and international intellectual property protection bodies.

1. X is a private organisation of an associative nature [precise legal form to be specified by the Association, as required by the law in force in the country], in compliance with the legislation of … [name of the country in which the Association has its headquarters] [add as required: "and registered in … [name of the town or city in which the Association has its headquarters]"]. It is formed for an unlimited period.

2. The headquarters are in … [insert the name of the town or city, address].

3. X is a Member of FIFA and of … [abbreviation or acronym of the relevant Confederation].

4. The flag of X is … [to be completed by the Association].

5. The emblem of X is … [to be completed by the Association].

6. The logo of X is … [to be completed by the Association].

7. The abbreviation of X is … [to be completed by the Association].

8. The flag, emblem, logo and abbreviation are legally registered with … [relevant national and international intellectual property protection bodies].

2 Objectives

This article shall govern the objectives of the Association.

The objectives of X are:

a) to improve the game of football constantly and promote, regulate and control it throughout the territory of X in the light of fair play and its unifying, educational, cultural and humanitarian values, particularly through youth and development programmes;

b) to organise competitions in Association Football in all its forms at a national level, by defining precisely, as required, the areas of authority conceded to the various Leagues of which it is composed;

c) to draw up regulations and provisions and ensure their enforcement;

d) to protect the interests of its Members;

e) to respect and prevent any infringement of the statutes, regulations, directives and decisions of FIFA, of … [abbreviation or acronym of the relevant Confederation] and X as well as the Laws of the Game and to ensure that these are also respected by its Members;

f) to prevent all methods or practices which might jeopardise the integrity of matches or competitions or give rise to abuse of Association Football;

g) to control and supervise all friendly football matches of all forms played throughout the territory of X;

h) to manage international sporting relations connected with Association Football in all its forms;

i) to host competitions at international and other levels;

j) … [possible additional objectives to be specified by the Association].

3 Neutrality and non-discrimination

Political and religious neutrality as well as the fight against racism and the punishment of any kind of discrimination is of great concern to FIFA.

1. X is neutral in matters of politics and religion.

2. Discrimination of any kind against a country, private person or group of people on account of ethnic origin, gender, language, religion, politics or any other reason is strictly prohibited and punishable by suspension or expulsion.

4 Promoting friendly relations

An Association may include a clause regarding the promotion of friendly relations amongst its Members and all parties involved in the game of football. An Association can thus provide the necessary institutional means to resolve any disputes that may arise between its Members, particularly due to violation of the Laws of the Game and the regulations of the Association.

1. X shall promote friendly relations between its Members, Clubs, Officials and Players and in society for humanitarian objectives.

2. Every person and organisation involved in the game of football is obliged to observe the Statutes, regulations and the principles of fair play as well as the principles of loyalty, integrity and sportsmanship.

3. X shall provide the necessary institutional means to resolve any internal dispute that may arise between Members, Clubs, Officials and Players of X.

5 Players

1. The status of Players and the provisions for their transfer shall be regulated by the Executive Committee of X in accordance with the current FIFA Regulations for the Status and Transfer of Players.

2. Players shall be registered in accordance with the regulations of X.

6 Laws of the Game

X and each of its Members play Association Football in compliance with the Laws of the Game issued by IFAB. Only IFAB may lay down and alter the Laws of the Game.

7 Conduct of bodies and Officials

The bodies and Officials of X must observe the Statutes, regulations, directives, decisions and the Code of Ethics of FIFA, of … [abbreviation or acronym of the relevant Confederation, if applicable] and of X [if applicable] in their activities.

8 Official languages

1. The official language(s) of X shall be … [to be completed by the Association]. Official documents and texts shall be written in this/these language(s). [In the event of any divergence between the interpretation of texts in different languages, the text written in ... [insert the relevant language], shall be regarded as authoritative.]

2. The official language(s) at the Congress shall be … [to be selected by the Association].

This chapter shall govern the rights and obligations of the Members of the Association as well as rules regarding the admission, suspension, expulsion and resignation of Members of the Association. As a rule, the Clubs are Members of an Association, but it is also possible that the Leagues, Regional Associations, other groups linked to football and individuals may become a Member of the Association provided that their membership has been approved by the Congress. The Clubs may be indirect Members of the Association through their membership of a League or Regional Association that is a direct Member of the Association. An Association may set up different categories of Members, but it is important that every Member of the same category has the same rights and obligations. An Association shall compose its own catalogue of membership conditions. Only the Congress as the supreme body of the Association shall decide whether to admit, suspend or expel a Member.

9 Admission, suspension and expulsion

1. The Congress shall decide whether to admit, suspend or expel a Member.

2. Admission may be granted if the applicant fulfils the requirements of X.

3. Membership is terminated by resignation or expulsion. Loss of membership does not relieve the Member from its financial obligations towards X or other Members of X, but leads to cancellation of all rights in relation to X.

10 Admission

1. The Members of X are:

a) Clubs;

b) Regional Associations;

c) Leagues;

d) Player groups;

e) referees' groups;

f) coaches' groups;

g) … [to be completed by the Association].

2. Any legal or natural person wishing to become a Member of X shall apply in writing to the general secretariat of X.

3. The application must be accompanied by the following mandatory items:

a) a copy of its legally valid statutes and regulations;

b) a declaration that it will always comply with the Statutes, regulations and decisions of X, FIFA and … [abbreviation or acronym of the relevant Confederation] and ensure that these are also respected by its own Members, Clubs, Officials and Players;

c) a declaration that it will comply with the Laws of the Game in force;

d) a declaration that it recognises the Arbitration Court of X [if applicable] and the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne, as specified in these Statutes;

e) a declaration that it is located and registered [if legally required] in the territory of X;

f) a declaration that it will play all official home matches in the territory of X;

g) a declaration to the effect that the legal composition of the applicant guarantees that it can make decisions independently of any external entity;

h) a list of Officials, specifying those who are authorised signatories with the right to enter into legally binding agreements with third parties;

i) a declaration that it undertakes to organise or participate in friendly matches only with the prior consent of X;

j) a copy of the minutes of its last congress or constitutional meeting;

k) … [an Association may add further items].

4. This article shall not affect the status of existing Members.

11 Request and procedure for application

1. The procedure for admission shall be regulated by special regulations approved by the Executive Committee of X.

2. The Executive Committee shall request the Congress either to admit or not to admit an applicant. The applicant may state the reasons for its application to the Congress.

3. The new Member shall acquire membership rights and duties as soon as it has been admitted. Its delegates are eligible to vote and be elected with immediate effect.

12 Members' rights

1. The Members of X have the following rights:

a) to take part in the Congress of X, to know its agenda in advance, to be called to the Congress within the prescribed time and to exercise their voting rights;

b) to draw up proposals for inclusion in the agenda of the Congress;

c) to nominate candidates for all bodies of X to be elected;

d) to be informed of the affairs of X through the official bodies of X;

e) to take part in competitions [if applicable] and/or other sports activities organised by X;

f) to exercise all other rights arising from the Statutes and regulations of X.

2. The exercise of these rights is subject to other provisions in these Statutes and the applicable regulations.

13 Members' obligations

1. The Members of X have the following obligations:

a) to comply fully with the Statutes, regulations, directives and decisions of FIFA, ... [abbreviation or acronym of the relevant Confederation] and X at all times and to ensure that these are also respected by its members;

b) to ensure the election of its decision-making bodies;

c) to take part in competitions [if applicable] and other sports activities organised by X;

d) to pay their membership subscriptions;

e) to respect the Laws of the Game as laid down by IFAB and to ensure that these are also respected by its members through a statutory provision;

f) to adopt a statutory clause specifying that any dispute requiring arbitration involving itself or one of its members and relating to the Statutes, regulations, directives and decisions of FIFA, ... [abbreviation or acronym of the relevant Confederation], X or the League(s) shall come solely under the jurisdiction of the appropriate Arbitration Tribunal of FIFA, … [abbreviation or acronym of the relevant Confederation] or X and that any recourse to Ordinary Courts is prohibited;

g) to communicate to X any amendment of its statutes and regulations as well as the list of its Officials or persons who are authorised signatories with the right to enter into legally binding agreements with third parties;

h) not to maintain any relations of a sporting nature with entities that are not recognised or with Members that have been suspended or expelled;

i) to observe the principles of loyalty, integrity and good sporting behaviour as an expression of fair play through a statutory provision;

j) to observe the mandatory items specified under article 10 paragraph 3 for the duration of their affiliation;

k) to administer a register of members which shall regularly be updated;

l) to comply fully with all other duties arising from the Statutes and other regulations of FIFA, ... [abbreviation or acronym of the relevant Confederation] and X.

2. Violation of the above-mentioned obligations by any Member may lead to sanctions provided for in these Statutes.

14 Suspension

1. The Congress is responsible for suspending a Member. The Executive Committee may, however, suspend a Member that seriously and repeatedly violates its obligations as a Member with immediate effect. The suspension shall last until the next Congress, unless the Executive Committee has lifted it in the meantime.

2. A suspension shall be confirmed at the next Congress by … [number of votes to be completed by the Association, e.g. three-quarter majority] of the votes taken. If it is not confirmed, the suspension is automatically lifted.

3. A suspended Member shall lose its membership rights. Other Members may not entertain sporting contact with a suspended Member. The Disciplinary Committee may impose further sanctions.

4. Members that do not participate in the sports activities of X for … [number of years to be completed by Association] consecutive years shall be suspended from voting at the Congress and their representatives shall not be elected or appointed until they have fulfilled their obligations in this respect.

15 Expulsion

1. The Congress may expel a Member if:

a) it fails to fulfil its financial obligations towards X;

b) it seriously violates the Statutes, regulations, directives or decisions of FIFA, … [abbreviation or acronym of the relevant Confederation] and X;

c) … [further reasons which may be completed by the Association].

2. The presence of an absolute majority (50% + 1) of Members entitled to vote at the Congress is necessary for an expulsion to be valid, and the motion for expulsion must be adopted by a three-quarter majority of the valid votes cast.

16 Resignation

1. A Member may resign from X with effect from the end of … [to be completed by the Association, e.g. a calendar year]. Notice of resignation must reach the general secretariat no later than … [to be completed by the Association, e.g. six months before the end of the calendar year].

2. The resignation is not valid until the Member wishing to resign has fulfilled its financial obligations towards X and the other Members of X.

17 Status of Clubs, Leagues, Regional Associations and other groups of Clubs

1. Clubs, Leagues, Regional Associations or any other groups of Clubs affiliated to X shall be subordinate to and recognised by X. These Statutes define the scope of authority and the rights and duties of these Clubs and groups. Their statutes and regulations must be approved by the Executive Committee of X.

2. The affiliated Clubs and groups of X shall take all decisions on any matters regarding their membership independently of any external body. This obligation applies regardless of their corporate structure.

3. In any case, no natural or legal person (including holding companies and subsidiaries) shall exercise control over more than one Club or group whenever the integrity of any match or competition could be jeopardised.

An Association may bestow the title of honorary president or honorary member.

18 Honorary president and honorary member

1. The Congress may bestow the title of honorary president or honorary member upon any persons for meritorious service to football.

2. The Executive Committee shall make these nominations.

3. The honorary president or honorary member may take part in the Congress. They may join the debates but are not entitled to vote.

19 Bodies (of the Association)

The bodies are the most important parts of an Association. It cannot exist or act without them. Only the bodies, or persons who are authorised by them, can act with legally binding force for the Association. Therefore, an Association has to define a legislative body, an executive body, an administrative body and judicial bodies. The competences of this bodies shall be well-defined and differentiated and not overlapping. An Association shall ensure the separation of powers and respect the principles of corporate governance (e.g. checks and balances). Using the FIFA Statutes as a reference, these bodies are referred to below as the Congress, Executive Committee, standing committees, general secretariat, Disciplinary Committee and Appeal Committee. In FIFA's view, it is not necessary to install further bodies such as additional regional congresses or regional executive committees.

1. The Congress is the supreme and legislative body.

2. The Executive Committee is the executive body.

3. Standing and ad-hoc committees shall advise and assist the Executive Committee in fulfilling its duties. Their duties, composition and function are defined in these Statutes and/or special regulations drawn up by the Executive Committee.

4. The general secretariat is the administrative body.

5. The judicial bodies are the Disciplinary Committee and the Appeal Committee.

6. The bodies of X shall be either elected or appointed by X itself without any external influence and in accordance with the procedures described in these Statutes.

A. CONGRESS

This chapter shall govern the composition, function and duties of the Congress as the supreme and legislative body of the Association. FIFA recommends that an Ordinary Congress be held on an annual basis. The Executive Committee may convene an Extraordinary Congress at any time. As a general rule, every Member (or where applicable, each Member of the same category) shall have an equal number of delegates and votes. The requisite majorities and the dates on which any decision passed by the Congress takes effect shall be defined in the Statutes of X.

20 Definition and composition of the Congress

1. The Congress is the meeting at which all of the Members of X regularly convene. It represents the supreme and legislative authority of X. Only a Congress that is regularly convened has the authority to make decisions.

2. A Congress may be an Ordinary or Extraordinary Congress.

3. The President shall conduct the Congress business in compliance with the standing orders of the Congress.

4. The Congress may appoint observers who take part in the Congress without the right to debate or to vote.

5. The honorary presidents or honorary members may take part in the Congress. They may join the debates but are not entitled to vote.

21 Delegates and votes

1. The Congress is composed of … [number to be completed by the Association] delegates. The number of delegates is allocated as follows:

a) for each Club … [number to be completed by the Association] delegates;

b) for each Regional Association … [number to be completed by the Association] delegates;

c) for each League … [number to be completed by the Association] delegates;

d) … [to be completed by the Association].

2. Delegates must belong to the Member that they represent and be appointed or elected by the appropriate body of that Member. They must also be able to produce evidence of this upon request.

3. Each delegate of the same category of Member has an equal number of votes in the Congress. Only the delegates present are entitled to vote. Voting by proxy or by letter is not permitted.

4. The Executive Committee and the General Secretary shall take part in the Congress without voting rights. During their terms of office, members of the Executive Committee may not be appointed as delegates for their association.

22 Areas of authority

The Congress has the following authority:

a) adopting or amending the Statutes, regulations governing the application of the Statutes and the standing orders of the Congress;

b) appointing … [number to be completed by the Association] Members to check the minutes and approving the minutes of the last meeting;

c) electing the President and the vice-presidents and members of the Executive Committee;

d) appointing the scrutineers;

e) approving the financial statements;

f) approving the budget;

g) approving the President's activity report;

h) appointing the independent auditors upon the proposal of the Executive Committee;

i) fixing the membership subscriptions;

j) deciding, upon the nomination of the Executive Committee, whether to bestow the title of honorary president or honorary member;

k) admitting, suspending or expelling a Member;

l) revoking the mandate of one or a number of members of a body of X;

m) dissolving X;

n) passing decisions at the request of a Member in accordance with these Statutes;

o) … [an association may add further items].

23 Quorum of the Congress

1. Decisions passed by the Congress shall only be valid if the absolute majority (50% +1) of the Members who are entitled to vote are represented.

2. If a quorum is not achieved, a second Congress shall take place 24 hours [or another period defined by the Association] after the first, with the same agenda.

3. A quorum is not required for the second meeting unless any item on the agenda proposes the amendment of the Statutes of X, the election of the President and election of the vice-presidents and members of the Executive Committee, the dismissal of one or a number of members of a body of X, the expulsion of a Member of X or the dissolution of X.

24 Decisions of the Congress

1. Unless otherwise stipulated in the Statutes, a simple majority of the Members entitled to vote is sufficient for a vote to be valid. The number of valid votes counted shall decide the majority. Spoiled or blank voting slips or any other forms of abstentions are disregarded in calculating the majority.

2. A decision that requires a vote shall be reached by a show of hands or by means of an electronic count. If a show of hands does not result in a clear majority in favour of a motion, the vote shall be taken by calling the roll in alphabetical order.

25 Elections

1. Elections shall be conducted by secret ballot.

2. For a person to be elected, an absolute majority (50% + 1) of the votes recorded and valid is necessary in the first ballot. In the second and any other requisite ballot, a simple majority of the votes recorded is sufficient.

3. If there are more than two candidates for one available position, the candidate that obtains the lowest number of votes is eliminated as from the second ballot until only two candidates are left.

26 Ordinary Congress

1. The Ordinary Congress shall be held every year.

2. The Executive Committee shall fix the place and date. The Members shall be notified in writing at least … [to be completed by the Association, e.g. three months] in advance.

3. The formal convocation shall be made in writing at least one month before the date of the Congress. This convocation shall contain the agenda, the President's activity report, the financial statements and the auditors' report and any other relevant documents.

27 Ordinary Congress agenda

1. The General Secretary shall draw up the agenda based on proposals from the Executive Committee and the Members. Any proposal that a Member wishes to submit to the Congress shall be sent to the general secretariat in writing, with a brief explanation, at least … [to be completed by the Association, e.g. two months] before the date of the Congress.

2. The Congress agenda shall include the following mandatory items:

a) a declaration that the Congress has been convened and composed in compliance with the Statutes of X;

b) approval of the agenda;

c) an address by the President;

d) appointment of Members to check the minutes;

e) appointment of scrutineers;

f) suspension or expulsion of Members (if applicable);

g) approval of the minutes of the preceding Congress;

h) President's activity report (containing the activities since the last Congress);

i) presentation of the consolidated and revised balance sheet and the profit and loss statement;

j) approval of the financial statements;

k) approval of the budget;

l) admission for membership (if applicable);

m) votes on proposals for amendments to the Statutes, the regulations governing the application of the Statutes and the standing orders of the Congress (if applicable);

n) discussion of proposals submitted by the Members and the Executive Committee;

o) appointment of independent auditors (if applicable) upon the proposal of the Executive Committee;

p) dismissal of a person or a body (if applicable);

q) election of the President, vice-presidents and members of the Executive Committee (if applicable);

r) any further items proposed by the Members or the Executive Committee of X.

3. The agenda of an Ordinary Congress may be altered, provided … [number to be selected by the Association, e.g. three-quarters] of the Members present at the Congress and eligible to vote agree to such a motion.

4. The Congress shall not make a decision on any point not included in the agenda.

28 Extraordinary Congress

1. The Executive Committee may convene an Extraordinary Congress at any time.

2. The Executive Committee shall convene an Extraordinary Congress if … [number to be completed by the Association, e.g. one-fifth] of the Members of X make such a request in writing. The request shall specify the items for the agenda. An Extraordinary Congress shall be held within three months of receipt of the request. If an Extraordinary Congress is not convened, the Members who requested it may convene the Congress themselves. As a last resort, the Members may request assistance from FIFA.

3. The Members shall be notified of the place, date and agenda at least … [to be completed by the Association, e.g. one month] before the date of an Extraordinary Congress.

4. When an Extraordinary Congress is convened on the initiative of the Executive Committee, it must draw up the agenda. When an Extraordinary Congress is convened upon the request of Members, the agenda must contain the points raised by those Members.

5. The agenda of an Extraordinary Congress may not be altered.

29 Amendments to the Statutes, [regulations governing the application of the Statutes and the standing orders of the Congress]

1. The Congress is responsible for amending the Statutes, [if applicable, the regulations governing the application of the Statutes and the standing orders of the Congress].

2. Any proposals for an amendment to the Statutes must be submitted in writing with a brief explanation to the general secretariat by a Member or by the Executive Committee. A proposal submitted by a Member is valid, provided it has been supported in writing by at least … [number to be completed by the Association] other Members.

3. For a vote on an amendment to the Statutes to be valid, an absolute majority (50% +1) of the Members eligible to vote must be present.

4. A proposal for an amendment to the Statutes shall be adopted only if … [number to be completed by the Association, three-quarters of the Members present is recommended] of the Members present and eligible to vote agree to it.

5. Any proposal to amend the regulations governing the application of the Statutes and the standing orders of the Congress must be submitted in writing with a brief explanation to the general secretariat by a Member or by the Executive Committee.

6. A proposal for an amendment to the regulations governing the application of the Statutes and the standing orders of the Congress shall be adopted only if a simple majority of the Members present and eligible to vote agree to it.

30 Minutes

The General Secretary shall be responsible for recording the minutes at the Congress. The minutes shall be checked by those Members designated and finally approved at the next Congress.

31 Effective dates of decisions

Decisions passed by the Congress shall come into effect for the Members … [number of days to be completed by the Association, e.g. 60] days after the close of the Congress, unless the Congress fixes another date for a decision to take effect.

B. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

These articles shall govern the composition and powers of the Executive Committee.

32 Composition

1. The Executive Committee consists of … [number to be completed by the Association] members:

- 1 President
- … [number to be completed by the Association] vice-presidents
- … [number to be completed by the Association] members

2. The President, the vice-presidents and the members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by the Congress. Every candidate in the election of Executive Committee members must be proposed by at least one Member.

3. The mandate of the President, vice-presidents and members of the Executive Committee is for four years. They may be re-elected.

4. The members of the Executive Committee shall be no older than … [age to be completed by the Association] and no younger than … [age to be completed by the Association]. They shall have already been active in football, must not have been previously found guilty of a criminal offence and have residency within the territory of X.

5. Candidatures must be sent to the general secretariat of X. The official list of candidates must be passed to the Members of X along with the agenda for the Congress at which the Executive Committee will be elected.

6. A member of the Executive Committee may not at the same time be a member of a judicial body of X.

7. If a position should become vacant, the Executive Committee shall fill that position until the next Ordinary Congress, when a replacement will be elected for the remaining term of mandate.

33 Meetings

1. The Executive Committee shall meet at least … [to be completed by the Association, e.g. twice a year] a year.

2. The President shall convene the Executive Committee meetings. If … [to be completed by the Association, e.g. 50% of the Executive Committee members] request a meeting, the President shall convene it within 21 days.

3. The President shall compile the agenda. Each member of the Executive Committee is entitled to propose items for inclusion in the agenda. The members of the Executive Committee must submit the points they wish to be included in the agenda for the meeting to the general secretariat at least 14 days [or another period to be fixed by the Association] before the meeting. The agenda must be sent out to the members of the Executive Committee at least seven [or another period to be fixed by the Association] before the meeting.

4. The General Secretary shall take part in the meetings of the Executive Committee in a consultative role.

5. The meetings of the Executive Committee shall not be held in public. The Executive Committee may, however, invite third parties to attend. Those third parties shall not have voting rights, and may only express an opinion with the permission of the Executive Committee.

34 Powers of the Executive Committee

The Executive Committee:

a) shall pass decisions on all cases that do not come within the sphere of responsibility of the Congress or are not reserved for other bodies by law or under these Statutes;

b) shall prepare and convene the Ordinary and Extraordinary Congress of X;

c) shall appoint the chairmen, deputy chairmen and members of the standing committees;

d) shall appoint the chairmen, deputy chairmen and members of the judicial bodies;

e) may decide to set up ad-hoc committees if necessary at any time;

f) shall compile the regulations for the organisation of standing committees and ad-hoc committees;

g) shall appoint or dismiss the General Secretary on the proposal of the President. The General Secretary shall attend the meetings of all the committees ex officio;

h) shall propose the independent auditors to the Congress;

i) shall decide the place and dates of and the number of teams participating in the competitions of X;

j) shall appoint the coaches for the representative teams and other technical staff;

k) shall approve regulations stipulating how X shall be organised internally;

l) shall ensure that the Statutes are applied and adopt the executive arrangements required for their application;

m) may dismiss a person or body or suspend a Member of X provisionally until the next Congress;

n) may delegate tasks arising out of its area of authority to other bodies of X or third parties.

35 Decisions

1. The Executive Committee shall not engage in valid debate unless … [a number to be fixed by the Association, that must constitute a majority] of its members are present.

2. The Executive Committee shall reach decisions by a simple majority of the members present. In the event of a tied vote, the President shall have the casting vote. Voting by proxy or by letter is not permitted.

3. Any member of the Executive Committee must withdraw from the debate and from taking a decision if there is any risk or possibility of a conflict of interests.

4. The decisions taken shall be recorded in the minutes.

5. The decisions taken by the Executive Committee shall come into effect immediately, unless the Executive Committee decides otherwise.

36 Dismissal of a person or body

1. The Congress may dismiss a person or body. The Executive Committee may place the dismissal of a person or body on the agenda for the Congress. The Executive Committee may also dismiss a person or body provisionally. Any Executive Committee member may submit a proposal to place such a motion for dismissal on the agenda of the Executive Committee or Congress.

2. The motion for dismissal must be justified. It will be sent to the Members of X along with the agenda.

3. The person or body in question has the right to speak in his or its own defence.

4. If the motion for dismissal is upheld, the Congress or Executive Committee shall reach a decision by means of secret ballot. For the motion to be passed, a majority of two-thirds of the valid votes is required.

5. The person or body dismissed (provisionally) must be relieved of his or its functions with immediate effect.

C. PRESIDENT

This article governs the duties, powers and election of the President of X as a legal representative.

37 President

1. The President represents X legally.

2. He is primarily responsible for:

a) implementing the decisions passed by the Congress and the Executive Committee through the general secretariat;

b) ensuring the effective functioning of the bodies of X in order that they achieve the objectives described in these Statutes;

c) supervising the work of the general secretariat;

d) relations between X and its Members, FIFA, ... [abbreviation or acronym of the relevant Confederation], political bodies and other organisations.

3. Only the President may propose the appointment or dismissal of the General Secretary.

4. The President shall preside over the Congress, the Executive Committee and Emergency Committee meetings and those committees of which he has been appointed chairman.

5. The President shall have an ordinary vote on the Executive Committee and, whenever votes are equal, shall have a casting vote.

6. If the President is absent or unavailable, the longest serving vice-president available shall deputise.

7. Any additional powers of the President shall be contained in the internal organisation regulations of X.

38 Candidates for the office of the President

1. The President shall be elected by the Congress for a period of four years. His mandate shall begin after the end of the Congress which has elected him. A President may be re-elected.

2. For the election of the President, … [number of votes to be completed by the Association, two-thirds of the votes is recommended] of the votes recorded and valid are necessary in the first ballot. In the second and any other requisite ballot, an absolute majority of the votes recorded (50% + 1) is sufficient. If there are more than two candidates, the candidate that obtains the lowest number of votes is eliminated as from the second ballot until only two candidates are left.

3. Only Members of X may propose candidates for the office of President. Members shall notify the general secretariat in writing of the name of a candidate for the presidency of X at least … [to be completed by the Association, e.g. 2 months] month(s) before the date of the Congress.

4. The general secretariat shall notify the Members of the names of the proposed candidates at least … [to be completed by the Association, e.g. 1 month] month(s) before the date of the Congress.

5. If the President is permanently or temporarily prevented from performing his official function, the longest serving vice-president shall represent him until the next Congress. This Congress shall elect a new President, if necessary.

39 Representation and signature

The President represents X legally and is entitled to sign for X. The Executive Committee may set up internal organisation regulations regarding the joint signature of officers, in particular, in case of the President's absence and concerning all important business of X.

D. EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

An Association may set up an Emergency Committee competent for all matters requiring immediate settlement between two meetings of the Executive Committee.

40 Emergency Committee

1. The Emergency Committee shall deal with all matters requiring immediate settlement between two meetings of the Executive Committee. The Committee shall consist of the President of X and … [number to be completed by the Association, e.g. 5] members chosen from amongst the Association's Members and appointed by the Executive Committee for a period of … [to be completed by the Association, e.g. 4 years].

2. The President shall convene the Emergency Committee meetings. If a meeting cannot be convened within an appropriate period of time, decisions may be passed through other means of communication. Such decisions shall have immediate legal effect. The President shall notify the Executive Committee immediately of the decisions passed by the Emergency Committee.

3. All decisions taken by the Emergency Committee shall be ratified by the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

4. If the President is unable to attend a meeting, the longest serving vice-president available shall deputise.

E. STANDING COMMITTEES

These articles shall govern the composition, function and duties of the standing committees. The Association may constitute as many committees as necessary.

41 Standing Committees

1. The standing committees of X are:

a) Finance Committee;

b) Internal Audit Committee;

c) Organising Committee for X competitions;

d) Technical and Development Committee;

e) Referees' Committee;

f) Legal Committee;

g) Women's Football Committee;

h) Youth Football Committee;

i) Futsal Committee;

j) Sports Medical Committee;

k) Players' Status Committee;

l) Committee for Ethics and Fair Play;

m) Media Committee;

n) Football Committee;

o) Strategic Studies Committee;

p) Marketing and Television Advisory Board;

q) … [to be completed by the Association].

2. The chairmen and deputy chairmen of the standing committees shall be members of the Executive Committee with the exception of those for the Internal Audit Committee, who may not belong to the Executive Committee. The members of each standing committee shall be appointed by the Executive Committee on the proposal of the Members of X or the President of X. The chairmen, deputy chairmen and the members of the standing committees shall be designated for a term of office of four years.

3. Each chairman shall represent his committee and conduct business in compliance with the relevant organisation regulations drawn up by the Executive Committee.

4. Each chairman shall fix the dates of meetings in collaboration with the General Secretary, ensure that all tasks are carried out and report back to the Executive Committee.

5. Each committee may propose amendments to its regulations to the Executive Committee.

42 Finance Committee

The Finance Committee shall monitor the financial management and advise the Executive Committee on financial matters and asset management. It shall analyse the budget of X and the financial statements prepared by the General Secretary and submit them to the Executive Committee for approval. It shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman and … [number to be completed by the Association] members.

43 Internal Audit Committee

The Internal Audit Committee shall ensure the completeness and reliability of the financial accounting and review the external auditors' report at the request of the Executive Committee. It shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman and … [number to be completed by the Association] members.

44 Organising Committee for X competitions

The Organising Committee for X competitions shall organise the competitions of X in compliance with the provisions of these Statutes and the regulations applicable to X competitions. It shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman and … [number to be completed by the Association] members.

45 Technical and Development Committee

The Technical and Development Committee shall primarily analyse the basic aspects of football training and technical development. It shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman and … [number to be completed by the Association] members.

46 Referees' Committee

The Referees' Committee shall implement the Laws of the Game. It shall appoint the referees for matches in competitions organised by X, organise refereeing matters within X in collaboration with the administration of X and monitor the education and training of referees. It shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman and … [number to be completed by the Association] members.

47 Legal Committee

The Legal Committee shall analyse basic legal issues relating to football and the evolution of the Statutes and regulations of X and its Members. It shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman and … [number to be completed by the Association] members.

48 Women's Football Committee

The Committee for Women's Football shall organise women's football competitions and deal with all matters relating to women's football. It shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman and … [number to be completed by the Association] members.

49 Youth Football Committee

The Committee for Youth Football shall organise youth football competitions and deal with all matters relating to youth football. It shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman and … [number to be completed by the Association] members.

50 Futsal Committee

The Futsal Committee shall organise futsal competitions and deal with all matters relating to futsal. It shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman and … [number to be completed by the Association] members.

51 Sports Medical Committee

The Sports Medical Committee shall deal with all medical aspects of football. It shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman and … [number to be completed by the Association] members.

52 Players' Status Committee

1. The Players' Status Committee shall set up and monitor compliance with transfer regulations in accordance with the FIFA Regulations for the Status and Transfer of Players and determine the status of Players for various competitions of X. The Executive Committee may draw up special regulations governing the Players' Status Committee's powers of jurisdiction. The Players' Status Committee shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman and … [number to be completed by the Association] members.

2. Players' status disputes involving X, its Members, Players, Officials and match and players' agents shall be settled by an Arbitration Tribunal in accordance with these Statutes.

53 Committee for Ethics and Fair Play

The Committee for Ethics and Fair Play shall deal with everything relating to ethics in football and the promotion of fair play. It shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman and … [number to be completed by the Association] members.

54 Media Committee

The Media Committee shall deal with the working conditions for the media at X events and maintain relations with media organisations. It shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman and … [number to be completed by the Association] members.

55 Football Committee

The Football Committee shall deal with general issues in football but primarily with its structure as well as relations between Clubs, Leagues, Members, … [acronym of appropriate Confederation] and FIFA. It shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman and … [number to be completed by the Association] members.

56 Strategic Studies Committee

The Strategic Studies Committee shall deal with global strategies for football and its political, economic and social status. It shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman and … [number to be completed by the Association] members.

57 Marketing and Television Advisory Board

The Marketing and Television Advisory Board shall advise the Executive Committee with regard to drafting and implementing contracts between X and its marketing/television partners and analyse marketing and television strategies that have been devised. It shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman and … [number to be completed by the Association] members.

58 Ad-hoc committees

The Executive Committee may, if necessary, create ad-hoc committees for special duties and a limited period of time. The Executive Committee shall appoint a chairman, a deputy chairman and the members. The duties and function are defined in special regulations drawn up by the Executive Committee. An ad-hoc committee shall report directly to the Executive Committee.

F. GENERAL SECRETARIAT

This section shall govern the duties and the work of the general secretariat as the administrative body and the General Secretary as the chief executive of the secretariat. He shall be appointed by the Executive Committee.

59 General secretariat

The general secretariat shall carry out all the administrative work of X under the direction of the General Secretary. The members of the general secretariat are bound by the internal organisational regulations of X and shall fulfil the given tasks in the best manner.

60 General Secretary

1. The General Secretary is the chief executive of the general secretariat.

2. He shall be appointed on the basis of an agreement governed by private law and shall have the necessary professional qualifications.

3. He shall be responsible for:

a) implementing decisions passed by the Congress and Executive Committee in compliance with the President's directives;

b) attending the Congress and meetings of the Executive Committee, Emergency Committee and the standing and ad-hoc committees;

c) organising the Congress and meetings of the Executive Committee and other bodies;

d) compiling the minutes for the meetings of the Congress, Executive Committee, Emergency Committee and standing and ad-hoc committees;

e) managing and keeping the accounts of X properly;

f) the correspondence of X;

g) relations with the Members, committees, FIFA and … [acronym of appropriate Confederation];

h) organising the general secretariat;

i) the appointment and dismissal of staff working in the general secretariat;

j) proposing managerial staff to the President.

4. The General Secretary may not be a Congress delegate or a member of any body of X.

G. JUDICIAL BODIES

This section shall govern the composition and duties of the judicial bodies. FIFA recommends the constitution of two judicial bodies: a Disciplinary Committee and an Appeal Committee. The Disciplinary Committee shall deal with any internal violation of the regulations of FIFA, … [abbreviation or acronym of the relevant Confederation] and X (e.g. Statutes, Disciplinary Code, Laws of the Game, regulations). An appeal may be lodged before the Appeal Committee of X against any decision passed by the Disciplinary Committee.

61 Judicial bodies

1. The judicial bodies of X are:

a) the Disciplinary Committee;

b) the Appeal Committee.

2. The responsibilities and functions of these bodies shall be stipulated in the Disciplinary Code of X, which shall comply with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

3. The decision-making powers of other committees remain unaffected.

4. The members of the judicial bodies may not belong to any other body of X at the same time.

62 Disciplinary Committee

1. The Disciplinary Committee shall consist of a chairman, deputy chairman and the number of members deemed necessary. The chairman and the deputy chairman shall have legal qualifications.

2. The function of this body shall be governed by the Disciplinary Code of X. The committee shall pass decisions only when at least three members are present. In certain cases, the chairman may rule alone in accordance with the Disciplinary Code of X.

3. The committee may pronounce the sanctions described in these Statutes and the Disciplinary Code of X on Members, Officials, Players, Clubs and match and players' agents.

4. These provisions are subject to the disciplinary powers of the Congress and the Executive Committee with regard to the suspension and expulsion of Members.

63 Appeal Committee

1. The Appeal Committee shall consist of a chairman, deputy chairman and the number of members deemed necessary. The chairman and deputy chairman shall have legal qualifications.

2. The function of this body shall be governed by the Disciplinary Code of X. The committee shall pass decisions only when at least three members are present. In certain cases, the chairman may rule alone in accordance with the Disciplinary Code of X.

3. The Appeal Committee is responsible for hearing appeals against decisions from the Disciplinary Committee that are not declared final.

64 Disciplinary measures

To ensure uniformity, the Associations are requested to adopt the disciplinary measures described in the FIFA Statutes.

The disciplinary measures are primarily:

1. for natural and legal persons:

a) a warning;

b) a reprimand;

c) a fine;

d) the return of awards.

2. for natural persons:

a) a caution;

b) an expulsion;

c) a match suspension;

d) a ban from the dressing rooms and/or the substitutes' bench;

e) a ban from entering a stadium;

f) a ban on taking part in any football-related activity.

3. for legal persons:

a) a transfer ban;

b) playing a match without spectators;

c) playing a match on neutral territory;

d) a ban on playing in a particular stadium;

e) annulment of the result of the match;

f) expulsion;

g) a forfeit;

h) deduction of points;

i) relegation to a lower division.

65 Arbitration

The Association may set up an Arbitration Tribunal, which deals with all internal disputes between the Association, its Members, Players, Officials and match and players' agents that do not fall under the jurisdiction of its judicial bodies.

X shall create an Arbitration Tribunal, which shall deal with all internal national disputes between X, its Members, Players, Officials and match and players' agents that do no fall under the jurisdiction of its judicial bodies. The Executive Committee shall draw up special regulations regarding the composition, jurisdiction and procedural rules of this Arbitration Tribunal.

66 Jurisdiction

1. X, its Members, Players, Officials and match and player's agents will not take any dispute to Ordinary Courts unless specifically provided for in these Statutes and FIFA regulations. Any disagreement shall be submitted to the jurisdiction of FIFA, … [abbreviation or acronym of the relevant Confederation] or X.

2. X shall have jurisdiction on internal national disputes, i.e. disputes between parties belonging to X. FIFA shall have jurisdiction on international disputes, i.e. disputes between parties belonging to different Associations and/or Confederations.

67 Court of Arbitration for Sport

1. In accordance with Articles 59 and 60 of the FIFA Statutes, any appeal against a final and binding FIFA decision shall be heard by the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne, Switzerland. CAS shall not, however, hear appeals on violations of the Laws of the Game, suspensions of up to four matches or up to three months, or decisions passed by an independent and duly constituted Arbitration Tribunal of an Association or Confederation.

2. X shall ensure its full compliance and that of its Members, Players, Officials and match and players' agents with any final decision passed by a FIFA body or CAS.

This section shall govern financial provisions such as the financial period, revenue, expenses, auditors, membership subscriptions, settlement and levies.

68 Financial period

1. The financial period of X shall be … [to be completed by the Association, e.g. one year] year and shall begin on … [to be completed by the Association, e.g. 1 January] and end on … [to be completed by the Association, e.g. 31 December].

2. The revenue and expenses of X shall be managed so that they balance out over the financial period. X's major duties in the future shall be guaranteed through the creation of reserves.

3. The General Secretary is responsible for drawing up the annual consolidated accounts of X with its subsidiaries as at … [to be completed by the Association, e.g. 31 December].

69 Revenue

The revenue of X arises specifically from:

a) Members' annual subscriptions;

b) receipts generated by the marketing of rights to which X is entitled;

c) fines imposed by the authorised bodies;

d) other subscriptions and receipts in keeping with the objectives pursued by X.

70 Expenses

X bears:

a) the expenses stipulated in the budget;

b) other expenses approved by the Congress and expenses that the Executive Committee is entitled to incur within the scope of its authority;

c) all other expenses in keeping with the objectives pursued by X.

71 Independent auditors

The independent auditors appointed by the Congress shall audit the accounts approved by the Finance Committee in accordance with the appropriate principles of accounting and present a report to the Congress. The auditors shall be appointed for a period of … [to be completed by the Association]. This mandate may be renewed.

72 Membership subscriptions

1. Membership subscriptions are due on … [to be completed by the Association]. The annual subscription for new Members for the year in question shall be paid within 30 days of the close of the Congress at which they are admitted.

2. The Congress shall fix the amount of the annual subscription every … [to be completed by the Association] years on the recommendation of the Executive Committee. It shall be the same for every Member and amount to no more than … [to be completed by the Association].

73 Settlement

X may debit any Member's assets to settle claims.

74 Levies

X may demand that a levy be paid by its Members for matches.

75 Competitions

1. X organises and coordinates the following official competitions held within its territory:

… [to be completed by the Association, e.g. championship, cup]

2. The Executive Committee may delegate to X's subordinate Leagues the authority to organise competitions. The competitions organised by the Leagues shall not interfere with those competitions organised by X. Competitions organised by X shall take priority.

3. The Executive Committee may issue special regulations to this end.

76 Club licensing

The Executive Committee of X will set up regulations regarding a club licensing system governing the participation of Clubs in competitions of X.

77 Rights

1. X and its Members are the original owners of all of the rights emanating from competitions and other events coming under their respective jurisdiction, without any restrictions as to content, time, place and law. These rights include, among others, every kind of financial rights, audiovisual and radio recording, reproduction and broadcasting rights, multimedia rights, marketing and promotional rights and incorporeal rights such as emblems and rights arising under copyright law.

2. The Executive Committee shall decide how and to what extent these rights are utilised and draw up special regulations to this end. The Executive Committee shall alone decide whether these rights shall be utilised exclusively, or jointly with a third party or entirely through a third party.

78 Authorisation

X and its Members are exclusively responsible for authorising the distribution of image and sound and other data carriers of football matches and events coming under their respective jurisdiction, without any restrictions as to content, time, place and technical and legal aspects.

79 International matches and competitions

1. The authority for organising international matches and competitions between Association teams and between Leagues and/or Club teams lies solely with FIFA. No match or competition shall take place without the prior permission of the FIFA Executive Committee. In addition, permission from the relevant Confederation may be required in accordance with the FIFA regulations.

2. X is bound to comply with the international match calendar compiled by FIFA.

80 Contacts

X shall not play matches or make sporting contacts with Associations that are not members of FIFA or with provisional members of a Confederation without the approval of FIFA.

81 Approval

Clubs, Leagues or any other group of Clubs that are affiliated to X cannot belong to another Association or participate in competitions on the territory of another Association without the authorisation of X and the other Association and of FIFA, except in exceptional circumstances.

This section governs provisions such as unforeseen contingencies, force majeure, the dissolution of X and the enforcement of the Statutes of X.

82 Unforeseen contingencies and force majeure

The Executive Committee shall have the final decision on any matters not provided for in the Statutes or in cases of force majeure.

83 Dissolution

1. Any decision relating to the dissolution of X requires a majority of two-thirds [or any other majority as stipulated in the applicable national legislation] of all of the Members of X, which must be obtained at a Congress specially convened for the purpose.

2. If X is disbanded, its assets shall be transferred to … [to be completed by the Association]. It shall hold these assets in trust as "bonus pater familiae" until X is re-established. The final Congress may, however, choose another recipient for the assets on the basis of a two-thirds majority [or any other majority as stipulated in the applicable national legislation].

84 Enforcement

These Statutes were adopted at the Congress in … [to be completed by the Association] on … [to be completed by the Association] and will come into force on … [to be completed by the Association].

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Standard Electoral Code

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A. PREAMBLE (PRELIMINARY REMARKS)

Organising elections in an association necessitates a long and complex procedure that, among other components, includes:

a) complete understanding of the statutes and internal regulations of the association;

b) the invitation for candidatures;

c) the examination of candidatures;

d) appeals;

e) the publication of the official list of candidates;

f) the organisation in technical and logistical terms of elections (organisation of the elective general assembly, list of voters, ballot papers, voting urn, count of votes, minutes etc.);

g) the circulation of general information about the election among the members, government bodies, representatives of the media etc.

It is therefore necessary for each association to perfect this procedure so as to ensure that its elections are transparent and democratic. In specific terms, this means:

a) scrupulously adhering to the statutes and regulations of FIFA, this code and the statutory requirements and regulations of the relevant member association and confederation where the latter do not contradict the former;

b) avoiding any conflicts of interests that could discredit the impartiality of the elections;

c) anticipating the organisation of elections and planning the relevant action.

The principles of this Standard Electoral Code were approved by the FIFA Congress in Zurich on 30 and 31 May 2007. The Standard Electoral Code shall serve as a guide for the electoral code that every FIFA member association is required to draw up. It was approved in its current completed form by the FIFA Executive Committee at its meeting on 29 and 30 October 2007 and comes into force immediately.

N.B. Terms referring to natural persons are applicable to both genders. Any term in the singular applies to the plural and vice-versa.

B. GENERAL REMARKS

Article 1 Scope of application

1. This code is applicable to presidential elections as well as those for members of the executive body (e.g. federal council, executive committee, federal bureau), the general assembly (if appropriate), the judicial bodies, the electoral committee and the election appeal committee.

2. This electoral code is also applicable to elections to all bodies that are subordinate to the association (e.g. leagues, regional associations, and affiliated members) and whose regulations and procedures are controlled exclusively by the association.

Article 2 Principles, obligations and rights of parties, government interference

1. The democratic principles of segregation of powers, transparency and publicising of the electoral processes of the member association must be observed without exception.

2. Government interference of any kind in the electoral process or composition of the elective body (general assembly or congress) of the association is not permitted. Consequently, government rules on elections shall not apply to the elected internal bodies of the association and the electoral rules of the association shall not require the approval of any government body. Furthermore:

   a) the association shall adapt and approve the electoral rules of its elected internal bodies in accordance with this code and other FIFA regulations;

   b) at the very least, the electoral codes of the FIFA member associations shall include the following information: the number of members and elections, if appropriate, of the general assembly; deadlines, requirements, regulations and the announcement of the final lists of candidates; the voting procedure, ballot papers, urns, polling booths and the announcement of the results; verification of the procedure and appeals.

B. GENERAL REMARKS

c) the association shall inform FIFA of the commencement of the elections to its elected internal bodies, the announcement of the elections and its electoral rules at one month's notice. It shall likewise inform FIFA of the duration of the elections and of the mandates. The association is likewise obliged to immediately inform FIFA of any government interference in the electoral process.

d) unless this code states otherwise, the elected internal bodies of the association shall continue to exercise their functions until the completion of the electoral process.

C. ELECTORAL COMMITTEE

Article 3 Basic principles

1. The electoral committee (hereafter the Committee) organises and supervises the election process and takes all decisions relating to the election.[1]

2. The members of the Committee must under no circumstances be members of the executive body.

3. The members of the Committee shall be bona fide members of the association.

4. The members of the Committee must immediately decline to give an opinion and withdraw from the matter in progress if they are:
   a) a candidate for an elected post;
   b) a relative, whether by birth or marriage, of one of the candidates for an elected post;
   c) a government official of any kind.

5. In the event that a member does not fulfil the above requirements, the member in question shall immediately leave his position and be replaced by a substitute.

Article 4 Election

1. The Committee is elected, in accordance with the provisions of this code, by the general assembly or the body that represents it between congresses for a term of four years at the final ordinary general assembly before the elective general assembly of the executive body. The general assembly or the body that represents it between congresses also elects three substitute members of the electoral

[1] *For simplification and efficiency, we strongly recommend that the electoral committee is also assigned the duties and responsibilities that some associations still assign to the electoral bureau appointed on the day of the elective general assembly.*

committee as well as the three members of the election appeal committee and two substitute members of the appeal committee.

2. The members of the Committee are not permitted to serve for two consecutive terms.

3. The ordinary general assembly at which the Committee is elected shall take place at least six months before the elective general assembly at which the executive body is elected.[2]

Article 5 Composition

1. The Committee shall be composed of a minimum of seven and a maximum of nine members and must be formed within the association.

2. The Committee comprises:
   a) a chairman;
   b) a deputy chairman;
   c) between one and five members.

3. The general secretary of the association serves as the secretary to the electoral committee. He takes part in the activities of the Committee in a consultative capacity, is responsible for the related logistical matters and takes care of administrative matters.

4. The Committee appoints the chairman and deputy chairman from among its members.

[2] *Election by the general assembly makes it possible to ensure greater transparency and impartiality. The nomination of the electoral committee by the president or the executive body would make the process less democratic because it is possible that the president and/or individual members of the executive body may later stand as candidates for elected posts.*

Moreover, it is important that the deadline of a minimum of six months before the elective general assembly is not inordinately long, so that the members of the association are already in a position to know whether or not they are going to submit their candidature for an elected post.

5. In the event that one or more members of the Committee stand as candidates for an elected post or are unable to carry out their duties, they shall resign from the Committee. Any member who resigns shall be replaced by a substitute.

6. The members of the Committee shall officially declare their candidature for elected posts in such a way as to allow the replacement process described above to be carried out harmoniously and without any time pressure that would be prejudicial to the elections of the executive body.

7. The Committee may be assisted by members of the general secretariat at any time provided that they are not standing as candidates for elected posts.

Article 6 Duties

1. The Committee is responsible for all tasks relating to the organisation, running and supervision of the elective general assembly. In particular, it is responsible for:

   a) strictly enforcing the association's statutes and regulations;

   b) strictly enforcing the statutes, directives and regulations of FIFA and the regulations of the association and confederation where they do not contradict FIFA regulations;

   c) strictly enforcing the electoral code;

   d) strictly enforcing the statutory deadlines for elections;

   e) distributing information to the members of the general assembly as well as to government bodies, the media and the public;

   f) managing relations with government bodies (where necessary);

   g) the candidature procedure (launch, distribution of information, evaluation, publication of official list etc.);

   h) organising, in administrative and technical terms, the elective general assembly;

   i) drawing up the list of voters in accordance with the association's statutory provisions;

j) verifying the identity of the voters under the supervision of the bailiff appointed for this purpose;

k) the voting procedure (cf. article 15);

l) all other tasks necessary to ensure the smooth running of the electoral process.

2. Logistical matters shall be taken care of by the association.

Article 7 Convoking the Committee and quorum

1. Only if the Committee is convoked validly by its chairman is it entitled to deliberate and pass decisions.

2. A quorum is constituted by the absolute majority of the members of the Committee.

Article 8 Decisions

All of the Committee's decisions must be passed by an absolute majority of the valid votes cast. If a vote is tied, the chairman of the Committee shall have the casting vote. Decisions are recorded in minutes signed by the chairman and the secretary of the Committee. Appeals against the Committee's decisions may be lodged only with the election appeal committee of the association, to the exclusion of the possibility of appealing said decisions before any other body, particularly a government body.

D. CANDIDATURES

Article 9 Criteria

The eligibility criteria are defined by this code and the statutes of the association and must comply with the statutes and regulations of FIFA.

Article 10 Submission of candidatures

Candidatures shall be sent by recorded post or delivered in exchange for confirmation of receipt to the general secretariat of the association at least XXX days[3] before the general assembly is held.

Article 11 Examination of candidatures

1. The candidatures shall be examined by the electoral committee within XXX days of the deadline for their submission.

2. The candidates shall be informed of the decision of the Committee's examination within the same period of XXX days.

3. The list of candidates shall be published.

Article 12 Appeal procedure

1. The election appeal committee is constituted of three members and two substitutes elected by the general assembly at the same time as the members of the Committee. One of these members shall have legal training.

2. Any appeal, with its reasons, shall be sent by registered post or delivered in exchange for confirmation of receipt to the general secretariat of the association within XXX days of receipt of the Committee's decision.

[3] *The deadline shall be identical to that stipulated in the association's statutes and sufficiently long to allow for the optimum organisation of the general assembly.*

3. Appeals shall be considered by the election appeal committee within XXX days of their receipt by the general secretariat.

4. The decisions of the election appeal committee are final and may not be monitored by any government body.

Article 13 Distribution of the final official list

The final official list of candidates shall be sent to all the members of the general assembly and, where necessary, to the relevant government bodies no less than XXX days before the elective general assembly is held. It shall also be published in the press.

E. VOTING PROCEDURE

Article 14 Deadline for convoking an elective general assembly

An elective general assembly shall be convoked the requisite number of days before it takes place as stipulated in the association's statutes. Notification shall be addressed to all the members of the general assembly and, where necessary, to the relevant government bodies. The elective general assembly shall be announced through the media.

Article 15 Duties of the Committee

The duties of the Committee are as follows:

a) to monitor the voting procedure during the elective general assembly using the electoral register that it has compiled;

b) to count the votes;

c) to take any decision that is necessary regarding the validity or invalidity of ballot papers;

d) in general, to pass a definitive decision on any matters relating to the voting procedure during the elective general assembly;

e) to draft official minutes of the election and distribute them to the members and, where necessary, to government authorities;

f) to declare the official results;

g) to organise a media conference, where necessary.

Article 16 Ballot papers

1. The association's general secretariat shall produce the ballot papers under the supervision and charge of the Committee. The ballot papers shall be printed clearly and legibly.

2. The ballot papers shall be of a different colour for each round of the election.

E. VOTING PROCEDURE

Article 17 Urn

1. Before the start of the voting procedure, the urn – which shall be transparent where possible – shall be opened and presented to the members of the general assembly. It shall then be closed and placed in a visible position near to the members of the Committee.

2. During the vote, the urn shall be monitored by one of the members of the Committee.

Article 18 Polling booths

Polling booths shall be erected near to the urn and the polling station so that the members of the general assembly who are entitled to vote may complete their ballot paper in secret.

Article 19 Vote

1. The chairman of the Committee shall explain in detail the voting procedure (urn, ballot papers, valid and invalid ballot papers, count, required majorities, results etc.) and cite any relevant statutory or legislative provisions.

2. The chairman of the Committee calls in turn each member of the general assembly who has the right to vote and invites him to move to the front of the hall where the election is taking place.

3. Once called, the member moves to the front of the hall and, after signing, he receives his ballot paper.

4. The member then completes his ballot paper in the polling booth designated for this purpose.

5. The member in question deposits his ballot paper in the urn, signs the electoral register and then returns to his seat.

6. The counting procedure begins as soon as all of the members with the right to vote have deposited their ballot papers in the urn. A member of the Committee opens the urn and tips out the ballot papers. The count then commences.

F. COUNT

Article 20 General principles, decisions in the event of dispute

1. Only the members of the Committee may take part in the count. All operations (opening the urn, counting the ballot papers, counting the votes etc.) shall be carried out in a way that can be followed clearly by the members of the general assembly.

2. In the event of a dispute regarding the validity or invalidity of a ballot paper, the validity or invalidity of a vote, the drafting of the minutes, the declaration of the results or any other matter relating to the counting procedure, the Committee's decision shall be final.

Article 21 Invalid ballot papers

1. The following are considered invalid:

   a) ballot papers that do not bear the official distinctive marks defined by the Committee;

   b) ballot papers that bear any words other than the names of the candidates;

   c) ballot papers that are illegible or have been defaced;

   d) ballot papers that bear identifying marks.

2. The chairman of the Committee shall write on the back of any invalid ballot paper (in red) the reasons for its invalidity and confirm with a signature.

3. In the event of disputes regarding the validity or invalidity of a ballot paper, the validity or invalidity of a vote, the drafting of the minutes, the declaration of the results or any other matter relating to the counting procedure, the Committee's decision shall be final.

Article 22 Spelling mistakes

Spelling mistakes shall result in the invalidity of a vote only if they mean that it is not possible to identify with certainty any of the official candidates.

Article 23 Count and declaration of results

1. Once the urn has been opened, the members of the Committee shall count out loud the number of ballot papers and verify their validity. If the number of ballot papers is equal to or less than the number of ballot papers issued, the ballot is valid. If it exceeds the number of ballot papers issued, the ballot shall be declared void and recommence immediately in accordance with the procedure described above.

2. After the number of ballot papers has been verified, the members of the Committee shall proceed to count the number of votes cast for each different candidate.

3. Once the count has been completed and verified, the chairman shall officially declare the results to the members of the general assembly.

4. If a second (or subsequent) round of voting is required, the voting procedure shall be repeated in accordance with the above articles. The members of the general assembly are also to be informed of the statutory provisions that apply for the second (and subsequent) rounds of voting (e.g. any changes to the majority required, elimination of candidates).

Article 24 Declaration of final results

1. After each round of the election, the chairman of the Committee shall declare the results officially to the members of the general assembly. The minutes are to be drafted and signed by all the members of the Committee.

2. The final minutes shall be distributed to the members of the general assembly and, where necessary, to government bodies. They shall be entered in the record of the deliberations of the general assembly.

Article 25 Verification of procedure

A notary or other person of equivalent legal status recognised by the courts shall attend the general assembly and draw up minutes. He is specifically responsible for verifying the identity of the voters and ensuring compliance with the voting procedure.

Article 26 Enforcement

This electoral code was approved by the relevant legislative body when it convened in XXX on XXX and comes into force immediately.

G. FINAL PROVISIONS

Violations, rights of FIFA, archiving of documents, omissions

1. Failure by the association to apply the principles of this code shall be considered a serious violation of the provisions of article 13 of the FIFA Statutes and shall lead to the consequences described in article 14 of the FIFA Statutes or the disciplinary measures provided for under article 55 of the FIFA Statutes.

2. FIFA has the right to intervene in the electoral processes of the association at any time to monitor its integrity and check that this code and the statutes and regulations of FIFA are being applied.

3. FIFA may likewise suspend or invalidate the electoral processes and/or appoint a provisional administration for the association, as the case may be.

4. The Committee shall hand over all the official documents relating to the elections to the association's general secretariat, which is responsible for passing them on to the relevant bodies, where required, and for archiving them.

5. All matters relating to the administrative and technical organisation of the elective general assembly that are not covered by this code shall be ruled upon by the Committee.

6. All matters relating to the running of the elections not covered by this code shall be ruled upon by the Committee.

7. The members of the Committee shall observe the utmost impartiality when carrying out their duties.

Zurich, 29 October 2007

FOR THE FIFA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President:
Joseph S. Blatter

General Secretary:
Jérôme Valcke

National Dispute Resolution Chamber (NDRC) Standard Regulations

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PREAMBLE

The pyramid of world football is based on two essential elements of our sport – the players who display their skills on the field and the clubs that gather them in teams, enabling associations and leagues to organise competitions.

In professional football, the relationship between clubs and players is based on employment contracts and, like in the rest of society, that relationship may generate disputes.

In 2001, in its aspiration to provide for a swift and effective dispute assessment and resolution system, FIFA created the Dispute Resolution Chamber, an arbitration tribunal based on the principle of equal representation of clubs (employers) and players (employees), to offer players and clubs a faster and cheaper mechanism to resolve employment-related disputes of an international dimension. This mechanism does not affect the constitutional right to settle labour disputes before other recognised bodies but it does offer a structure that is football-oriented and more aware of the realities of modern football.

The experience gained within the scope of the chamber's work since its establishment in 2002 has been very positive and the jurisprudence created has contributed towards increasing legal certainty.

Currently, only a limited number of member associations have a national dispute resolution chamber or a body structured along similar lines that fulfils the criteria of article 22 paragraph b) of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players. This means that the vast majority of international employment-related disputes fall within the jurisdiction of the FIFA Dispute Resolution Chamber and that the majority of "national" cases may not find appropriate solutions.

In order to modernise social relations within football between clubs and players and between employers and employees, and in order to shift responsibilities from FIFA to its member associations, the FIFA Task Force "For the Good of the Game" and in particular the Working Group for Political Matters have drafted these Standard National Dispute Resolution Chamber Regulations for creating national dispute resolution chambers along the lines of the principles of the FIFA Dispute Resolution Chamber and, in particular, the principle of equal representation of players and clubs.

The principles in these regulations were approved by the FIFA Congress in Zurich on 30 and 31 May 2007.

The regulations were then approved by the FIFA Executive Committee at its meeting in Zurich on 29 October 2007 for enforcement from 1 January 2008.

A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 Jurisdiction of the NDRC

The national dispute resolution chamber (NDRC) is competent to handle disputes between clubs and players regarding employment and contractual stability as well as those concerning training compensation and solidarity contributions between clubs belonging to the same association.

Article 2 Applicable law

In the exercise of its jurisdiction the NDRC shall apply the association's statutes and regulations, in particular those adopted on the basis of the FIFA Statutes and regulations. Where the association has not yet fulfilled its obligations in this domain, the FIFA Statutes and regulations shall apply by analogy. The NDRC shall also take into account all agreements, laws, particularly with regard to labour law, and/or collective bargaining agreements that exist at national level, as well as the specificity of sport.

B. AUTHORITIES

Article 3 Composition

1. The NDRC shall be composed of the following members, who shall serve a four-year renewable mandate:

   a) a chairman and a deputy chairman chosen by consensus by the player and club representatives from a list of at least five persons drawn up by the association's executive committee;

   b) between three and ten player representatives who are elected or appointed either on the proposal of the players' associations affiliated to FIFPro, or, where no such associations exist, on the basis of a selection process agreed by FIFA and FIFPro;

   c) between three and ten club representatives who are elected or appointed on the proposal of the clubs or leagues.

2. The chairman and deputy chairman of the NDRC shall be qualified lawyers.

3. The NDRC may not have more than one member from the same club.

4. The NDRC shall sit with a minimum of three members, including the chairman or the deputy chairman. In all cases the panel shall be composed of an equal number of club and player representatives.

Article 4 Jurisdiction

1. The NDRC shall examine *ex officio* whether it has jurisdiction.

2. Should the NDRC deem itself legally incompetent, it shall refer the case *ex officio* and without delay to the authority it deems competent and inform the parties immediately.

Article 5 Seat

In principle, the meetings and deliberations of the NDRC shall take place at the seat of the association.

Article 6 Incompatibility

The members of the NDRC may not be members of an executive body of the association.

Article 7 Language of the proceedings

The proceedings shall be held in one of the official languages of the association.

Article 8 Obligation to secrecy

The members of the NDRC are bound to official secrecy regarding all facts that come to their knowledge during the exercise of their duties. In particular, they shall refrain from divulging the contents of deliberations.

Article 9 Objections

1. Where the circumstances give rise to legitimate doubt as to the independence of a member of the NDRC, said member shall immediately withdraw. This is particularly the case where:

   a) he is an interested party to the dispute, either directly or indirectly, be it personally or as a representative of a legal entity;

   b) his club is involved or there is a family tie (i.e. he is the spouse or direct relative or relative by marriage of a party or its representative), dependent relationship, close friendship or personal enmity with one of the parties or its representative.

2. Any member who finds himself obliged to withdraw shall immediately inform the chairman of the NDRC.

3. An objection may be made to a member of the NDRC by the parties where there is justified doubt as to his impartiality and/or

independence. Any party who wishes to object to a member shall submit a written statement to the NDRC within five days of its becoming aware of the grounds for the objection, failing which it shall forfeit said right. The petition shall contain a precise account of its grounds and cite the relevant evidence.

Article 10 Decisions on objections

1. If a member of the NDRC contests an objection, the NDRC shall reach a decision in his absence.

2. If an objection is upheld during proceedings, any stages of the proceedings in which the member objected to has taken part shall be deemed invalid.

3. In accordance with article 34 of these regulations, appeals may be lodged against decisions on objections at the time of the decision on the substance of the case.

C. PARTIES

Article 11 Nature of parties

The parties are the clubs and players who belong to the association.

Article 12 Fundamental procedural rights

The parties' fundamental procedural rights shall be guaranteed, in particular, the right to equal treatment and the right to be heard (especially the right to explain one's actions, examine the file, have evidence taken and participate in the taking of evidence and obtain a substantiated decision).

Article 13 Representation

The parties may appoint professional representatives of their choice. The decision-making body may require the representatives to establish their credentials through a written power of attorney.

D. DOCUMENTS AND TIME LIMITS

Article 14 Form of proceedings

Proceedings shall be conducted in writing. E-mail is not admissible.

Article 15 Service of documents

Documents shall be served at the address given by the parties. They may also be served on the parties' representatives. They shall also be served in such a way as to obtain proof of receipt.

Article 16 Observance of time limits

1. The parties shall make their submissions within the time limits set by the regulations or the NDRC. The time limit shall be deemed to have been observed where the submission is made by midnight on the day of the deadline and is verified by an acknowledgement of receipt by the association's secretariat or postmark.

2. It is incumbent upon the sender to obtain proof that the time limit has been observed.

3. As a general rule, the time limits set by the NDRC may be no shorter than ten days and no longer than 20 days. In urgent cases, the time limits may be reduced to 24 hours.

4. Where these regulations do not stipulate the consequences of failure to observe a time limit, these shall be determined by the NDRC.

Article 17 Calculation of time limits

1. Mandatory time limits commence the day after the parties have received the relevant notification. Non-working days and public holidays in the place where the addressee is domiciled are included in the time limits.

2. The time limit shall expire at midnight on the last day. If the last day of the time limit is a non-working day or public holiday in the place where the addressee is domiciled, the time limit shall expire on the next working day.

Article 18 Extension and resetting of time limits

1. The mandatory time limits established in these regulations may not be extended.

2. Those time limits left to the NDRC's discretion by these regulations may be extended for valid reasons if a substantiated request is made before they expire. A request for an extension may not be made more than once.

3. Where a party or a representative has been prevented from observing time limits for reasons beyond his control, the time limits may be reset upon receipt of a substantiated request within three days of the occurrence of the impediment.

Article 19 Statements

1. The parties shall draw up their statements in an official language of the association and also indicate:

   a) the surname, first name, capacity and address of the claimant or his representative;

   b) a concise account of the facts;

   c) their conclusions;

   d) their legal basis;

   e) any evidence they may possess (original documents relating to the dispute, the name and address of other natural or legal persons involved in the dispute in different respects, etc.) and their proposals for evidence;

   f) the value of the dispute, particularly if the dispute concerns property.

D. DOCUMENTS AND TIME LIMITS

2. The statements shall be dated, signed and submitted in duplicate.

3. The NDRC shall then confirm to the claimant that it has received the statement, which is first of all entered on a register that is signed and initialled by the chairman of the NDRC.

4. Any statements that are incomplete, not drafted in an official language, unsigned or signed by an unauthorised representative shall be returned to their sender. A short time limit in which to complete the file shall be set by the NDRC, failing which the claim shall not be taken into account.

5. If there are no grounds on which to deem the claim inadmissible, it shall be forwarded to the other party or interested parties, who are invited to indicate their position or respond within the time limits allowed. In the absence of a response or statement of position within these time limits, a decision shall be passed on the basis of the documents available. A second exchange of correspondence is only possible in certain cases to be decided by the NDRC.

E. TAKING OF EVIDENCE AND PLEADINGS

Article 20 Hearing for inquiry and judgment, minutes

1. The NDRC may summon the parties to appear at a hearing for inquiry and judgment, unless it considers the dispute to be ready for judgment.

2. Once a hearing has been arranged, the chairman shall appoint a person responsible for taking the minutes, which shall be signed by the chairman, the parties and, where appropriate, the witnesses and experts. An external secretary subject to the same obligations as the members of the decision-making body, particularly regarding the level of secrecy, may be called upon to take the minutes.

Article 21 Evidence

1. The NDRC shall examine the evidence using the following methods:
   a) questioning the parties;
   b) hearing witnesses;
   c) evaluating expert reports;
   d) examining evidence produced;
   e) any other method it deems relevant.

2. The NDRC shall assess the evidence as it sees fit. It shall reach a decision on the basis of its own private convictions.

3. The burden of proof is on the party making the allegation.

4. The NDRC may also take into account evidence other than that submitted by the parties, where it deems necessary.

5. Where the taking of evidence leads to costs incurred by testimonies or expert reports, the expense shall be borne by the claimant.

6. The NDRC may, *ex officio* or at the request of one of the parties, refuse to take evidence that it does not consider relevant, which bears no relation to the facts asserted or which would otherwise unnecessarily delay the proceedings.

E. TAKING OF EVIDENCE AND PLEADINGS

Article 22 Obligation on the parties to cooperate

1. The parties are obliged to actively cooperate in the establishment of facts.

2. Where the parties demonstrate a lack of care, the chairman of the NDRC may, after issuing them with a warning, impose a fine on them of no more than [to be determined by the association].

3. Where the parties do not cooperate, the NDRC shall reach a decision based on the documents in its possession.

Article 23 Obligation to attend

1. All persons subject to the statutes and regulations of the association are obliged to respond to summonses from the NDRC, whatever the grounds may be.

2. Only the following persons may decline a summons:
   a) the party's spouse and any direct relative or relative by marriage;
   b) any person linked to the case by professional or official secrecy.

Article 24 Hearing of witnesses

1. The NDRC shall firstly verify the witnesses' identity. It shall also warn them of the consequences of bearing false testimony.

2. The NDRC itself shall conduct the hearing of witnesses. It shall give the parties the option of requesting witnesses to clarify or complete their testimonies once it has decided on the admissibility of the questions proposed.

3. After their hearing, the witnesses shall read their testimonies and sign them.

Article 25 Expert reports

1. Where specialist knowledge is required to verify or assess certain facts, the NDRC may refer to an expert. The expert shall then draw up a written report within the time limit set by the NDRC. He may also give testimony at a hearing.

2. The NDRC may, *ex officio* or at the request of any party:
   a) request further information from the expert;
   b) commission a new opinion from another expert if the first report is incomplete, obscure or contradictory.

3. The provisions on objections also apply by analogy to experts.

Article 26 Production of evidence

1. Any party or third party subject to the statutes and regulations of the association of may be compelled by the NDRC to produce any evidence in its possession that is of interest to the dispute.

2. The parties have the right to examine the evidence, unless interests in it are of such importance as to require it to be kept secret. Any evidence which a party has been refused leave to examine may only be asserted against said party if the NDRC has informed the party of the evidence's essential contents and offered it the possibility to comment on said contents.

Article 27 Closure of the inquiry

Once the evidence has been taken, the NDRC shall pronounce the inquiry closed. From that moment forth, no new facts or evidence may be submitted by the parties.

E. TAKING OF EVIDENCE AND PLEADINGS

Article 28 Pleadings

A party attending oral proceedings may plead his cause, following which the chairman of the hearing shall pronounce the closure of the proceedings.

F. JUDGMENT

Article 29 Deliberations

The NDRC shall reach a decision *in camera* by simple majority. The chairman of the meeting and the other members present have one vote each. All those present are obliged to vote. If the votes are equal, the chairman shall have the casting vote. The decision may also be taken by correspondence.

Article 30 Form and content of decisions

The NDRC shall deliver a decision in writing that states the following:

a) the date on which the decision was passed;
b) the names of the members of the chamber;
c) the names of the parties and any representatives they may have;
d) the parties' conclusions;
e) the findings of fact and of law;
f) the proposed decision, including any allocation of costs;
g) the signature of the presiding NDRC chairman;
h) an indication of the legal remedies available (stating the form of the appeal, the authority and the time limit).

Article 31 Notification of decisions

1. After it has reached its decision, the NDRC shall communicate it in writing to the association secretariat, who shall immediately notify the parties or their representatives in writing.

2. In urgent cases, the NDRC may notify the parties of the conclusions of the decision only and communicate the grounds within a subsequent time limit of 20 days.

3. The parties shall be deemed to have received the decision from the moment it reaches them by post or fax. Notification of the decision to the parties' representatives shall also be deemed valid.

F. JUDGEMENT

Article 32 Procedural costs

Proceedings before the NDRC are free of charge. They shall not incur any procedural costs except where provided for under article 21 paragraph 5.

Article 33 Publication

Any decisions of general interest may be published by the association in a form to be determined by the NDRC once the identity of the parties involved has been concealed.

Article 34 Appeal

1. As a last resort, the NDRC's decisions may be the subject of an appeal before the national arbitration body recognised by the association in accordance with FIFA directives, or, where such a body does not exist and during a transitional period, before any arbitration body recognised by FIFA, subject to agreement with FIFPro.

2. The 21-day time limit for appeals shall begin on the day the decision is received in full.

G. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 35 Disclaimer of responsibility

With the exception of serious misconduct, the members of the NDRC and its secretariat shall not be held personally responsible for their actions and omissions in connection with proceedings.

Article 36 Adoption and enforcement

1. These regulations have been adopted by [the statutorily competent body of the association].

2. These regulations shall come into force on XX.XX.XXXX [to be completed by the association] and shall apply to any proceedings lodged from said date.

Fédération Internationale de Football Association