FIFA®



FIFA LEGAL HANDBOOK

EDITION SEPTEMBER 2022

FIFA®

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIFA Regulations:

FIFA Statutes [2022 ed] 3

FIFA Governance Regulations [2020 ed] 93

FIFA Disciplinary Code [2019 ed] 166

FIFA Code of Ethics [2020 ed] 217

FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations [2021 ed] 268

FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players [July 2022 ed] 415

FIFA Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal [2022 ed] 512

FIFA Regulations on Working with Intermediaries [2015 ed] 541

FIFA Regulations Governing International Matches [2014 ed] 562

FIFA Match Agents Regulations [2003 ed] 592

FIFA Regulations Club Licensing [2008 ed] 601

FIFA Stadium Safety and Security Regulations [2013 ed] 649

FIFA Equipment Regulations [2022 ed] 755

FIFA FORWARD Development Programme Regulations Forward 2.0 880

FIFA Data Protection Regulations [2019 ed] 912

FIFA Regulations Governing the Admission of Associations to FIFA [2013 ed] 926

FIFA Regulations for World Cup 2022 [2022 ed] 935

FIFA Circular letters:

1805: Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players – categorisation of clubs and registration periods 1001

1800: Extension of temporary amendments to the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (RSTP) to address the consequences of Annexe 7 and amendments to the Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal 1014

1795: New FIFA Legal Portal: proceedings before the FIFA Football Tribunal and the FIFA judicial bodies / User manual 1017

1691: Article 42 of the FIFA Disciplinary Code and article 38bis of the FIFA Code of Ethics–legal aid and pro bono counsel 1048

1635: Refugees and protected persons; best efforts to obtain "no TPO" document 1051

1628: Art 64 of the FIFA Disciplinary Code – new approach adopted by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee with respect to debtor club 1054

1609: FIFA TMS administrative sanction procedure change of process 1059

1587: International transfers of professional minor players 1062

1576: Limited Minor Exemption 1064

1249: Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players – training compensation and the categorisation of clubs 1070

1010: Independent and duly constituted arbitration tribunal 1073

FIFA Standard documents:

Standard Statutes [2005 ed] 1075

Standard Electoral Code [2007 ed] 1138

National Dispute Resolution Chamber (NDRC) Standard Regulations [2008 ed] 1157

FIFA Legal Guides:

FIFA Guide to Submitting a Minor Applications 1176

FIFA Guide to submitting a request for eligibility or change of association 1214

Interpretative Note to Annexe 7 of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players 1235

Explanatory Notes on the New Loan Provisions in the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players 1242

FIFA STATUTES

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE APPLICATION OF THE STATUTES

STANDING ORDERS OF THE CONGRESS

May 2022 edition

FIFA STATUTES

DEFINITIONS 8

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS 10
1 Name and headquarters 10
2 Objectives 10
3 Human rights 11
4 Non-discrimination, equality and neutrality 11
5 Promoting friendly relations 11
6 Players 12
7 Laws of the Game 12
8 Conduct of bodies, officials and others 12
9 Official languages 13

II. MEMBERSHIP 14
10 Admission, suspension and expulsion 14
11 Admission 14
12 Request and procedure for application 15
13 Member associations' rights 15
14 Member associations' obligations 16
15 Member associations' statutes 17
16 Suspension 18
17 Expulsion 19
18 Resignation 19
19 Independence of member associations and their bodies 20
20 Status of clubs, leagues and other groups of clubs 21

III. HONORARY PRESIDENT, HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT AND HONORARY MEMBER 22
21 Honorary president, honorary vice-president and honorary member 22

IV. CONFEDERATIONS 23
22 Confederations 23
23 Confederations' statutes 25

V. ORGANISATION 27
24 Bodies 27

A. CONGRESS 28
25 Congress 28
26 Vote, delegates, observers 28
27 Candidates for the office of FIFA President, for the Council and for the chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and members of the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee and the judicial bodies 29
28 Ordinary Congress agenda 31
29 Adoption of and amendments to the Statutes, the Regulations Governing the Application of the Statutes and the Standing Orders of the Congress 33
30 Elections, other decisions, requisite majority 34
31 Minutes 35
32 Effective dates of decisions 35

B. COUNCIL 36
33 Composition, election of the President, the vice-presidents and the members of the Council 36
34 Powers of the Council 37

C. PRESIDENT 40
35 President 40

D. GENERAL SECRETARIAT 41
36 General secretariat 41
37 Secretary General 41

E. BUREAU OF THE COUNCIL 43
38 Bureau of the Council 43

F. STANDING COMMITTEES 44
39 Standing committees 44
40 Finance Committee 45
41 Development Committee 46
42 Organising Committee for FIFA Competitions 46
43 Football Stakeholders Committee 47
44 Member Associations Committee 47
45 Referees Committee 47
46 Medical Committee 47

VI. ANNUAL MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS CONFERENCE **48**
47 Annual member associations conference 48

VII. INDEPENDENT COMMITTEES **49**
48 Institutional independence 49
49 Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee 49
50 Judicial bodies 51
51 Disciplinary Committee 53
52 Ethics Committee 53
53 Appeal Committee 54

VIII. FOOTBALL TRIBUNAL **55**
54 Football Tribunal 55

IX. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES **56**
55 Disciplinary measures 56

X. ARBITRATION **58**
56 Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) 58
57 Jurisdiction of CAS 58
58 Obligations relating to dispute resolution 59

XI. SUBMISSION TO DECISIONS OF FIFA **61**
59 Implementation of decisions 61
60 Sanctions 61

XII. FINANCE **62**
61 Financial period 62
62 Auditors 62
63 Membership subscriptions 62
64 Settlement 63
65 Levies 63

XIII. RIGHTS IN COMPETITIONS AND EVENTS **64**
66 Rights in competitions and events 64
67 Authorisation to distribute 64

XIV. COMPETITIONS 65

A. FIFA FINAL COMPETITIONS 65
68 Competition venues 65

B. INTERNATIONAL MATCHES AND COMPETITIONS 67
69 International match calendar 67
70 International matches and competitions 67
71 Contacts 67
72 Authorisation 68

XV. FINAL PROVISIONS 69
73 Dissolution 69
74 Transitory provisions 69
75 Enforcement 70

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE APPLICATION OF THE STATUTES

I. APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO FIFA
1 Application for admission 71
2 Confederations 71

II. MATCH AGENTS AND FOOTBALL AGENTS 72
3 Match agents 72
4 Football agents 72

III. ELIGIBILITY TO PLAY FOR REPRESENTATIVE TEAMS 73
5 Principles 73
6 Nationality entitling players to represent more than one association 74
7 Acquisition of a new nationality 75
8 Stateless individuals 76
9 Change of association 76

IV. SPORTING INTEGRITY **80**
10 Principle of promotion and relegation 80

V. LAWS OF THE GAME **81**
11 Amendments to the Laws of the Game 81

VI. REFEREES AND ASSISTANT REFEREES **82**
12 Nomination 82
13 Report 82
14 Reimbursement 83

VII. FINAL PROVISIONS **84**
15 Objectives 84
16 Enforcement 84

STANDING ORDERS OF THE CONGRESS

STANDING ORDERS OF THE CONGRESS **85**
1 Participation in the Congress 85
2 Chair 85
3 Scrutineers 86
4 Interpreters 86
5 Debates 87
6 Speakers 87
7 Proposals 88
8 Procedural motions and closing of debates 88
9 Votes 89
10 Elections 90
11 Calculation of majorities 91
12 Enforcement 92

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, football agents and match agents).

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.
Arabic, English, French, German, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish are the official languages of FIFA. Minutes, official correspondence, regulations, decisions and announcements are published in English, French and Spanish and, when deemed necessary, in Arabic, German, Russian and/or Portuguese. If there is any divergence in the wording, the English text shall be authoritative. Member associations are responsible for translations into the language(s) of their country.

2.
At the Congress, qualified interpreters shall translate into the official FIFA languages. Delegates may speak in their mother tongue if they ensure interpretation into one of the official FIFA languages by a qualified interpreter.

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. 56 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 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 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 Football Tribunal fulfils its function in accordance with these Statutes and the applicable FIFA regulations.

7.
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 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 Governance, 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 Governance, Audit and Compliance 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 the judicial bodies must pass an eligibility check carried out by the Review Committee in accordance with the FIFA Governance Regulations.

9.
Candidates for the positions of chairperson, deputy chairperson and members of the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee must pass an eligibility check carried out by the investigatory chamber of the Ethics 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 Governance, 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
- Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee

s) vote on the designation of the host country/countries of the FIFA World Cup™ and FIFA Women's World Cup™ final competitions (if applicable).

3.
The agenda of an Ordinary Congress may be altered, provided three-quarters 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 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 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 and of the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee, the candidate(s) who receive(s) the most votes in respect of the free seat(s) shall be elected.

8.
The election of the chairperson, deputy chairperson and members of each of the judicial bodies and of the Governance, Audit and Compliance 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 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 and of the chambers of the Football Tribunal.

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 and the Governance, Audit and Compliance 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/countries of the FIFA World Cup™ and FIFA Women's World Cup™ final competitions, 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) Finance Committee

(b) Development Committee

(c) Organising Committee for FIFA Competitions

(d) Football Stakeholders Committee

(e) Member Associations Committee

(f) Referees Committee

(g) 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 independent members of the Finance Committee in accordance with art. 40 par. 2 of these Statutes, and (ii) the independent members of the Development Committee in accordance with art. 41 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. 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.

5.
Candidates for the standing committees must pass an eligibility check carried out by the Review Committee.

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 Council.

40 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 of the Finance Committee's responsibilities are stipulated in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

41 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 development programmes, 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 of the Development Committee's responsibilities are stipulated in the FIFA Governance Regulations.

42 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.

43 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, draw up regulations governing these matters, and also analyse the basic aspects of football training and technical development.

44 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.

45 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.

46 Medical Committee

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

VI. ANNUAL MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS CONFERENCE

47 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.

VII. INDEPENDENT COMMITTEES

48 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.

49 Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee

1.
The Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee shall consist of at least three members and not more than 15 members, all of whom must not belong to any other FIFA body. The committee members shall be knowledgeable and experienced in governance and/or financial and/or legal matters and may not be involved in any decision affecting the operations of FIFA.

2.
Candidates for any position on the Governance, 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 Governance, 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 Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee may only be relieved of their duties by the Congress.

4.
The chairperson, deputy chairperson and members of the Governance, 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 Governance, 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 Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee shall report to the Congress.

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

8.
The Governance, 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 Governance, 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, governance 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 Review Committee shall be composed of members of the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee, in accordance with the Governance Regulations.

11.
The Review Committee shall conduct eligibility checks in respect of candidates and incumbent members of the Council (including the President), of the standing committees, of the judicial bodies, of the Football Tribunal and in respect of the Secretary General, and shall also conduct independence reviews in respect of candidates and incumbent members of the judicial bodies and the standing committees who must fulfil the independence criteria in accordance with these Statutes and the FIFA Governance Regulations.

12.
The committee shall establish a Compensation Sub-Committee, consisting of the chairperson of the Finance Committee, the chairperson of the Governance, 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.

13.
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.

14.
Details of the Governance, 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.

50 Judicial bodies

1.
The judicial bodies of FIFA are:

(a) the Disciplinary Committee;

(b) the Ethics Committee; and

(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 and independence reviews in respect of candidates and incumbent members of the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee.

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

51 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, football agents and 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.

52 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, football agents and 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.

53 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. FOOTBALL TRIBUNAL

54 Football Tribunal

1.
The Football Tribunal shall pass decisions relating to football-related disputes and regulatory applications. It shall comprise three chambers:

(a) the Dispute Resolution Chamber;

(b) the Players' Status Chamber; and

(c) the Agents Chamber.

2.
The functions of the Football Tribunal shall be governed by the Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal, as issued by the Council.

3.
The Football Tribunal may pronounce the sanctions described in these Statutes and the FIFA Disciplinary Code on member associations, clubs, officials, players, football agents and match agents.

4.
These provisions are subject to the disciplinary powers of the Congress and Council with regard to the suspension and expulsion of member associations.

5.
The Football Tribunal may propose amendments to its regulations to the Council.

IX. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

55 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) suspension for a specific number of matches or for a specific period;
(b) a match suspension;
(c) a ban from the dressing rooms and/or the substitutes' bench;
(d) a ban from entering a stadium;
(e) a ban on taking part in any football-related activity;
(f) social work;
(g) compliance training;
(h) community football service;
(i) suspension or withdrawal of a football agent's licence;
(j) suspension or withdrawal of a match agent's licence.

3.
for legal persons:

(a) a ban on registering new players, either nationally or internationally;
(b) playing a match without spectators;
(c) playing a match with a limited number of spectators;
(d) playing a match on neutral territory;
(e) a 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;
(m) (for member associations) payment of restitution to an affiliated club;
(n) (for member associations) reduction or restriction of development funding.

X. ARBITRATION

56 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, football agents and 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.

57 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.

58 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 football agents and match agents that are licensed by FIFA.

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.

XI. SUBMISSION TO DECISIONS OF FIFA

59 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 football agents and match agents.

60 Sanctions

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

XII. FINANCE

61 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.

62 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.

63 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.

64 Settlement

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

65 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.

XIII. RIGHTS IN COMPETITIONS AND EVENTS

66 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.

67 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.

XIV. COMPETITIONS

A. FIFA FINAL COMPETITIONS

68 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™ and the FIFA Women's 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™ and the FIFA Women's World Cup™ aims to achieve the objective of securing the best possible hosting conditions in the host country/countries 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 and the related votes by the members of the Council 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.

The result of each ballot and the related votes by the members of the Congress shall be made public.

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

69 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.

70 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.

71 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.

72 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 confederation(s) and by FIFA.

XV. FINAL PROVISIONS

73 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.

74 Transitory provisions

1.
Following the amendments to the FIFA Statutes as adopted at the 71st FIFA Congress on 21 May 2021:

(a) Within 30 days of the conclusion of the Congress, the FIFA Council shall appoint the new members of the Football Tribunal.

(b) The Dispute Resolution Chamber shall continue to operate as before and shall be integrated into the Football Tribunal as from the date of formal constitution of the Players' Status Chamber and the Agents Chamber.

(c) Until the Players' Status Chamber and the Agents Chamber are constituted, the members of the Players' Status Committee shall deal with matters relating to the Players' Status Chamber and the Agents Chamber.

2.
For members of committees elected or appointed before 27 April 2016, the term limits set forth in arts 33, 49 and 50 of these Statutes shall only apply as from the date of completion of their respective mandates.

75 Enforcement

These Statutes were adopted at the Congress on 31 March 2022 and come into force sixty (60) days after the close of the said Congress.

31 March 2022

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 FOOTBALL AGENTS

3 Match agents

1.
Match agents may be employed to arrange friendly matches.

2.
Match agents shall hold a FIFA licence.

3.
The Council shall issue Match Agent Regulations governing the occupation of match agents.

4 Football agents

1.
Players, coaches, clubs, leagues and associations are entitled to engage the services of a football agent to provide services in relation to the transfer and/or employment of players and coaches when concluding an employment contract and/or a transfer agreement.

2.
Football agents shall hold a FIFA licence.

3.
The Council shall issue Football Agent Regulations governing the occupation of football agents.

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 art. 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 Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal 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 Football Tribunal.

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 Football Tribunal.

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 art. 6 or 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 art. 6 or 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 Football Tribunal.

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 Football Tribunal.

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 21 May 2021 and come into force immediately after adoption.

21 May 2021

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)

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

Chapter

I. INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

II. DUTIES, POWERS, RESPONSIBILITIES AND ORGANISATION OF FIFA BODIES AND HOLDERS OF KEY POSITIONS
Annual member associations conference
Council
President
Secretary General
Standing committees
- A. General rules
- B. Specific rules for individual committees
Independent committees

III. ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT
General provisions
Proposal and announcement of candidatures
Election format
Jurisdiction of the Ethics Committee and Disciplinary Committee
Role of the Governance Committee in the context of election procedures

IV. ELECTION OF THE COUNCIL

V. AUDITING

VI. FINAL PROVISIONS

ANNEXE 1 – ELIGIBILITY CHECKS

ANNEXE 2 – RELATED-PARTY DECLARATION

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:

	Members of standing committees requiring independence	Chairpersons and deputy chairpersons of Audit and Compliance Committee and judicial bodies	Other members of Audit and Compliance Committee and judicial bodies
Other official function in FIFA	**Not permitted** for members themselves and their immediate family members including during the four years preceding initial term	**Not permitted** for members themselves and their immediate family members including during the four years preceding initial term	**Not permitted** for members themselves and their immediate family members including during the four years preceding initial term
Other official function in a confederation or a member association	**Not permitted** for members themselves and their immediate family members including during the four years preceding initial term	**Not permitted** for members themselves and their immediate family members including during the four years preceding initial term	
Material business relationship with FIFA, a confederation or a member association	**Not permitted** for members themselves and their immediate family members including during the four years preceding initial term	**Not permitted** for members themselves and their immediate family members including during the four years preceding initial term	

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

TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1 Object
2 Scope of application: substantive law
3 Scope of personal application
4 Scope of temporal application
5 Applicable law
6 Disciplinary measures
7 Directives
8 Responsibility
9 Decisions of the referee
10 Limitation period for prosecution

TITLE II. OFFENCES

Chapter 1. Infringements of the Laws of the Game

11 Offensive behaviour and violations of the principles of fair play

Chapter 2. Disorderliness at matches and competitions

12 Misconduct of players and officials
13 Discrimination
14 Unplayed matches and abandonment
15 Failure to respect decisions
16 Order and security at matches
17 Doping
18 Manipulation of football matches and competitions

Chapter 3. Other provisions

19 Duty to report
20 Duty to collaborate
21 Forgery and falsification
22 Forfeit

Chapter 4. Implementation of disciplinary measures

23 Enforcement of sanctions
24 Determining the disciplinary measure
25 Recidivism
26 Suspension of implementation of disciplinary measures

TITLE III. ORGANISATION AND COMPETENCE

Chapter 1. General provisions

27 General rule
28 Composition of the FIFA judicial bodies
29 Independence

30 Meetings
31 Confidentiality
32 Secretariat
33 Exemption from liability
34 Time limits
35 Evidence, evaluation of evidence and standard of proof
36 Burden of proof
37 Witnesses
38 Anonymous participants in proceedings
39 Identification of anonymous participants in proceedings
40 Match officials' reports
41 Representation and assistance
42 Legal aid
43 Language used in proceedings
44 Communication with the parties
45 Costs and expenses
46 Protests
47 Effects of decisions
48 Provisional measures
49 Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS)

Chapter 2. Decision-making process
50 Convocation, rights of the parties, hearings, decisions, communications and confidentiality
51 Decisions

Chapter 3. Disciplinary Committee
52 Commencement of proceedings
53 Jurisdiction
54 Jurisdiction of the single judges of the Disciplinary Committee
55 Closure of proceedings

Chapter 4. Appeal Committee
56 Jurisdiction
57 Admissibility of appeals
58 Standing to appeal
59 Deliberations and decisions
60 Jurisdiction of the chairperson ruling alone
61 Effects of appeal

TITLE IV. SPECIAL PROCEDURES

62 Expulsion and match suspension
63 Carrying over cautions
64 Cancellation of cautions
65 Carrying over match suspensions
66 Extending sanctions to have worldwide effect
67 Review

TITLE V. FINAL PROVISIONS

68 Official languages
69 Gender and number
70 Specific disciplinary rules
71 Associations' disciplinary codes
72 Adoption and enforcement

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

Article

PREAMBLE

DEFINITIONS

PART I. SCOPE OF APPLICATION
1 Scope of applicability
2 Persons covered
3 Applicability in time
4 Scope of the Code, omissions, custom, doctrine and jurisprudence
5 Division of the Ethics Committee, division of proceedings

PART II. SUBSTANTIVE LAW
Section 1: Basis for sanctions
6 Basis for sanctions

Section 2: Disciplinary measures
7 Type of sanctions
8 Suspension of sanctions

Section 3: Determining the sanction
9 General rules
10 Repeated breaches
11 Concurrent breaches

Section 4: Limitation period
12 Limitation period for prosecution

Section 5: Rules of conduct
Subsection 1: Duties
13 General duties
14 Duty of neutrality
15 Duty of loyalty
16 Duty of confidentiality
17 Duty to report
18 Duty to cooperate
Subsection 2: Conflicts of interest, financial benefits and protection of personal rights
19 Conflicts of interest

Article

20 Offering and accepting gifts or other benefits
21 Commission
22 Discrimination and defamation
23 Protection of physical and mental integrity
Subsection 3: Forgery and falsification, abuse of position, betting and gambling
24 Forgery and falsification
25 Abuse of position
26 Involvement with betting, gambling or similar activities
Subsection 4: Bribery and corruption, misappropriation and misuse of funds, and match manipulation
27 Bribery and corruption
28 Misappropriation and misuse of funds
29 Manipulation of football matches or competitions

PART III. ORGANISATION AND PROCEDURE
Chapter I: Organisation
Section 1: Competence of the Ethics Committee
30 Competence of the Ethics Committee

Section 2: Common rules for the investigatory and adjudicatory chambers
31 Composition of the investigatory and adjudicatory chambers
32 Deputising
33 Secretariats
34 Independence
35 Withdrawal
36 Confidentiality

Chapter II: Procedure
Section 1: Procedural rules
Subsection 1: General rules
37 Parties
38 Representation
38bis Legal aid
39 Failure to cooperate
40 Languages used in proceedings
41 Notification of decisions and other documents
42 Effect of decisions

Article

Subsection 2: Proof
43 Various types of proof
44 Anonymous participants in proceedings
45 Identification of anonymous participants in proceedings
46 Inadmissible evidence
47 Evaluation of proof
48 Standard of proof
49 Burden of proof
Subsection 3: Time limits
50 Beginning and end of time limit
51 Compliance
52 Extension
Subsection 4: Suspension of proceedings
53 Suspension or continuation of proceedings
Subsection 5: Procedural costs
54 Procedural costs
55 Procedural costs in case of closure of proceedings or acquittal
56 Procedural costs if sanctions are imposed
57 Procedural compensation

Section 2: Investigation proceedings
Subsection 1: Preliminary proceedings
58 Right to submit complaints
59 Preliminary investigations
60 Opening of investigation proceedings
Subsection 2: Initiation and conduct of investigation proceedings
61 Initiation of investigation
62 Duties and competences of the investigatory chamber
63 Conduct of proceedings
64 Competences of the chief of the investigation
Subsection 3: Conclusion of investigation proceedings
65 Conclusion of investigation proceedings
66 Final report
67 Plea bargain (application of a sanction by mutual consent)

Article

Section 3: Adjudicatory proceedings

Subsection 1: Initiation and conduct of proceedings

68 Duties and competences of the adjudicatory chamber
69 Adjudicatory proceedings
70 Jurisdiction of the chairperson of the adjudicatory chamber ruling alone
71 Right to be heard
72 Rejection of motions for the admission of evidence

Subsection 2: Composition, hearings

73 Composition of the panel
74 Hearings, principles
75 Hearings, procedure

Subsection 3: Deliberations, decisions

76 Deliberations
77 Taking the decision
78 Grounds of decision
79 Form and content of the decision
80 Enforcement of decisions

Section 4: Appeal and review

81 Appeal Committee
82 Court of Arbitration for Sport
83 Review

Section 5: Provisional sanctions

84 Conditions, jurisdiction, procedure
85 Duration

PART IV. FINAL PROVISIONS

86 Exemption from liability
87 Official languages
88 Adoption and enforcement

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.

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

2021 edition

1. Fédération Internationale de Football Association

President: Gianni INFANTINO
Secretary General: Fatma SAMOURA
FIFA-Strasse 20
CH-8044 Zurich, Switzerland
Telephone: +41 (0)43 222 7777
Internet: FIFA.com

2. Medical Committee

Chairman: D'HOOGHE Michel (Belgium)
Members: AHMED Hosny Abdelrahman (Egypt)
CHIAMPAS George (USA)
DOHI Michiko (Japan)
FORSSBLAD Magnus (Sweden)
FULCHER Mark (New Zealand)
HERRERO Helena (Spain)
MARTÍNEZ QUIJADA Gerinaldo (Panama)
SINGH Gurcharan Dato' (Malaysia)
VILLANI Donato (Argentina)
ZERGUINI Yacine (Algeria)

Article

PREFACE/OBJECTIVE

PRELIMINARY TITLE

I. Definitions and interpretation

II. General provisions

1 Scope of application: substantive law
2 Obligations of Member Associations and Confederations
3 Special obligations of Players and teams, Player Support Personnel and other Persons
4 Testing authority of FIFA
5 Definition of doping

FIRST TITLE: SUBSTANTIVE LAW

III. Anti-doping rule violations

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
8 Evading, refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection
9 Whereabouts failures
10 Tampering or Attempted tampering with any part of Doping Control by a Player or other Person
11 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by a Player or Player Support Person
12 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by Player or other Person
13 Administration or Attempted Administration by a Player or other Person 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 or Attempted Complicity by a Player or other Person
15 Prohibited association by a Player or other Person
16 Acts by a Player or other Person to discourage or retaliate against reporting to authorities

Article

IV. The Prohibited List and therapeutic use exemptions
17 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List
18 WADA's determination of the Prohibited List
19 Therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs)

V. Sanctions on individuals
Section 1: Imposition of period of Ineligibility
20 Ineligibility for presence, Use or attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method
21 Ineligibility for other anti-doping rule violations

Section 2: Elimination, reduction or suspension of period of Ineligibility
22 Elimination of the period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence
23 Reduction of the period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence
24 Elimination, reduction, or suspension of period of Ineligibility or other consequences for reasons other than Fault

Section 3: Increasing the period of Ineligibility and multiple violations
25 Multiple violations

Section 4: Common provisions regarding sanctions on individuals
26 Disqualification of results
27 Forfeited prize money
28 Financial consequences
29 Commencement of period of Ineligibility
30 Status during Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension
31 Automatic publication of sanction

VI. Consequences for teams
32 Target Testing of the team
33 Sanction on the club or Association

Article

VII. Provisional Suspension
34 Jurisdiction
35 Mandatory Provisional Suspension
36 Optional Provisional Suspension based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for Specified Substances, Specified Methods, Contaminated Products, or other anti-doping rule violations
37 Voluntary acceptance of Provisional Suspension
38 Notification
39 "B" Sample proves negative

VIII. Statute of limitations
40 Statute of limitations

SECOND TITLE: TESTING AND PROCEDURAL RULES
IX. Testing
Section 1: Testing
41 General rules for Testing
42 Test distribution plan
43 Selection of Players for Testing
44 Sample collection personnel: FIFA Doping Control Officers, assistants, Chaperones
45 Failure to comply with Doping Control
46 Whereabouts information

Section 2: Analysis of Samples
47 Use of accredited, approved and other laboratories
48 Standards for Sample analysis and reporting
49 Further analysis of Samples
50 Property
51 Guidance

Section 3: Results management
52 Management process
53 Initial review regarding Adverse Analytical/Atypical Findings and notification
54 Analysis of the "B" Sample in Adverse Analytical Findings
55 Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings
56 Review of whereabouts failures
57 Review of other anti-doping rule violations

Article

58 Letter of charge
59 Retirement from sport
60 Retired Players returning to Competition

X. Procedural rules

Section 1: General provisions

61 Jurisdiction
62 Addressees of decisions and other documents
63 Form of decisions

Section 2: Fair hearing

64 Right to a fair hearing
65 Hearing principles
66 Considerations of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee
67 Procedure at a Competition

Section 3: Proof of doping

68 Burdens and standards of proof
69 Methods of establishing facts and presumptions

Section 4: Confidentiality and reporting

70 Information concerning asserted anti-doping rule violations
71 Public Disclosure
72 Information concerning whereabouts and Testing
73 Data privacy

Section 5: Implementation of decisions

74 Implementation of decisions
75 Recognition by Associations and Confederations

Section 6: Appeals

76 Decisions subject to appeal
77 Appeals against decisions regarding anti-doping rule violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, implementation of decisions and authority
78 Failure to render a timely decision
79 Appeals relating to TUEs
80 Notification of appeal decisions
81 Appeal against decisions pursuant to article 85 (Sanctions and costs assessed against sporting bodies)

Article

82 Time for filing appeals
83 FIFA not required to exhaust internal remedies
84 Appeals against decisions granting or denying a therapeutic use exemption
85 Sanctions and costs assessed against sporting bodies

FINAL TITLE

86 Official languages
87 Additional regulations
88 Amendments to and interpretation of the Anti-Doping Regulations

ANNEXES

A. The Prohibited List
B. Therapeutic use exemption (TUE)
C. Whereabouts
D. Testing procedure
E. Forms
F. List of WADA-accredited laboratories

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 1966 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. They are to:

a) safeguard the physical health and mental integrity of players;

b) uphold and preserve the ethics of sport;

c) 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.

Any aspect of Doping Control or anti-doping Education may also be delegated by FIFA to a Delegated Third Party. However, FIFA shall require the Delegated Third Party to perform such aspects in compliance with the Code, WADA's International Standards, and these Regulations. FIFA and its Medical Committee shall always remain fully responsible for ensuring that any delegated aspects are performed in compliance with the Code.

FIFA has accepted the World Anti-Doping Code 2021 and implemented the applicable provisions of this Code and the International Standards in these Regulations. Thus, in the event of questions, the comments annotating various provisions of the World Anti-Doping Code 2021 and the International Standards shall be used to construe these Regulations where applicable. The Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of these Regulations and shall prevail in the event of any conflict.

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 establishes in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers 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. **Aggravating Circumstances:** circumstances involving, or actions by, a Player or other Person which may justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction. Such circumstances and actions shall include, but not be limited to: the Player or other Person Using or Possessing multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, Using or Possessing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions or committing multiple other anti-doping rule violations; a normal individual would be likely to enjoy the performance-enhancing effects of the anti-doping rule violation(s) beyond the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility; the Player or other Person engaging in deceptive or obstructing conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation; or the Player or other Person engaging in Tampering during the Results Management or hearing process. For the avoidance of doubt, the

examples of circumstances and conduct described herein are not exclusive and other similar circumstances or conduct may also justify the imposition of a longer period of Ineligibility.

6. **Anti-Doping Activities:** anti-doping Education and information, test distribution planning, maintaining a Registered Testing Pool, managing Athlete Biological Passports, conducting Testing, organising the analysis of Samples, gathering intelligence and conducting investigations, processing of TUE applications, Results Management, hearings, monitoring and enforcing compliance with any Consequences imposed, and all other activities related to anti-doping to be carried out by or on behalf of an Anti-Doping Organisation, as set out in the Code and/or the International Standards.

7. **Anti-Doping Organisation:** WADA or 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, international federations and NADOs.

8. **Association:** a football Association recognised by FIFA. It is a member of FIFA unless a different meaning is evident from the context.

9. **Athlete Biological Passport:** the programme and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the International Standard for Laboratories

10. **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.

11. **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.

12. **Atypical Passport Finding:** a report described as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

13. **CAS:** the Court of Arbitration for Sport, Lausanne, Switzerland.

14. **Chain of Custody:** the sequence of individuals or organisations who have responsibility for the custody of a Sample from the provision of the Sample until the Sample has been delivered to the laboratory for analysis.

15. **Chaperone:** an official who is suitably trained and authorised by FIFA to carry out specific duties including one or more of the following (at FIFA's discretion): notification of the Player selected for Sample collection; accompanying and observing the Player until arrival at the Doping Control room; accompanying and/or observing the Players who are present in the Doping Control room and/or witnessing and verifying the provision of the Sample where the training specifically qualifies them to do so.

16. **Code:** the World Anti-Doping Code.

17. **Competition:** a series of football Matches conducted together under one ruling body (e.g. the Olympic Games, FIFA World Cup™). "Competition" in the official FIFA terminology corresponds to "event" in the World Anti-Doping Code.

18. **Competition Period:** the time between the beginning and end of a Competition, as established by the ruling body of the Competition. "Competition Period" in the official FIFA terminology corresponds to "event period" in the World Anti-Doping Code.

19. **Competition Venues:** venues designated by the ruling body for the Competition, including, but not limited to, stadiums, team hotels, hospitals and training sites. "Competition Venues" in the official FIFA terminology corresponds to "event venues" in the World Anti-Doping Code.

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

21. **Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations ("Consequences"):** a Player's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification, meaning the Player's results in a particular Competition are invalidated, with all the resulting Consequences including the forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility, meaning the Player or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in art. 20 (Ineligibility for presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method); (c) Provisional Suspension, meaning the Player or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under art. 64 (Right to a fair hearing); (d) Financial Consequences, meaning a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure, meaning the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with art. 71 (Public Disclosure). Teams may also be subject to Consequences as provided in art. 33 (Sanction on the club or Association).

22. **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.

23. **Decision Limit:** the value of the result for a threshold substance in a Sample, above which an Adverse Analytical Finding shall be reported, as defined in the International Standard for Laboratories.

24. **Delegated Third Party:** any Person to which FIFA delegates any aspect of Doping Control or anti-doping Education programmes including, but not limited to, third parties or other Anti-Doping Organisations that conduct Sample collection or other Doping Control services or anti-doping educational programmes for FIFA, or individuals serving as independent contractors who perform Doping Control services for FIFA (e.g. non-employee Doping Control Officers or Chaperones). This definition does not include CAS.

25. **Disqualification:** see "Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations" above.

26. **Doping Control:** all steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal and the enforcement of Consequences, including all steps and processes in between, including but not limited to, Testing, investigations whereabouts, TUEs, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, Results Management, hearings and appeals, and investigations or proceedings relating to violations of art. 30 (Status during Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension).

27. **Education:** the process of instilling values and developing behaviour that foster and protect the spirit of sport, and to prevent intentional and unintentional doping.

28. **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's 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 Protected Person, 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. 23 par. 1 or 2 (Reduction of the period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence).

29. **FIFA Anti-Doping Unit:** the functional body to which the FIFA Medical Committee delegates the management and administration of Doping Control.

30. **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.

31. **FIFA Doping Control Officer:** a natural 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.

32. **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.

33. **Financial Consequences:** see "Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations" above.

34. **In-Competition:** the period commencing at 23:59 on the day before a Match in which the Player is scheduled to participate through to the end of said Match and including the Sample collection process relating to said Match.

35. **Independent Observer Programme:** a team of observers and/or auditors, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the Doping Control process prior to or during certain Competitions and report on their observations as part of WADA's compliance monitoring programme.

36. **Independent Witness:** a person invited by FIFA, the laboratory or WADA to witness parts of the analytical testing process. The Independent Witness shall be independent of the Player and his representative(s), the laboratory, FIFA, the Confederations, Member Associations or WADA, as applicable. The Independent Witness may be compensated for his service.

37. **Ineligibility:** see "Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations" above.

38. **Institutional Independence:** hearing panels on appeal shall be fully independent institutionally of the Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for Results Management. They must not, therefore, in any way be administered by, connected or subject to the Anti-Doping Organisation which is responsible for Results Management.

39. **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).

40. **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 regularly in International Competitions (as defined in these Regulations) and/or Competitions under the jurisdiction of a Confederation.

41. **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.

42. **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.

43. **Marker:** a compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

44. **Match:** a single football Match. "Match" in the official FIFA terminology corresponds to "Competition" in the World Anti-Doping Code.

45. **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.

46. **Medical Committee:** the FIFA standing committee, embodied in the FIFA Statutes, that deals with all medical aspects of football, including any doping-related matters.

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

48. **Metabolite:** any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

49. **Minimum Reporting Level:** the estimated concentration of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) in a Sample below which WADA-accredited laboratories should not report that Sample as an Adverse Analytical Finding.

50. **Minor:** a natural Person who has not reached the age of 18 years.

51. **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.

52. **National Competition:** a sports Competition that may involve National- or International-Level Players and that is not an International Competition.

53. **National-Level Player:** a Player who competes in sport at national level, as defined by each NADO, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

54. **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.

55. **No Fault or Negligence:** the Player or other Person's establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Protected Person or Recreational Player, 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 the Player's system.

56. **No Significant Fault or Negligence:** the Player or other Person's establishing that any 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 Protected Person or Recreational Player, 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 the Player's system.

57. **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).

58. **Operational Independence:** this means that (1) board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and Officials of FIFA or its affiliates, as well as any Person involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of a matter, cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks (to the extent that such clerk is involved in the deliberation process and/or drafting of any decision) of hearing panels of FIFA and (2) hearing panels shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from FIFA or any third party. The objective is to ensure that members of the hearing panel or individuals otherwise involved in the decision of the hearing panel, are not involved in the investigation of, or decisions to proceed with, the case.

59. **Out-of-Competition:** any period which is not In-Competition.

60. **Participant:** any Player or Player Support Personnel.

61. **Person:** a natural Person or an organisation or other entity.

62. **Player:** any football Player licensed by an Association.

63. **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.

64. **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.

65. **Prohibited List:** the list identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

66. **Prohibited Method:** any method so described on the Prohibited List.

67. **Prohibited Substance:** any substance, or class of substances, so described on the Prohibited List.

68. **Protected Person:** a Player or other natural Person who at the time of the anti-doping rule violation: (i) has not reached the age of 16 years; (ii) has not reached the age of 18 years and is not included in any Registered Testing Pool and has never competed in any International Competition in an open category; or for whom (iii) for reasons other than age, it has been determined lacks legal capacity under the applicable national legislation.

69. **Provisional Hearing:** for the purposes of art. 64 (Right to a fair hearing), an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under these Regulations that provides the Player with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

70. **Provisional Suspension:** see "Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations" above.

71. **Public Disclosure or Publicly Disclose:** see "Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations" above.

72. **Recreational Player:** a natural Person who is so defined by the relevant NADO; provided, however, the term shall not include any Person who, within the five years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, has been an International-Level Player (as defined by FIFA or a Confederation) or a National-Level Player (as defined by the relevant NADO), has represented any country in an International Competition in an open category or has been included in any Registered Testing Pool or other whereabouts information pool maintained by FIFA, a Confederation or a NADO.

73. **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.

74. **Registered Testing Pool:** a pool of high-priority Players established separately at international level by FIFA, and national level by NADOs, who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of FIFA's or the NADO's test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Annexe C of these Regulations and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

75. **Results Management:** the process encompassing the timeframe between notification in accordance with art. 5 of the International Standard for Results Management, or in certain cases (e.g. Atypical Finding, Athlete Biological Passport, whereabouts failure), such pre-notification steps expressly provided for in art. 5 of the International Standard for Results Management, through the charge until the final resolution of the matter, including the end of the hearing process at first instance or on appeal (if an appeal was lodged).

76. **Sample or Specimen:** any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.

77. **Sample Collection Session:** all of the sequential activities that directly involve the Player from the point that initial contact is made until the Player leaves the Doping Control room after having provided his Sample(s).

78. **Signatories:** those entities accepting the Code and agreeing to implement the Code, as provided in art. 23 of the WADA Code 2021.

79. **Specified Method:** see art. 17 par. 3 (Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List).

80. **Specified Substance:** see art. 17 par. 3 (Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List).

81. **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.

82. **Substance of Abuse:** see art. 17 par. 4 (Substances of Abuse).

83. **Substantial Assistance:** for the purposes of art. 24 par. 1 (Substantial Assistance in discovering or establishing Code violations), a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement or recorded interview all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations or other proceeding described in art. 24 par. 1 (Substantial Assistance in discovering or establishing Code violations), and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case or matter 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 or proceeding which is initiated or, if no case or proceeding is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case or proceeding could have been brought.

84. **Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis:** for Samples with a minimum volume of 90ml and less than 150ml, this shall be specific gravity measured at 1.005 with a refractometer, or 1.010 or higher with lab sticks. For Samples with a volume of 150ml and above, it shall be specific gravity measured at 1.003 or higher with a refractometer only.

85. **Tampering:** intentional 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, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of Sample, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a Sample, falsifying documents submitted to an Anti-Doping Organisation or TUE committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the Anti-Doping Organisation or hearing body to affect Results Management or the imposition of Consequences, and any other similar intentional interference or Attempted interference with any aspect of Doping Control.

86. **Target Testing:** selection of specific Players for Testing based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

87. **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).

88. **Technical Document:** a document adopted and published by WADA from time to time that contains mandatory technical requirements on specific anti-doping topics as set forth in an International Standard.

89. **Testing:** the parts of the Doping Control process involving test distribution planning, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the laboratory.

90. **Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE):** a therapeutic use exemption allows a Player with a medical condition to use a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, but only if the conditions set out in art. 19 (Therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs)) and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions are met.

91. **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 authority 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.

92. **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.

93. **Unsuccessful Attempt Report:** a detailed report of an unsuccessful Attempt to collect a Sample from a Player in a Registered Testing Pool or Testing pool setting out the date of the Attempt, the location visited, the exact arrival and departure times at the location, the steps 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 Attempt.

94. **Use:** the utilisation, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

95. **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 (calendar) 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

1.
These Regulations shall apply to FIFA, its Member Associations and the Confederations, including their board members, directors, officers, and to specified employees, and to Delegated Third Parties and their employees, any of whom are involved in any aspect of Doping Control, 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.

Each of the above-mentioned Persons is deemed, as a condition of his participation or involvement in the sport, to have agreed to and be bound by these Regulations, and to have submitted to the authority of FIFA to enforce these Regulations, including any Consequences for the breach thereof, and to the jurisdiction of the hearing panels specified in these Regulations and the FIFA Disciplinary Code to hear and determine cases and appeals brought under these Regulations.

2.
These Regulations shall apply to all Doping Controls over which FIFA and, respectively, its Associations have jurisdiction.

2 Obligations of Member Associations and Confederations

1.
All Associations shall undertake to comply with the Code, the International Standards and 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.
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 and the Results Management authority of FIFA.

4.
Taking into account the Associations' responsibilities introduced under these Regulations and the Code, it is the particular 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, conduct anti-doping educational programmes in accordance with the International Standard for Education, and 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, Results Management process and educational anti-doping programmes itself whilst, in others, some or all of the Association's responsibilities may be delegated or assigned to a NADO. In respect of these countries, reference in these Regulations to the Association shall, where appropriate, be understood as meaning the NADO. Irrespective of the different situation in every country, the Association remains ultimately responsible for every aspect of the process. 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, Player Support Personnel and other Persons

1.
Players, Player Support Personnel and other Persons subject to these Regulations shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation, the substances and methods that have been included in the Prohibited List and for familiarising themselves and complying with these Regulations.

2.
In the context of anti-doping, Players shall be responsible for what they ingest and Use and to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Regulations. 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;

d) disclose the identity of their Player Support Personnel upon request by any Anti-Doping Organisation with authority over the Player.

5.
The obligations of the Player, the Player Support Personnel and other Persons include the requirement to:

a) disclose to their NADO, Confederation, Association and FIFA any decision by any organisation that is not a Signatory to the Code that finds that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years;

b) cooperate with any Anti-Doping Organisation investigating anti-doping rule violations.

Failure by any Player, Player Support Personnel or other Person to cooperate in full with FIFA when it investigates potential anti-doping rule violation(s) may result in a disciplinary measure under the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control Officer or other Person involved in Doping Control by any Player, Player Support Personnel or other Person, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in a disciplinary measure under the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

Player Support Personnel and other Persons subject to these Regulations shall not Use any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification. Any such Use may result in a disciplinary measure under the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

6.
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 Testing authority of FIFA

1.
FIFA has testing authority 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.

FIRST TITLE: SUBSTANTIVE LAW

The purpose of arts 6 to 16 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.

6 Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample

1.
It is the 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 "A" or "B" Sample is split into two parts and the analysis of the confirmation part of the split Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first part of the split Sample or the Player waives analysis of the confirmation part of the split Sample.

3.
Excepting those substances for which a Decision Limit is specifically identified in the Prohibited List or a Technical Document, the presence of any reported 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, International Standards or Technical Documents may establish special criteria for the reporting or the evaluation of certain Prohibited Substances.

7 Use or Attempted Use by a Player of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

1.
It is the 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 of failing to submit to Sample collection

Evading Sample collection; or refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection without compelling justification after notification by a duly authorised Person.

9 Whereabouts failures

Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Results Management, within a 12-month period by a Player in a Registered Testing Pool.

10 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control by a Player or other Person

Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control by a Player or other Person.

11 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by a Player or Player Support Person

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 a Player Support Person In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by a Player Support Person Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition in connection with a Player, Match or training, unless the Player Support Person 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 by a Player or other Person

Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by a Player or other Person.

13 Administration or Attempted Administration by a Player or other Person 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

Administration or Attempted Administration by a Player or other Person 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 or Attempted Complicity by a Player or other Person

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity or Attempted Complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of art. 30 par. 1 (Prohibition of participation during Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension) by another Person.

15 Prohibited association by a Player or other Person

Association by a Player or other Person subject to the authority of FIFA or other Anti-Doping Organisation 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 by a Player or other Person).

To establish a violation of art. 15, an Anti-Doping Organisation must establish that the Player or other Person knew of the Player Support Person's disqualifying status.

The burden shall be on the Player or other Person to establish that any association with a Player Support Person described in art. 15 par. 1 or par. 2

is not in a professional or sport-related capacity and/or that such association could not have been reasonably avoided.

If FIFA is aware of any Player Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in art. 15 pars 1, 2 or 3, FIFA shall submit that information to WADA.

16 Acts by a Player or other Person to discourage or retaliate against reporting to authorities

Where such conduct does not otherwise constitute a violation of art. 10:

a) Any act which threatens or seeks to intimidate another Person with the intent of discouraging the Person from the good-faith reporting of information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with these Regulations and/or the Code to WADA, FIFA, a NADO or other Anti-Doping Organisation, a law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, a hearing body or a Person conducting an investigation for WADA, FIFA, a NADO or other Anti-Doping Organisation.

b) Retaliation against a Person who, in good faith, has provided evidence or information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with these Regulations and/or the Code to WADA, FIFA, NADO or other Anti-Doping Organisation, a law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, a hearing body or a Person conducting an investigation for WADA, FIFA, NADO or other Anti-Doping Organisation.

For the purposes of this article, retaliation, threatening and intimidation include an act taken against such Person either because the act lacks a good faith basis or is a disproportionate response.

17 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List

1.
Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

The Prohibited list shall identify those Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods which are prohibited as doping at all times (both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition) because of their potential to enhance performance in future Matches or their masking potential, and those substances and methods which are prohibited In-Competition only.

2.
Publication and revision of the Prohibited List

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.

3.
Specified Substances or Specified Methods

For the purpose of the application of chapter V (Sanctions on individuals), all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except those identified in the Prohibited List. No Prohibited Method shall be a Specified Method unless it is specifically identified as a Specified Method on the Prohibited List.

4.
Substances of Abuse

For the purposes of the application of chapter V (Sanctions on individuals), Substances of Abuse shall include those Prohibited Substances which are specifically identified as Substances of Abuse on the Prohibited List because they are frequently abused in society outside the context of sport.

18 WADA's determination of the Prohibited List

WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List, the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List, the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only, and the classification of a substance or method as a Specified Substance, Specified Method or Substance of Abuse is final and shall not be subject to any challenge by a Player or other Person, including, but not limited to, any challenge 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.

19 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 International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemption and in the FIFA TUE policy in force.

5.
Players who are International-Level Players must obtain TUEs in accordance with the rules stipulated by FIFA in its TUE policy document. 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 are not International-Level Players must obtain a TUE from their NADO. NADOs shall in all cases be responsible for promptly reporting the granting of any TUEs under these Regulations to FIFA and WADA.

7.
If FIFA chooses to collect a Sample from a Player who is not an International-Level Player or a National-Level Player, and that Player is Using a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons, FIFA shall permit that Player to apply for a retroactive TUE.

8.
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 withdrawn 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 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, withdrawal or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to these Regulations and to the International Standard for Results Management of any subsequent Adverse Analytical Finding, reported shortly after the TUE's expiration, withdrawal or reversal, 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

20 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 by a Player or Player Support Person) shall be as follows, subject to potential elimination, reduction or suspension pursuant to arts 22 (Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence), 23 (Reduction of the period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence) or 24 (Elimination, reduction, or suspension of period of Ineligibility or other consequences for reasons other than Fault):

1.
Subject to art. 20 par. 4 of these Regulations, 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. 20 par. 1 does not apply, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to art. 20 par. 4 of these Regulations.

3.
As used in art 20 (Ineligibility for presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the term "intentional" is meant to identify those Players or other Persons who engage in conduct which they 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. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited

In-Competition shall be rebuttably presumed to be 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.

4.
Notwithstanding any other provision in art. 20, where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Substance of Abuse:

a) If the Player can establish that any ingestion or Use occurred Out-of-Competition and was unrelated to sport performance, then the period of Ineligibility shall be three months' Ineligibility. In addition, the period of Ineligibility calculated under this paragraph may be reduced to one month's Ineligibility if the Player or other Person satisfactorily completes a Substance of Abuse treatment programme approved by FIFA. The period of Ineligibility established in this paragraph is not subject to any reduction based on any provision in art. 23.

b) If the ingestion, Use or Possession occurred In-Competition, and the Player can establish that the context of the ingestion, Use or Possession was unrelated to sport performance, then the ingestion, Use or Possession shall not be considered intentional for the purposes of art. 20 par. 1 and shall not provide a basis for a finding of Aggravating Circumstances.

21 Ineligibility for other anti-doping rule violations

The period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in art. 20 (Ineligibility for presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) shall be as follows, unless arts 23 (Reduction of the period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence) or 24 (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 by a Player or other Person), the period of Ineligibility shall be four years except: (i) in the case of failing to submit to Sample collection, if the Player can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years; (ii) in all other cases, if the Player or Person can establish exceptional circumstances that justify a reduction of the period of Ineligibility, the period of Ineligibility shall be in a range from two years to four years, depending on the Players or Person's degree of Fault; or (iii) in a case involving a Protected Person or Recreational Player, the period of Ineligibility shall be in a range between a maximum of two years and, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, depending on the Protected Person's or Recreational Player's degree of Fault.

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 by a Player or other Person) or art. 13 (Administration or Attempted Administration by a Player or other Person 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), 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 Protected Person 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 or Attempted Complicity by a Player or other Person), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two years, up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

5.
For violations of art. 15 (Prohibited association by a Player or other Person), 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.

6.
For violations of art. 16 (Acts by a Player or other Person to discourage or retaliate against reporting to authorities), the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of two years, up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation by the Player or other Person.

Section 2: Elimination, reduction or suspension of period of Ineligibility

22 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.

23 Reduction of the period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence

1.
Reduction of sanctions in particular circumstances 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 by a Player or Player Support Person)

All reductions under this paragraph 1 are mutually exclusive and not cumulative.

a) Specified Substances or Specified Methods
Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance (other than a Substance of Abuse) or Specified Method, and the Player or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then 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 both No Significant Fault or Negligence and that the detected Prohibited Substance (other than Substance of Abuse) came from a Contaminated Product, then 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.

c) Protected Persons or Recreational Players
Where the anti-doping rule violation not involving a Substance of Abuse is committed by a Protected Person or Recreational Player and the Protected Person or Recreational Player can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then 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 Protected Person's or Recreational Player's degree of Fault.

2.

Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the application of art. 23 par. 1

If a Player or other Person establishes in an individual case where art. 23 par. 1 is not applicable that he bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in art. 24, 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.

24 Elimination, reduction, or suspension of period of Ineligibility or other consequences for reasons other than Fault

1. Substantial Assistance in discovering or establishing Code violations

a) FIFA may, prior to an appellate decision under art. 76 (Decisions subject to appeal) or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the Consequences (other than Disqualification and mandatory Public Disclosure) 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 or other Anti-Doping Organisation with Results Management responsibility; or (iii) which results in WADA initiating a proceeding against a Signatory, WADA-accredited laboratory or Player passport management unit (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) for non-compliance with the Code, International Standard or Technical Document; or (iv) with the approval by WADA, which results in a criminal or disciplinary body bringing forward a criminal offence or the breach of professional or sport rules arising out of a sport integrity violation other than doping. After an appellate decision under art. 76 (Decisions subject to appeal) or the expiration of time to appeal, FIFA may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable Consequences 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, non-compliance with the Code and/or sport integrity violations. 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.

For the purposes of this paragraph, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall not include any period of Ineligibility that could be added under art. 25 par. 4 b) of these Regulations. If so requested by a Player or other Person who seeks to provide Substantial Assistance, FIFA shall allow the Player or other Person to provide the information to the Anti-Doping Organisation subject to a without-prejudice agreement. 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 Consequences was based, FIFA shall reinstate the original Consequences. If FIFA decides to reinstate suspended Consequences or decides not to reinstate suspended Consequences, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under art. 77 par. 3 of these Regulations.

b) To further encourage Players and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organisations, at the request of FIFA or 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 or other violation of the Code, WADA may agree at any stage of the Results Management process, including after an appellate decision under art. 76 (Decisions subject to appeal), 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, no mandatory Public Disclosure and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of the Consequences, as otherwise provided in this article. Notwithstanding section 6 of chapter X (Appeals), WADA's decisions in the context of this paragraph may not be appealed.

c) If FIFA suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of Substantial Assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under art. 77 par. 3 of these Regulations. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interests of anti-doping, WADA may authorise FIFA 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.

Application of multiple grounds for reduction of a sanction

Where a Player or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction in sanction under more than one provision of art. 22 (Elimination of the period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence), art. 23 (Reduction of the period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence) or art. 24 (Elimination, reduction, or suspension of period of Ineligibility or other consequences for reasons other than Fault), before applying any reduction or suspension under art. 24, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with arts 20 (Ineligibility for presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), 21 (Ineligibility for other anti-doping rule violations), 22, and 23. If the Player or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under art. 24, the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

4.

Results Management agreement

Where a Player or other Person, after being notified by FIFA of a potential anti-doping rule violation that carries an asserted period of Ineligibility of four or more years (including any period of Ineligibility asserted under Aggravating Circumstances), admits the violation and accepts the asserted period of Ineligibility no later than 20 days after receiving notice of an anti-doping rule violation charge, the Player or Person may receive a one-year reduction in the period of Ineligibility asserted by FIFA. Where the Player or other Person receives the one-year reduction in the asserted period of Ineligibility under this article, no further reduction in the asserted period of Ineligibility shall be allowed under any other article.

5.

Case resolution agreement

Where the Player or other Person admits an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FIFA and agrees to the Consequences acceptable to FIFA and WADA, at their sole discretion, then:

a) the Player or other Person may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility based on an assessment by FIFA and WADA of the application of chapter V section 2 of these Regulations to the asserted anti-doping rule violation, the seriousness of the violation, the Player or other Person's degree of Fault and how promptly the Player or other Person admitted the violation; and

b) 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 agreed-upon period of Ineligibility going forward from the earlier of the date the Player or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction or Provisional Suspension which was subsequently respected by the Player or other Person. The decision by FIFA and WADA to enter or not to enter into a case resolution agreement, and the amount of the reduction to, and the starting date of, the period of Ineligibility are not matters for determination or review by a hearing body and are not subject to appeal under chapter X section 6 of these Regulations. If so requested by a Player or other Person who seeks to enter into a case resolution agreement under this article, FIFA shall allow the Player or other Person to discuss an admission of the anti-doping rule violation with the Anti-Doping Organisation subject to a without-prejudice agreement.

Section 3: Increasing the period of Ineligibility and multiple violations

25 Multiple violations

1.

Second or third anti-doping rule violation

For a Player or other Person's second anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility shall be the greater of:

a) A six-month period of Ineligibility; or

b) A period of Ineligibility in the range between:

- the sum of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation plus the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, and

- twice the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it was a first violation.

The period of Ineligibility within this range shall be determined based on the entirety of the circumstances and the Player or other Person's degree of Fault with respect to the second violation.

The period of Ineligibility established above may then be further reduced by the application of art. 24.

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. 22 (Elimination of the period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence) or 23 (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.

The period of Ineligibility established above may then be further reduced by the application of art. 24.

3.
An anti-doping rule violation for which a Player or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a violation for the purposes of this art. 25. In addition, an anti-doping rule violation sanctioned under art. 20 par. 4 of these Regulations shall not be considered a violation for purposes of this art. 25.

4.
Additional rules for certain potential multiple violations

a) For the purpose of imposing sanctions under art. 25 (Multiple violations), except as provided in art. 25 par. 4 of these Regulations, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if FIFA can establish that the Player or other Person committed the additional 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, including the application of Aggravating Circumstances. Results in all Matches dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in art. 26 (Disqualification of results).

b) If FIFA establishes that a Player or other Person committed an additional anti-doping rule violation prior to notification, and that the additional violation occurred 12 months or more before or after the first-noticed violation, then the period of Ineligibility for the additional violation shall be calculated as if the additional violation were a stand-alone first violation and this period of Ineligibility is served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of Ineligibility imposed for the earlier-noticed violation. Where this paragraph applies, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for the purposes of art. 25 (Multiple violations).

c) If FIFA establishes that a Player or other Person committed a violation of art. 10 (Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control by a Player or other Person) in connection with the Doping Control process for an underlying asserted anti-doping rule violation, the violation of art. 10 shall be treated as a standalone first violation and the period of Ineligibility for such violation shall be served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of Ineligibility, if any, imposed for the underlying anti-doping rule violation. Where this paragraph is applied, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for the purposes of art. 25 (Multiple violations).

d) If FIFA establishes that a Person has committed a second or third anti-doping rule violation during a period of Ineligibility, the periods of Ineligibility for the multiple violations shall run consecutively, rather than concurrently.

5.
Multiple anti-doping rule violations during ten-year period

For the purpose of art. 25 (Multiple violations), each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

6.
Aggravating circumstances which may increase the period of ineligibility

If FIFA establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under art. 12 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by a Player or other Person), art. 13 (Administration or Attempted Administration by a Player or other Person 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), art. 14 (Complicity or Attempted Complicity by a Player or other Person) and art. 16 (Acts by a Player or other Person to discourage or retaliate against reporting to authorities) that Aggravating Circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased by an additional period of Ineligibility of up to two years depending on the seriousness of the violation and the nature of the Aggravating Circumstances, unless the Player or other Person can establish that he not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.

Section 4: Common provisions regarding sanctions on individuals

26 Disqualification of results

1.
Automatic disqualification of individual awards

An anti-doping rule violation in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of any awards received by individual Players in that Match.

2.
Disqualification of results in the Competition during which an anti-doping rule violation occurs
An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with a Competition may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the Competition, lead to Disqualification of all of the Player's individual results obtained in that Competition with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all awards, except as provided in paragraph 3 of this article.

Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in a Competition might include, for example, the seriousness of the Player's anti-doping rule violation and whether the Player tested negative in the other Matches.

3.
If the Player establishes that he bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Player's individual results in the other Matches shall not be Disqualified, unless the Player's results in Matches other than the Match in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Player's anti-doping rule violation.

4.
Disqualification of results in Matches subsequent to Sample collection or commission of an anti-doping rule violation
In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Match which produced the positive Sample under paragraph 1 of this article, 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 Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting Consequences.

27 Forfeited prize money

If FIFA has recovered prize money forfeited as a result of an anti-doping rule violation, it shall take reasonable measures to allocate and distribute this prize money to the Players who would have been entitled to it had the forfeiting Player not competed.

28 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.

3.
Repayment of prize money or other financial support
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.
After being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Player or other person may be requested to reimburse the proportionate expenses of the Sample collection and the Results Management of his case.

29 Commencement of period of Ineligibility

Where a Player is already serving a period of Ineligibility for an anti-doping rule violation any new period of Ineligibility shall commence on the first day after the current period of Ineligibility has been served. Otherwise, except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final-hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived or there is no hearing, on the date the Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.

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 and the Player or other Person can establish that such delays are 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.

Credit for Provisional Suspension or period of Ineligibility served

a) If a Provisional Suspension is respected by the Player or other Person, then 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 the Player or other Person does not respect a Provisional Suspension, then the Player or other Person shall receive no credit for any period of the Provisional Suspension served. 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. 70: Information concerning asserted 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 a team.

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.

30 Status during Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

1. Prohibition of participation during Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

No Player or other Person who has been declared Ineligible or is subject to a Provisional Suspension may, during a period of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension, participate in any capacity in a Match or activity (other than authorised anti-doping Education or rehabilitation programmes) authorised or organised by FIFA, any Association, any other Signatory of the Code, a club or other member organisation of an Association or of any Signatory to the Code, 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 authority of FIFA, the Associations or Confederations, or any other Signatory to the Code or its member, but only so long as the local sports competition 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 Protected Persons.

A Player or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing and any possible requirement by FIFA or other Anti-Doping Organisation to provide whereabouts information.

2. Return to training

As an exception to art. 30 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 or any other Signatory to the Code 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 or Provisional Suspension

Where a Player or other Person who has been declared ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility as described in art. 30 par. 1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and 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, including a reprimand and no 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 or the Anti-Doping Organisation whose Results Management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility. This decision may be appealed as provided in these Regulations.

A Player or other Person who violates the prohibition against participation during a Provisional Suspension described in this article shall receive no credit for any period of Provisional Suspension served and the results of such participation shall be Disqualified. Where a Player Support Person or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension, FIFA shall impose sanctions for a violation of art. 14 (Complicity or Attempted Complicity by a Player or other Person) 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. 22 (Elimination of the period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence) or art. 23 (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.

31 Automatic publication of sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication (Public Disclosure), as provided in art. 71 (Public Disclosure).

32 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 ruling body for the Competition shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of the team during the Competition Period.

33 Sanction on the club or Association

1.
If a Member Association's NADO is declared to be non-compliant according to the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall recognise the effects of the asserted non-compliance and apply them to the relevant Member Association, including but not limited to the possibility of excluding all or some members of that Member Association from specified future Competitions or all Competitions conducted within a specified period of time in line with the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories.

2.
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 ruling body, or otherwise the Association concerned, shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team and 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.

3.
The sanctions provided for under the FIFA Disciplinary Code in force are applicable.

34 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 purposes 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.

35 Mandatory Provisional Suspension

1.
When an Adverse Analytical Finding or Adverse Passport Finding (upon the completion of the Adverse Passport Finding review process) is received for a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method, other than a Specified Substance or Specified Method, a Provisional Suspension shall be imposed promptly upon or after the review and notification required under art. 53 (Initial review regarding Adverse Analytical/Atypical Findings and notification).

2.
The mandatory Provisional Suspension may be eliminated if (i) the Player demonstrates to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product, or (ii) the violation involves a Substance of Abuse and the Player establishes entitlement to a reduced period of Ineligibility under art. 20 par. 4 of these Regulations. The FIFA Disciplinary Committee's decision not to eliminate a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Player's assertion regarding a Contaminated Product shall not be appealable.

3.
A mandatory Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the Player or other Person is given: (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing, either

before imposition of the mandatory Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the mandatory Provisional Suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with art. 64 (Right to a fair hearing) on a timely basis after imposition of a mandatory Provisional Suspension. The imposition of a mandatory Provisional Suspension, or the decision not to impose a mandatory Provisional Suspension, may be appealed in an expedited process in accordance with art. 77 (Appeals against decisions regarding anti-doping rule violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, implementation of decisions and authority).

4.
A mandatory Provisional Suspension shall start on the date on which it is notified (or deemed to be notified) by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee to the Player or other Person and shall end with the final decision of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee, unless earlier lifted in accordance with the rules under this section. However, the period of the mandatory Provisional Suspension shall not exceed the maximum length of the period of Ineligibility that may be imposed on the Player or other Person based on the relevant anti-doping rule violation(s).

36 Optional Provisional Suspension based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for Specified Substances, Specified Methods, Contaminated Products, or other anti-doping rule violations

1.
In the case of an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Specified Substance, Specified Method, Contaminated Products or other anti-doping rule violations not covered by art. 35, a Provisional Suspension may be imposed prior to analysis of the Player's "B" Sample or final hearing as described in art. 64 (Right to a fair hearing).

2.
A Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the Player or other Person is given: (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 in accordance with art. 64 (Right to a fair hearing) on a timely basis after imposition of a Provisional Suspension. The imposition of a Provisional Suspension, or the decision not to impose a Provisional Suspension, may be appealed in an expedited process in accordance with

art. 77 (Appeals against decisions regarding anti-doping rule violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, implementation of decisions and authority).

3.
A Provisional Suspension shall start on the date on which it is notified (or deemed to be notified) by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee to the Player or other Person and shall end with the final decision of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee, unless earlier lifted in accordance with the rules under this section. However, the period of the Provisional Suspension shall not exceed the maximum length of the period of Ineligibility that may be imposed on the Player or other Person based on the relevant anti-doping rule violation(s).

37 Voluntary acceptance of Provisional Suspension

1.
Players may, on their own initiative, voluntarily accept a Provisional Suspension if done so prior to the later of: (i) the expiration of ten days from the report of the "B" Sample (or waiver of the "B" Sample) or ten days from the notice of any other anti-doping rule violation, or (ii) the date on which the Player first competes after such report or notice.

Other Persons on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a Provisional Suspension if done so within ten days from the notice of the anti-doping rule violation.

Upon such voluntary acceptance, the Provisional Suspension shall have the full effect and be treated in the same manner as if the Provisional Suspension had been imposed under art. 35 or art. 36 of these Regulations provided, however, at any time after voluntarily accepting a Provisional Suspension, the Player or other Person may withdraw such acceptance, in which event the Player or other Person shall not receive any credit for time previously served during the Provisional Suspension.

2.
The Player or other Person may accept a voluntary Provisional Suspension provided that this is confirmed in writing to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.

3.
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.

38 Notification

1.
A Player or other Person who has been Provisionally Suspended, or whose Provisional Suspension has been lifted, shall be notified immediately, as set forth in the International Standard for Results Management, the FIFA Disciplinary Code and in these 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.

39 "B" Sample proves negative

1.
If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an "A" Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and a subsequent "B" Sample analysis (if requested by the Player or FIFA) does not confirm the "A" Sample analysis, then 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 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.

40 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

41 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 shall include, but shall not be limited to, 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 Delegated 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. Irrespective of the foregoing, the overall responsibility remains with FIFA.

3.
Only a single organisation shall have the authority to conduct In-Competition Testing.

a) At International Competitions, FIFA or another international organisation that is the ruling body for the Match/Competition shall have authority to conduct Testing.

b) At National Competitions, the designated NADO of that country shall have authority to conduct Testing.

c) If an Anti-Doping Organisation is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at a Competition, but would otherwise have Testing authority and desires to conduct Testing of Players at the Competition Venues during the Competition Period, it shall first contact FIFA or the other ruling body of the Match/Competition to obtain the appropriate permission. If the Anti-Doping Organisation is not satisfied with the response of FIFA or the other ruling body, it may ask WADA for permission to conduct Testing and to determine how to coordinate such Testing. WADA shall not grant any such approval before it has

consulted with and informed FIFA or the other ruling body for the Match/Competition. WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorisation to conduct Testing, such tests shall be considered Out-of-Competition tests. Results Management for any such test shall be the responsibility of the Anti-Doping Organisation initiating the test, unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of 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) the IOC in connection with the Olympic Games;

b) the NADO of the country or territory of which the Player is a national or resident and/or in which the Player is present;

5.
WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in article 20.7.10 of the Code.

6.
Testing of individual Players shall be performed in line with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. Testing 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.

42 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 IRTP.

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) which Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods a Player would consider most likely to enhance performance in football;

d) the history of doping in football as well as the outcomes of previous test distribution planning cycles including past Testing strategies;

e) the Competition calendar, including seasonal breaks which enables identification of the time(s) during the year the Player would be most likely to benefit from Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods;

f) the number of Players;

g) the physical and other demands of football;

h) available statistics and research on doping trends;

i) information received/intelligence developed on possible doping practices in football (e.g. laboratory recommendations; reports; Player testimony; information from criminal investigations);

j) at what points during a Player's career he would be most likely to benefit from Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods;

k) the rewards and/or potential incentives for doping available at different levels of football and the nations participating in football.

3.
The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall also take the anti-doping activities of the Member Associations and Confederations and the strength of the national anti-doping programme of the particular nation 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.

43 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, in line with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. Following the respective risk assessment, Target Testing shall be prioritised, where possible and reasonable.

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. Target Testing shall be a priority, i.e. a significant amount of the Testing undertaken as part of FIFA's test distribution plan shall be Target Testing of Players within its overall pool. 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 meet whereabouts requirements, 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 International Standard for Testing and Investigation. 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.

44 Sample collection personnel: FIFA Doping Control Officers, assistants, Chaperones

1.
The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall designate an accredited FIFA Doping Control Officer to carry out In-Competition tests at the Matches in question and for Out-of-Competition doping tests as defined in the test distribution plan.

2.
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.

3.
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.

4.
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.

5.
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.

6.
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.

45 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 Person 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 Person and WADA of the possible failure to comply in writing and grant an opportunity to respond;

b) instigate a review of the possible failure to comply based on all relevant information and documentation and without unnecessary delay;

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 Person 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 Person, 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 reviews into the potential failure to comply are considered for the purposes of Results Management and, if applicable, for further planning and Target Testing.

46 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

47 Use of accredited, approved and other laboratories

1.
For the purpose of directly establishing an Adverse Analytical Finding under art. 6 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample), analysis of the Samples shall be carried out in WADA-accredited laboratories or laboratories otherwise approved by WADA (see Annexe F). The choice of the WADA accredited or WADA approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by the FIFA Anti- Doping Unit.

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means. This would include, for example, reliable laboratory or other forensic testing not conducted in WADA-accredited or approved laboratories.

2.
Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information shall be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on 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 for DNA or genomic profiling; or for any other legitimate anti- doping purpose.

3.
Samples, related analytical data and Doping Control information may be used for anti-doping research purposes, although no Sample may be used for research without the Player's written consent. Moreover, Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information used for research purposes shall first be processed in such a manner as to prevent Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information being traced back to a particular Player. Any research involving Samples and related

analytical data or Doping Control information shall adhere to the principles set out in article 19 of the Code.

48 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 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.
Laboratories may, at their own initiative and expense, analyse Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the standard Sample analysis menu. If additional analyses not included on the standard sample analysis menu are requested by FIFA, FIFA shall bear the respective costs. Results from any such analysis shall be reported to FIFA and have the same validity and Consequences as any other analytical result.

49 Further analysis of Samples

Any Sample may be stored and subjected to further analysis for the purpose of detection of Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods and other substances as described in this chapter prior to FIFA notifying a Player that the Sample is the basis for an anti-doping rule violation charge. If after such notification FIFA wishes to conduct an additional analysis of that

Sample, it may do so only with the consent of the Player or the approval of a hearing body. Other circumstances and conditions for further analysis of Samples shall conform to the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

50 Property

All Samples provided by Players in Doping Controls conducted under the responsibility of FIFA shall immediately become the property of FIFA.

51 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

52 Management process

1.
FIFA's Results Management process is set forth below and in the International Standard for Results Management.

2.
In the case of a Player tested by FIFA or where a Player has to file whereabouts information pursuant to Annexe C of these Regulations to FIFA, the Results Management process shall be conducted by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit as the Results Management authority. 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 purposes 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.

53 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 that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding/Atypical Finding such as to undermine the validity of the finding.

c) it is apparent that the Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding was caused by ingestion of the relevant Prohibited Substance through a permitted route.

2.
If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE or departure from the International Standards that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or ingestion through a permitted route, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall at once confidentially notify the Player, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee, the Player's Association, the Player's Confederation, the NADO with testing authority over the Player and/or club and WADA, 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 from the International Standards that caused the Atypical Finding or ingestion through a permitted route, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall conduct the required investigation. If, after the investigation has been completed, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit decides to

bring forward the Atypical Finding as an Adverse Analytical Finding, the Player (in the manner provided below), his club, the Confederation, the Association concerned, the NADO with testing authority over the Player and WADA shall be notified in the manner set forth under this article.

4.
If, at any point during the Results Management process up until the charge, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit decides not to move forward with a matter, it must notify the Player or other Person (provided the Player or other Person has already been informed of the ongoing Results Management) and give notice (with reasons) to the Anti-Doping Organisation(s) with a right of appeal under art. 77 par. 3 (Persons entitled to appeal).

5.
In the case of an Adverse Analytical Finding, the Player shall be promptly notified of the following (see art. 62 (Addressees of decisions and other documents) and chapter X section 4 (Confidentiality and reporting)):

a) the Adverse Analytical Finding;

b) the fact that the Adverse Analytical Finding may result in an anti-doping rule violation of art. 6 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample) and/or 7 (Use or Attempted Use by a Player of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method) and the applicable Consequences;

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 irrevocably 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. These items may also be promptly communicated in a subsequent letter after the Player (or FIFA) has requested the "B" Sample analysis;

f) the opportunity for the Player and/or the Player's representative to attend the "B" Sample opening and analysis in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories;

g) the Player's right to request copies of the "A" Sample laboratory documentation package, which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories.

h) the fact that the case will be handed over to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee for further evaluation of the case;

i) that the Player will be informed by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee about his opportunity to provide an explanation within a short deadline;

j) that the Player has an opportunity to provide Substantial Assistance, admit the anti-doping rule violation and potentially benefit from a one-year reduction in the period of Ineligibility as set out in art. 24 (Elimination, reduction, or suspension of period of Ineligibility or other consequences for reasons other than Fault) or to seek to enter into a case resolution agreement;

k) any matters relating to a Provisional Suspension (including the possibility for the Player to accept a voluntary suspension as set out in art. 37 (Voluntary acceptance of Provisional Suspension).

6.
Notice of an Atypical Finding will not be provided before completion of the investigation under this article and before the decision as to whether to bring forward the Atypical Finding as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exists:

a) If the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit determines that the "B" Sample should be analysed prior to the conclusion of its investigation under art. 53 par. 4, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit 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. 53 par. 4 c) to j).

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; or if the Atypical Finding is, in the opinion of qualified medical or expert personnel, likely to be connected to a serious pathology that requires urgent medical attention.

54 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.

If the Player requests the "B" Sample analysis but claims that he and/or his representative will not be available on the scheduled date, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall liaise with the laboratory and propose at least two alternative dates.

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.

If the Player and his representative claim not to be available on the alternative dates proposed, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall instruct the laboratory to proceed regardless and appoint an Independent Witness to verify that the "B" Sample container shows no signs of Tampering and that the identifying numbers match those on the collection documentation.

5.

The results of the "B" Sample analysis shall be sent immediately by encrypted email to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit. If the results of the "B" Sample confirm the results of the "A" Sample analysis, the Player shall be promptly notified of such results and be provided with an opportunity to give an explanation or supplement his explanations within a short deadline. The Player shall also be afforded the possibility to admit the anti-doping rule violation in order to potentially benefit from a one-year reduction in the period of Ineligibility under art. 24 par. 4 (Results Management agreement), if applicable, and/or to voluntarily accept a Provisional Suspension as per art. 37 (Voluntary acceptance of Provisional Suspension). Any communication provided to the Player shall simultaneously be provided to the Player's NADO, Association and WADA.

55 Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings

A review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings shall take place as provided in Annexe C to the International Standard for Results Management. 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 NADO, Association and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

56 Review of whereabouts failures

FIFA shall review potential filing failures and missed tests, as defined in the International Standard for Results Management, in respect of Players who are in the FIFA IRTP and file their whereabouts information with FIFA, in accordance with Annexe B to the International Standard for Results Management. 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 NADO, Association and WADA) notice that it is asserting a violation of art. 9 and the basis of that assertion.

57 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 rule violation might have occurred, it shall promptly notify the Player or other Person, the Player's or other Person's NADO, club and Association, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee and WADA of:

a) the anti-doping rule that appears to have been violated and the applicable Consequences;

b) the relevant factual circumstances upon which the allegations are based;

c) the relevant evidence in support of those facts that the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit considers to demonstrate that the Player or other Person may have committed (an) anti-doping rule violation(s);

d) the fact that the case will be handed over to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee for further evaluation of the case;

e) the fact that the Player or other Person will be informed by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee about his opportunity to provide an explanation within a short deadline;

f) the opportunity for the Player or other Person to provide Substantial Assistance, admit the anti-doping rule violation and potentially benefit from a one-year reduction in the period of Ineligibility as set out in art. 24 (Elimination, reduction, or suspension of period of Ineligibility or other consequences for reasons other than Fault) or to seek to enter into a case resolution agreement;

g) any matters relating to Provisional Suspension (including the possibility for the Player or other Person to accept a voluntary Provisional Suspension as per art. 37 (Voluntary acceptance of Provisional Suspension).

58 Letter of charge

1.
If, after receipt of the Player's or other Person's explanation or expiry of the deadline to provide such explanation, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee is (still) satisfied that the Player or other Person has committed (an) anti-doping rule violation(s), the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall promptly charge the Player or other Person with the anti-doping rule violation(s) they are asserted to have breached. In this letter of charge, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall:

a) set out the provision(s) of its anti-doping rules asserted to have been violated by the Player or other Person;

b) provide a detailed summary of the relevant facts upon which the assertion is based, enclosing any additional underlying evidence not already provided in the notification under art. 53 (Initial review regarding Adverse Analytical/Atypical Findings and notification);

c) indicate the specific Consequence(s) being sought in the event that the asserted anti-doping rule violation(s) is/are upheld and that such Consequence(s) shall have a binding effect on all Confederations and Member Associations, as well as all Signatories to the Code in all sports and countries;

d) grant a deadline of 20 days from receipt of the letter of charge (which may be extended in exceptional cases) to the Player or other Person to admit the anti-doping rule violation asserted and to accept the proposed Consequences by signing, dating and returning an acceptance of Consequences form, which shall be enclosed with the letter;

e) in the event that the Player or other Person does not accept the proposed Consequence(s), it shall grant a deadline of 20 days from receipt of the letter of charge (which may be extended in exceptional cases) to challenge in writing the FIFA Disciplinary Committee's assertion of an anti-doping rule violation and/or proposed Consequence(s) and/or make a written request for a hearing before the relevant hearing panel;

f) indicate that if the Player or other Person does not challenge the FIFA Disciplinary Committee's assertion of an anti-doping rule violation or proposed Consequence(s) nor request a hearing within the prescribed deadline, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall be entitled to deem that the Player or other Person has waived his right to a hearing and be entitled to issue a decision based on the evidence on file;

g) indicate that the Player or other Person may be able to obtain a suspension of the Consequence(s) if he provides Substantial Assistance under art. 24 par. 1 (Substantial Assistance in discovering or establishing Code violations), may admit the anti-doping rule violation(s) within 20 days from receipt of the letter of charge and potentially benefit from a one-year reduction in the period of Ineligibility under art. 24 par. 4 (Results Management agreement) (if applicable) and/or seek to enter into a case resolution agreement by admitting the anti-doping rule violation(s) under art. 24 par. 5 (Case resolution agreement);

h) set out any matters relating to Provisional Suspension.

2.
The letter of charge notified to the Player or other Person shall simultaneously be notified to the Player's or other Person's Confederation, Association, NADO and WADA.

3.
In the event that the Player or other Person either (i) admits the anti doping rule violation and accepts the proposed Consequence(s) or (ii) is deemed to have admitted the violation and accepted the Consequence(s), the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall promptly issue the decision and notify it to the

Player or other Person and to other Persons with a right to appeal as set out in art. 77 (Appeals against decisions regarding anti-doping rule violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, implementation of decisions and authority).

59 Retirement from sport

1.
If a Player or other Person retires while FIFA is conducting the Results Management process, FIFA retains the authority 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 the authority to conduct Results Management in respect of that anti-doping rule violation.

60 Retired Players 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 NADO. WADA, in consultation with FIFA and the relevant NADO, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be unfair to a Player. This decision may be appealed under art. 77 (Appeals against decisions regarding anti-doping rule violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, implementation of decisions and authority).

2.
If a Player retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the Player must notify FIFA or other Anti-Doping Organisation that imposed the period of Ineligibility in writing of such retirement. If the Player 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 NADO. FIFA may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be unfair to a Player. This decision may not be appealed.

Section 1: General provisions

61 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.

62 Addressees of decisions and other documents

Decisions and other documents intended for Players, clubs, Match Officials, Officials and other Persons are addressed to the Association concerned on the condition that it forwards the documents to the parties concerned without delay and that it confirms to FIFA that it has performed this step.

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.

63 Form of decisions

1.
Decisions rendered pursuant to these Regulations shall include the full reasons for the decision, including the basis of jurisdiction and applicable rules, detailed factual background, the anti-doping rule violation(s) committed or Provisional Suspension imposed, the applicable Consequences and, if applicable, justification for why the maximum potential Consequences were not imposed as well as the appeal routes and deadlines to appeal for the Player or other Person. Where the decision is not in one of the four official FIFA languages (English, French, Spanish or German), the relevant hearing panel of the Association or Confederation shall provide a short summary of the decision and the supporting reasons in English, French, Spanish or German.

2.
Decisions communicated by registered letter or electronic mail shall be legally binding.

3.
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

64 Right to a fair hearing

1.
For every Player or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, FIFA shall ensure, at a minimum, that the Player or other Person receives a fair hearing in front of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee within a reasonable period of time in accordance with these Regulations, the FIFA Disciplinary Code and the International Standard for Results Management.

2.
Anti-doping rule violations asserted against International-Level Players, National-Level Players or other Persons may, with the consent of the Player or other Person, FIFA and WADA, be heard in a single hearing directly at CAS under CAS procedures. Nothing set out in this paragraph precludes the Player or other Person and FIFA (where it has Results Management responsibility) to waive their right to appeal by agreement. Such waiver, however, only binds the parties to such agreement and not any other entity with a right of appeal under the Code.

3.
A Player or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may waive a hearing expressly and accept the Consequences proposed by FIFA.

However, if the Player or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within the deadline specified in the letter of charge sent by FIFA, then they shall be deemed to have waived a hearing.

In the above cases, a hearing before the FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall not be required. Instead, FIFA shall promptly issue a written decision that conforms with article 9 of the International Standard for Results Management and that includes the full reasons for the decision, the period of Ineligibility imposed, the Disqualification of results under art. 26 (Disqualification of results), and if applicable, a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed.

FIFA shall notify that decision to the Player or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under art. 77 par. 3 of these Regulations and shall promptly enter it in ADAMS. FIFA shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with art. 71 (Public Disclosure).

65 Hearing principles

The FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall be fair, impartial and Operationally Independent 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 or other Person'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 of access to and 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;

f) the right of the Player or other Person to request a public hearing.

66 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 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 by telephone or video conference 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 20 (Ineligibility for presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) and 21 (Ineligibility for other anti-doping rule violations) prior to the imposition of any period of Ineligibility. The Player and other Person 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.

67 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

68 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 the Code or 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, except as provided in art. 69 par. 2 b) and c), the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

69 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 or which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Player or other Person seeking to challenge whether the conditions for such presumption have been met or 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. The initial hearing body, appellate body or CAS, on its own initiative, may also inform WADA of any such challenge. Within ten days of WADA's receipt of such notice, and the case file related to such challenge, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear as amicus curiae, or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding. In cases before CAS, at WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge.

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, then 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 Code or in these Regulations shall not

invalidate analytical results or other evidence of an anti-doping rule violation, and shall not constitute a defence to an anti-doping rule violation; provided, however, that if the Player or other Person establishes that a departure from one of the specific International Standard provisions listed below could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or whereabouts failure, then FIFA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or whereabouts failure:

i. a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to Sample collection or Sample handling which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case FIFA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding;

ii. a departure from the International Standard for Results Management or International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to Adverse Passport Findings which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation, in which case FIFA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the anti-doping rule violation;

iii. a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to the requirement to provide notice to the Player of the "B" Sample opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case FIFA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding;

iv. a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to Player notification which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on a whereabouts failure, in which case FIFA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the whereabouts failure

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 via video conference as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or FIFA.

Section 4: Confidentiality and reporting

70 Information concerning asserted anti-doping rule violations

1.
The Player or other Person shall be notified of an anti-doping rule violation asserted against him as provided in section 3 of chapter IX (Results Management).

2.
FIFA or 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 53 (Initial review regarding Adverse Analytical/Atypical Findings and notification), 55 (Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings), 56 (Review of whereabouts failures) and 57 (Review of other anti-doping rule violations), simultaneously with the notification of the Player or other Person.

3.
Notification of an anti-doping rule violation shall include: the Player's or other Person'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, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the International Standard for Results Management or, for anti-doping rule violations other than art. 6 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Player's Sample), the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

4.
Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in a notice of an anti-doping rule violation as described above, 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 respectively) 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. 38 (Notification) of the decision of the hearing panel pursuant to sections 2 and 6 of chapter X (Fair hearing and Appeals respectively).

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, club and team) until FIFA or the Association concerned, according to the Results Management responsibility, has made Public Disclosure as permitted under art. 71 (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.

8.
FIFA shall ensure that information concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and other asserted anti-doping rule violations remains confidential until such information is Publicly Disclosed in accordance with art. 71 (Public Disclosure). FIFA shall ensure that its employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents, consultants, and Delegated Third Parties are subject to a fully enforceable contractual duty of confidentiality and to fully enforceable procedures for the investigation and disciplining of improper and/or unauthorised disclosure of such confidential information.

71 Public Disclosure

1.
Except as provided in pars 2 and 4 below, no Anti-Doping Organisation, Member Association or WADA-accredited laboratory, or any official of any such body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to a general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to, or based on information provided by, the Player, other Person or their entourage or other representatives.

2.
After notice has been provided to the Player or other Person in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management, and to the applicable Anti-Doping Organisations in accordance with art. 53 (Initial review regarding Adverse Analytical/Atypical Findings and notification), the identity of any Player or other Person who is notified of a potential anti-doping rule violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and nature of the violation involved, and whether the Player or other Person who is subject to a Provisional Suspension may be Publicly Disclosed by FIFA.

3.
No later than 20 days after it has been determined in an appellate decision under art. 77 pars 1 and 2 of these Regulations or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with art. 64 (Right to a fair hearing) has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged or the matter has been resolved under art. 24 par. 6 of these Regulations, or a new period of Ineligibility, or reprimand, has been imposed under art. 30 par. 1 of these Regulations, FIFA or the Association concerned, depending on who has responsibility for managing the results, must Publicly Disclose 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 (if any) and the Consequences imposed, according to their communication policy. FIFA or the Association concerned must also Publicly Disclose within 20 days the results of appelate decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.

4.
After an anti-doping rule violation has been determined to have been committed in an appellate decision under art. 77 (Appeals against

decisions regarding anti-doping rule violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, implementation of decisions and authority) or such appeal has been waived, or in a hearing in accordance with art. 64 (Right to a fair hearing) or where such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under art. 24 par. 6 of these Regulations, FIFA or the Association concerned may make public such determination or decision and may comment publicly on the matter.

5.
In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Player or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the fact that the decision has been appealed may be Publicly Disclosed. However, the decision itself and the underlying facts may not be Publicly Disclosed except with the consent of the Player or other Person who is the subject of the decision. FIFA or the Association shall make reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such revised form as the Player or other Person may approve.

6.
For the purposes of this article, publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the FIFA or the Association's website and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.

7.
The mandatory Public Disclosure described in this article shall not be required where the Player or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor, Protected Person or Recreational Player. Any optional Public Disclosure in a case involving a Minor, Protected Person or Recreational Player shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

72 Information concerning whereabouts and Testing

1.
The current whereabouts information of Players who have been identified by FIFA for inclusion in its IRTP shall be provided to WADA and to other

Anti-Doping Organisations having the authority to test the Player through ADAMS, as provided in article 5 of the Code. Whereabouts information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; shall be used exclusively for the purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting Doping Controls; shall provide information relevant to the Athlete Biological Passport or other analytical results to support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation or to support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes in accordance with the International Standards for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information. FIFA may, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, collect whereabouts information from Players who are not included within the IRTP. If FIFA chooses to collect whereabouts information from such Players, a Player's failure to provide requested whereabouts information on or before the date required by FIFA or the Player's failure to provide accurate whereabouts information shall result in FIFA including the Player in FIFA's IRTP.

2.
FIFA shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests to WADA by entering the Doping Control forms in ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. This information will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the Player, the Player's Association, the National Olympic Committee, the NADO, and the International Olympic Committee, and any other Anti-Doping Organisations with Testing authority over the Player.

3.
FIFA shall, at least annually, publish a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities, with a copy provided to WADA.

73 Data privacy

Handling of the personal information relating to Players, other Persons 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 of Privacy and Personal Information issued by WADA.

Section 5: Implementation of decisions

74 Implementation of decisions

1.
A decision regarding an anti-doping rule violation made by a Signatory Anti-Doping Organisation, an appellate body or CAS shall, after the parties to the proceeding are notified, automatically be binding beyond the parties to the proceeding and upon FIFA and its Associations, as well as every Signatory in every sport with the effects described below:

1.1 A decision by any of the above-mentioned bodies imposing a Provisional Suspension (after a Provisional Hearing has occurred or the Player or other Person has either accepted the Provisional Suspension or has waived the right to a Provisional Hearing, expedited hearing or expedited appeal offered in accordance with art. 35 (Mandatory Provisional Suspension) and art. 36 (Optional Provisional Suspension based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for Specified Substances, Specified Methods, Contaminated Products, or other anti-doping rule violations) automatically prohibits the Player or other Person from participation in all sports within the authority of any Signatory during the Provisional Suspension.

1.2 A decision by any of the above-mentioned bodies imposing a period of Ineligibility (after a hearing has occurred or been waived) automatically prohibits the Player or other Person from participation in all sports within the authority of any Signatory for the period of Ineligibility.

1.3 A decision by any of the above-mentioned bodies accepting an anti-doping rule violation automatically binds all Signatories.

1.4 A decision by any of the above-mentioned bodies to Disqualify results under art. 26 (Disqualification of results) for a specified period automatically Disqualifies all results obtained within the authority of any Signatory during the specified period.

2.
FIFA and its Associations shall recognise and implement a decision and its effects as required by this article, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date FIFA receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is entered in ADAMS.

3.
A decision by an Anti-Doping Organisation, a national appellate body or CAS to suspend, or lift, Consequences shall be binding upon FIFA and its Associations without any further action required, on the earlier of the date FIFA receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is entered in ADAMS.

4.
Notwithstanding any provision in this article, however, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation by a Major Event Organisation made in an expedited process during a Competition shall not be binding on FIFA or its Associations unless the rules of the Major Event Organisation provide the Player or other Person with an opportunity to an appeal under non-expedited procedures.

5.
FIFA and its Associations may decide to implement other anti-doping decisions rendered by Anti-Doping Organisations not described in paragraphs 1-4 above, such as a Provisional Suspension prior to a Provisional Hearing or acceptance by the Player or other Person.

6.
An anti-doping decision by a body that is not a Signatory to the Code shall be implemented by FIFA and its Associations if they find that the decision purports to be within the authority of that body and the anti-doping rules of that body are otherwise consistent with the Code.

75 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

76 Decisions subject to appeal

Decisions made under these Regulations may be appealed as set forth below in arts 77 to 82 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.

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. Any party to the appeal may submit evidence, legal arguments and claims that were not raised in the first-instance hearing so long as they arise from the same cause of action or same general facts or circumstances raised or addressed in the first-instance hearing.

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 76 to 82 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.

77 Appeals against decisions regarding anti-doping rule violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, implementation of decisions and authority

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. 60 (Retired Players returning to Competition); a decision by WADA assigning Results Management under art. 7.1 of the Code; 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 and in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management; a decision to impose, or lift, a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing; FIFA's failure to comply with chapter VII; a decision that FIFA lacks authority to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, Consequences or to reinstate, or not reinstate, Consequences under art. 24 par. 1 (Substantial assistance in discovering or establishing Code violations); failure to comply with art. 24 par. 4 of these Regulations, failure to comply with art. 24 par. 5 of these Regulations; a decision under art. 30 par. 3 (Violation of the prohibition of participation during Ineligibility); and a decision by FIFA not to implement another Anti-Doping Organisation's decision under art. 74 (Implementation of decisions), and a decision under art. 88 par. 5 d) of these Regulations may be appealed exclusively as provided in arts 77 to 82.

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, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

2.

Appeals involving other Players or other Persons

In cases where art. 77 par. 1 (Appeals involving International-Level Players or International Competitions) is not applicable, the decision may be appealed to an appellate body in accordance with rules adopted by the NADO having jurisdiction over the Player or other Person. The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles: a timely hearing; a fair, impartial and operationally and institutionally independent 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 no such body as described above is in place and available at the time of appeal, the Player or other Person shall have a right to appeal to CAS.

3.
Persons entitled to appeal

In cases under art. 77 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 NADO 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. 77 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 NADO'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 NADO 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. For cases under art. 77 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 against the imposition of a Provisional Suspension is the Player or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

4.
Duty to notify

All parties to any CAS appeal must ensure that FIFA, WADA and all other parties with a right to appeal have been given timely notice of the appeal.

5.

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.

78 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.

79 Appeals relating to TUEs

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in art. 19 (Therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs)) and art. 84 (Appeals against decisions granting or denying a therapeutic use exemption).

80 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. 77 par. 3 (Persons entitled to appeal) as provided under art. 70 (Information concerning asserted anti-doping rule violations).

81 Appeal against decisions pursuant to article 85 (Sanctions and costs assessed against sporting bodies)

Decisions by FIFA pursuant to art. 85 (Sanctions and costs assessed against sporting bodies) may be appealed exclusively to CAS by a Member Association.

82 Time for filing appeals

1.

Appeals to CAS

a) 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:

   i) 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;

   ii) 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.

b) Notwithstanding the above, the filing deadline for an appeal filed by WADA shall be the later of:

   i) Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party having a right to appeal could have appealed; or

ii) Twenty-one days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

2.

Appeals under art. 77 par. 2
(Appeals involving other Players or other Persons)

The time to file an appeal to an independent and impartial body in accordance with rules established by the National Anti-Doping Organisation shall be indicated by the same rules of the National Anti Doping Organisation.

Notwithstanding the above, 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 having a right to appeal 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. 82 par. 1 a) 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.

83 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.

84 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.

85 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.

86 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.

87 Additional regulations

In addition, the provisions of the FIFA Disciplinary Code and all other FIFA Regulations shall apply.

88 Amendments to and interpretations 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.
These Regulations were adopted by the FIFA Council on 25 June 2020 and come into force on 1 January 2021 (the "Effective Date"). They repeal the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations that came into effect on 14 January 2019.

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 16 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.

b) Any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending on 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 shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time that the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred, and not by the substantive anti-doping rules set out in these Regulations, unless the panel hearing the case determines that the principle of *lex mitior* appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case. The retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered multiple violations under art. 25 par. 5 (Multiple anti-doping rule violations during ten-year period) and the statute of limitations set forth in art. 40 (Statute of limitations) are procedural rules, not substantive rules, and should be applied retroactively along with all of the other procedural rules in these Regulations (provided, however, that art. 40 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the Effective Date).

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 Results Management) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management, 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 FIFA or 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. 77 (Appeals against decisions regarding anti-doping rule violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, implementation of decisions and authority). 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. 25 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.

f) Changes to the Prohibited List and Technical Documents relating to substances on the Prohibited List shall not, unless they specifically provide otherwise, be applied retroactively. As an exception, however, when a Prohibited Substance has been removed from the Prohibited List, a Player or other Person currently serving a period of Ineligibility on account of the formerly Prohibited Substance may apply to FIFA or other 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 the removal of the substance from the Prohibited List.

Zurich, 25 June 2020

For the FIFA Council

President:
Gianni Infantino

Secretary General:
Fatma Samoura

Reference is made to the Prohibited List published by WADA, which is available at 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, on the balance of probabilities, 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 a diagnosed medical condition supported by relevant clinical evidence;

c) The therapeutic Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method will not, on the balance of probabilities, 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 medical condition;

d) The Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is an indicated treatment for the medical condition, and there is no reasonable permitted therapeutic alternative;

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.
A Player who needs a TUE should apply as soon as possible. For substances prohibited In-Competition only, the Player should apply for a TUE at least 30 days before his next Competition, unless it is an emergency or there are exceptional circumstances as described in this Annexe. The Player should make the TUE application, using the TUE application form provided by FIFA. He should submit the TUE application form in the manner described in the FIFA TUE policy. The form must be signed by the treating doctor and accompanied by a comprehensive medical history, including documentation from the original diagnosing doctor(s) and the results of all examinations, laboratory investigations and imaging studies relevant to the application.

5.
An application for a TUE will not be considered for retroactive approval, except in cases where:

a) emergency or urgent treatment of a medical condition was necessary; or

b) there was insufficient time or opportunity or there were other exceptional circumstances that prevented the Player from submitting or the FIFA TUE Advisory Group from considering, an application prior to Doping Control;

c) the Player Used Out-of-Competition, for therapeutic reasons, a Prohibited Substance that is only prohibited In-Competition;

6.
In exceptional circumstances and notwithstanding any other provision in this Annexe B, a Player may apply for and be granted retroactive approval for his therapeutic Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method if it would be manifestly unfair not to grant a retroactive TUE, considering the purpose of these Regulations and the Code and notwithstanding any provisions herein or in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

7.
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.

8.
Where the Player already has a TUE granted by his 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 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 within the 21-day deadline, the Player's NADO must determine whether the original TUE granted by that NADO should nevertheless remain valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (provided that the Player ceases to be an International-Level Player and does not participate in International Competition). Pending the NADO's decision, the TUE remains valid for National Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for International Competition).

9.
If FIFA grants the Player's application, it shall notify not only the Player but also his 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 and Testing Pools

1.
FIFA shall establish a Registered Testing Pool and Testing Pools at international level. The responsibility for setting up a Registered Testing Pool at national level rests with the NADO/Association concerned.

2.
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.

In addition to the IRTP, FIFA has established two additional Testing Pools:

a) The elite testing pool (ETP) includes the Players of 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, with articles of this Annexe dealing with the PCTP (see below) being applicable in a subsidiary way.

b) The FIFA pre-Competition testing pool (PCTP) includes the Players of the representative teams participating in the Competition(s) selected by FIFA during the 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 included by FIFA in the IRTP and the Players/clubs and the Players/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) with effect from a specified date in the future;

b) the consequent requirement to file accurate and complete whereabouts information for each respective pool;

c) the consequences of any failure to comply with that requirement;

d) confirmation that they may also be tested by other Anti-Doping Organisations with Testing authority over them.

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 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.

6.
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), Players/clubs and Players/teams (in the case of the ETP and PCTP) concerned must be informed in writing of any changes to the list of Persons included in the pools that are made via their Association or Confederation respectively.

2 Filing obligations

1.
Each Player (IRTP) or Player/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 (IRTP) or a Player/representative team (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. Irrespective of such delegation, a Player (IRTP) or Player/representative team (PCTP), shall, together with the Association, remain jointly liable for complying with the whereabouts requirements set out in this Annexe.

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.

b) PCTP:
Using the form provided by FIFA, each Player of the representative team concerned has to file whereabouts information with the Association concerned for all of the Team Activity days of its representative team prior to the designated Competition. The Association shall submit that information to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit.

2.
At a minimum, the following information shall be provided:

IRTP:

a) name of the Player and the relevant team;

b) full mailing address and electronic mail address for formal notice purposes;

c) specific confirmation of the Player's understanding that his whereabouts filing will be shared 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;

f) the Player's Match/Competition schedule for the respective period, including the name and address of each location where the Player is scheduled to compete during the respective period and the date(s) and time(s) at which he is scheduled to compete at such locations; and

g) for each day during the respective period, one specific 60-minute time slot between 05:00 and 23:00 (local time) where the Player will be available and accessible for Testing at a specific location.

PCTP:

a) name of the Player and his relevant representative team;

b) full mailing address and electronic mail address for formal notice purposes;

c) specific confirmation of the Player's understanding that his whereabouts filing will be shared 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.

g) If a Player is to be absent from a team activity as stated in the team's whereabouts filings, the association shall:

- provide FIFA with accurate details of the Player's full name, date of birth and the complete whereabouts location during the entire time of his absence;

- provide a specific 60-minute time slot, during which the Player must be available and accessible for testing at a specific location. The time slots shall be between 05:00 and 23.00 (local time), with the starting time clearly indicated and shall not start until at least two hours after notification have elapsed;

- submit the whereabouts information for the absent Player 24 hours at the latest before the start of the team activity to which the absence relates and provide immediate updates if the time slot or the location of the absent Player changes.

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 Player's and the Association's joint 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.
The Players of 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 non-compliance with whereabouts requirements

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 Player of a representative team in the PCTP and its Association are 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.

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 referred to in art. 9 (Whereabouts failures) begins on the date that a Player commits his first whereabouts failure that is being relied upon in support of the allegation of violation of art. 9 (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.
To ensure fairness to the Player in the IRTP, where an unsuccessful Attempt has been made to test a Player during one of the 60-minute time slots specified in their whereabouts filing, any subsequent unsuccessful Attempt to test that Player (by FIFA or any other Anti-Doping Organisation) during one of the 60-minute time slots specified in their whereabouts filing may only be counted as a missed test (or, if the unsuccessful Attempt was because the information filed was insufficient to find the Player during the time slot, as a filing failure) against that Player if that subsequent Attempt takes place after the Player has received notice, in accordance with arts 7 and 8 of this Annexe, of the original unsuccessful Attempt.

4.
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.

5.
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 by a Player or other Person) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations. Sanctions may be imposed by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.

7 Failure to provide timely and accurate whereabouts information by Players or Associations/clubs in the PCTP

If the Player, or the Association/club on behalf of the Player, does not file whereabouts information as required in these Regulations, or such filing is late and/or inaccurate, the Player and/or the Association or club will be subject to disciplinary measures under the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

8 Results Management in respect of a filing failure by the Player in the IRTP

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, he was given notice of the previous filing failure in accordance with the provision set forth under art. 8 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 file 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. 8 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 48 hours after 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, WADA and all other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations shall 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. 70 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.

9 Results management in respect of a missed test by the Player in the IRTP

The Results Management process in the case of an apparent missed test shall be as follows:

1.
The FIFA Doping Control Officer shall file an Unsuccessful Attempt 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 (i.e. given the nature of the specified location) 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 Unsuccessful Attempt 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, WADA and all other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations shall 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. 70 par. 7 (Information concerning asserted 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.

10 Results Management in respect of failure to provide timely and accurate whereabouts information by Players or Associations/clubs in the PCTP

The Results Management process in the cases described in art. 7 of this Annexe shall be as follows:

1.
A Player and an Association/club may only be declared to have committed a failure to provide timely and accurate whereabouts information where the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit, following the results management procedure set forth below, can establish each of the following:

a) that the Player and Association's/clubs team were included in the PCTP (as applicable) with effect from a specified date;

b) the consequent requirement to file timely and accurate whereabouts information and details of such information for the PCTP;

c) that the consequences of any failure to comply with that requirement are established under the FIFA Disciplinary Code;

d) that each Association/club concerned was required to ensure that its respective Players and teams were jointly responsible for filing timely and accurate whereabouts information as per these Regulations.

2.
If it appears that all of the requirements set forth under art. 10 par. 1 of this Annexe have been met, then, no later than 14 days after the date of discovery of the apparent failure to provide timely and/or accurate whereabouts information, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall send notice to the Player and Association 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 shall inform the Player and the Association:

a) that, in order to avoid a further failure to provide timely and accurate whereabouts information, they must make the required whereabouts information 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 48 hours after the end of the month in which the notice is received;

b) that, unless the Player and/or Association/club can prove to the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit that there has not been any failure to provide timely and/or accurate whereabouts information, the Player and the Association will be charged with an alleged failure to provide timely and/or accurate whereabouts information;

c) of the consequences to the Player and/or the Association/club if a hearing panel upholds the alleged failure to provide whereabouts information under the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

3.
If the Player and/or the Association/club disputes the alleged failure to provide timely and/or accurate whereabouts information, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall reassess whether all of the requirements set forth under par. 1 of this article have been met. If it appears, upon such review, that the requirements set forth under par. 1 of this article have not been met, the intended charge of failure to provide timely and/or accurate whereabouts information shall be dropped. The Player and the Association shall be notified accordingly.

4.
If no response is received from the Player and/or the Association/club by the relevant deadline, or if the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit maintains that there has been a failure to provide timely and/or accurate whereabouts information, the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall send notice to the Player and the Association/club that the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit intends to charge them with failure to provide timely and/or accurate whereabouts information and shall submit the case to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee for adjudication.

5.
If the reassessment by the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit 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 inform the Player and/or the Association/club of the intention to charge them with a failure to provide whereabouts information and shall submit the case to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee for adjudication.

11 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. 70 par. 7 (Information concerning asserted anti-doping rule violations) 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 purpose 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 to accompany him;

   ii. ask for additional information about the Sample collection process;

   iii. request a delay in reporting to the Doping Control room for valid reasons;

   iv. request modifications because of disabilities.

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. 45 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, as applicable, 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 using official documentation provided by FIFA (e.g. FIFA Doping Control Officer card, assignment letter or the like) evidencing his authority to collect a Sample from the Player; and

c) 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. 45 (Failure to comply with Doping Control) of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

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. 45 (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 pars 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.

Procedure regarding injured Players

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.

Procedure for notifying Players who have received a red card

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 Players of the 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 Players of 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 (for Players in the IRTP) or a failure to provide timely and/or accurate whereabouts information (for Players/Associations in the PCTP) in accordance with Annexe C.

3.
If the FIFA Doping Control Officer has located the Players of 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 of 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. If there is to be a random selection, the FIFA Doping Control Officer shall decide whether these Players are to be included in the random selection 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 (for Players in the IRTP) or a failure to provide timely and/or accurate whereabouts information (for Players/Associations in the PCTP) in accordance with Annexe C.

5.
Players to undergo Sample collection are either randomly selected 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 using the official documentation provided by FIFA (e.g. FIFA Doping Control Officer card, assignment letter or the like) evidencing his authority to collect a Sample from the Player;

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. 45 (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 Protected Person, 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, 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 to accompany him;

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 immediately for Sample collection unless there are valid reasons for a delay as specified in art. 5 par. 3 of this Annexe;

b) to produce adequate identification;

c) to remain within direct observation, as set forth under art. 5 of this Annexe; and

d) to comply with the Sample collection procedure set forth in this Annexe.

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. 9 par. 1 (Results management in respect of a missed test by the Player in the IRTP)). 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 or PCTP, once the Player has been notified, he must report to the room assigned for Doping Control immediately for Sample collection unless there are valid reasons for delay as stated below.

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 activities listed below. 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) locating a representative and/or interpreter;

e) obtaining photo identification; or

f) 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 and/or interpreter;

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. 45 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. 45 (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 Testing, it shall 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) if the Player is a Minor, a Minor Player's representative observing the witnessing FIFA Doping Control Officer or Chaperone when the Minor Player is passing a urine Sample, but without the representative directly observing the passing of the Sample unless requested to do so by the Minor Player;

d) the FIFA Doping Control Officer;

e) the accredited assistant(s) of the FIFA Doping Control Officer;

f) an authorised Person who is involved in the training of a Doping Control Officer or the auditing of the FIFA Doping Control Officers;

g) a local official, if requested;

h) the FIFA Match Commissioner, if requested;

i) the FIFA General Coordinator, if requested;

j) an interpreter approved by FIFA, if requested;

k) a WADA-appointed observer under the WADA Independent Observer Programme or a WADA auditor as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations;

l) an independent observer who must be a doctor according to FIFA's requirements.

3.
In the case of Out-of-Competition 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 Player's representative;

c) if the Player is a Minor, a Minor Player's representative observing the witnessing FIFA Doping Control Officer or Chaperone when the Minor Player is passing a urine Sample, but without the representative directly observing the passing of the Sample unless requested to do so by the Minor Player;

d) the FIFA Doping Control Officer;

e) the accredited assistant(s) of the FIFA Doping Control Officer;

f) an authorised Person who is involved in the training of a FIFA Doping Control Officer or the auditing of the FIFA Doping Control Officers;

g) an interpreter approved by FIFA, if requested;

h) a WADA-appointed observer under the WADA Independent Observer Programme or a WADA auditor as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations;

4.
In the case of Out-of-Competition 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 Player's representative;

c) if the Player is a Minor, a Minor Player's representative observing the witnessing FIFA Doping Control Officer or Chaperone when the Minor Player is passing a urine Sample, but without the representative directly observing the passing of the Sample unless requested to do so by the Minor Player;

d) the FIFA Doping Control Officer;

e) the accredited assistant(s) of the FIFA Doping Control Officer;

f) an authorised Person who is involved in the training of a FIFA Doping Control Officer or the auditing of the FIFA Doping Control Officers;

g) an interpreter approved by FIFA, if requested;

h) a WADA-appointed observer under the WADA Independent Observer Programme or WADA auditor as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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 to the Doping Control room.

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. 45 (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 and time of notification, and the name and signature of the notifying FIFA Doping Control Officer or Chaperone;

b) the arrival time of the Player at the Doping Control room and the times of any temporary departures and returns;

c) the date and time of sealing of each Sample collected and the date and time of completion of the entire Sample Collection process;

d) the names of the Testing authority, Sample Collection authority, Results Management authority and the Doping Control Coordinator (if applicable);

e) the Competition/location, date and time of Sample provision;

f) the Player's name, date of birth, gender, home address, email address, phone number and shirt number;

g) the Player's sport and discipline;

h) the name of the Player's team;

i) the means by which the Player's identity is validated (e.g. passport, driver's licence or Player's accreditation);

j) the name of the Player's coach and doctor and/or Person accompanying the Player (during Team Activities);

k) the Sample code number and name of the equipment manufacturer;

l) the type of Sample (urine, blood, etc.);

m) the type of test (In-Competition or Out-of-Competition);

n) the name and signature of the witnessing FIFA Doping Control Officer/Chaperone;

o) the name and signature of the blood collection officer (if applicable);

p) partial Sample information;

q) the required laboratory information on the Sample;

r) the medications and supplements taken and recent blood transfusion details (if applicable) as declared by the team doctor/Player;

s) for an Athlete Biological Passport blood Sample, information as out-lined in Annex I of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations;

t) any irregularities in procedures;

u) the Player's comments or concerns regarding the conduct of the Sample Collection Session, if provided;

v) the Player's acknowledgement of the processing of Sample Collection data and a description of such processing in accordance with International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information;

w) the Player's consent or otherwise for the use of the Sample(s) for research purposes;

x) the name and signature of the Player's doctor and/or Person accompanying the Player (if applicable);

y) the name and signature of the Player;

z) 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 ensure that all Samples collected are stored in a manner that protects their integrity, identity and security prior to transport from the Doping Control room. The FIFA Doping Control Officer shall record the Chain of Custody of the Samples and Sample collection documentation to ensure that the complete documentation for each Sample is completed and securely handled. The FIFA Anti-Doping Unit shall confirm that both the Samples and the Sample collection documentation have arrived at their intended destinations. The laboratory shall report any irregularities the condition of the Samples upon their arrival at the FIFA Anti-Doping Unit in line with the International Standard for Laboratories.

2.
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 that 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 transport method 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 the requirements of the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

Doping Control Form

DOPING CONTROL FORM

Test authorised by: FIFA · Sample collection agency: FIFA · Results management authority: FIFA

FIFA

FIFA COMPETITION: _____

1. PLAYER NOTIFICATION

Player's name: | Shirt no.: | Date of birth: DDMMYY

Match/venue: | Match no.: | Team:

Type of identification: Accreditation ☐ ID / Passport ☐ Driver's license ☐

Urine ☐ Blood ☐ Date: DDMMYY Time of notification: :

DCO/Chaperone name:

DCO/Chaperone 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:_____

2. PLAYER INFORMATION

Time of arrival in doping control room: :

Time of temporary departures and returns: arrival: : return: :

Adress: Number/Street | City/Town | State

Country | ( ) Contact Tel (incl. Country Code) | E-Mail

Doctor's Name

Coach's Name

Accompanying Person's Name

3a. INFORMATION FOR ANALYSIS

In-competition ☐ Out-of-competition ☐ Sample collection date: DDMMYY Gender: ♂ ♀

Blood serum A/B: Time: :

Whole blood A/B: Time: :

Name of FIFA BCO

Signature of FIFA BCO

Name of FIFA BCO

Signature of FIFA BCO

Equipment manufacturer

Urine A/B: ml S/G 1.0 Time: :

Partial urine sample: No.: ml Player's initials

No.: ml Player's initials

Name of the witnessing FIFA DCO/Chaperone

Signature of the witnessing FIFA DCO/Chaperone

Additional sample A/B: ml S/G 1.0 Time: :

Name of the witnessing FIFA DCO/Chaperone

Signature of the witnessing FIFA DCO/Chaperone

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 ☐

Doping Collection Officer's name:

Doping Collection 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: DDMMYY

Original: FIFA Anti-Doping Unit (white) **Copy 1:** Player's copy (pink) **Copy 2:** Player's copy (pink) **Copy 3:** Laboratory (blue)

08.20 ALP 200 mok

Fédération Internationale de Football Association FIFA-Strasse 20 P.O. Box CH-8044 Zurich Switzerland Tel.: +41 (0)43 222 7777 www.FIFA.com

Annexe E may be amended by the FIFA administration from time to time.

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.

Reference is made to the list of World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)-accredited laboratories published by WADA, which is available at www.wada-ama.org.

Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players

July 2022 Edition

Article

DEFINITIONS

I. INTRODUCTORY PROVISION

1 Scope

II. STATUS OF PLAYERS

2 Status of players: amateur and professional players
3 Reacquisition of amateur status
4 Termination of activity

III. REGISTRATION OF PLAYERS

5 Registration
5bis Bridge transfer
6 Registration periods
7 Player passport
8 Application for registration
9 International Transfer Certificate
10 Loan of professionals
11 Unregistered players
12 Enforcement of disciplinary sanctions
12bis Overdue payables

IV. MAINTENANCE OF CONTRACTUAL STABILITY BETWEEN PROFESSIONALS AND CLUBS

13 Respect of contract
14 Terminating a contract with just cause
14bis Terminating a contract with just cause for outstanding salaries
15 Terminating a contract with sporting just cause
16 Restriction on terminating a contract during the season
17 Consequences of terminating a contract without just cause
18 Special provisions relating to contracts between professionals and clubs

Article

V. THIRD-PARTY INFLUENCE AND OWNERSHIP OF PLAYERS' ECONOMIC RIGHTS

18bis Third-party influence on clubs
18ter Third-party ownership of players' economic rights

VI. SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO FEMALE PLAYERS

18quater Special provisions relating to female players

VII. INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS INVOLVING MINORS

19 Protection of minors
19bis Registration and reporting of minors at academies

VIII. TRAINING COMPENSATION AND SOLIDARITY MECHANISM

20 Training compensation
21 Solidarity mechanism

IX. JURISDICTION

22 Competence of FIFA
23 **Football Tribunal**
24 Consequences for failure to pay relevant amounts in due time
25 **Implementation of decisions and confirmation letters**

X. FINAL PROVISIONS

26 Transitional measures
27 Matters not provided for
28 Official languages
29 Enforcement

Article

ANNEXE 1
Release of players to association teams

ANNEXE 2
Rules for the employment of coaches

ANNEXE 3
Transfer matching system

ANNEXE 3A
Administrative procedure governing the transfer of players between associations outside TMS

ANNEXE 4
Training compensation

ANNEXE 5
Solidarity mechanism

ANNEXE 6
Rules for the Status and Transfer of Futsal Players

ANNEXE 7
Temporary rules addressing the exceptional situation deriving from the war in Ukraine

DEFINITIONS

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: a 12-month period commencing on the first day of the first registration period fixed by an association in accordance with article 6.

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 paragraph 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 of all players at their association. The electronic player registration system must be integrated with the FIFA Connect ID Service and the FIFA Connect Interface in order to exchange information electronically. The electronic player registration system must provide all registration information for all players from the age of 12 through the FIFA Connect Interface and, in particular, must assign each player a FIFA ID utilising the FIFA Connect ID Service.

19. FIFA Connect ID Service: a service provided by FIFA assigning globally valid unique identifiers (the FIFA ID) to individuals, organisations, and facilities, providing duplicate information in case of a second registration of the same entity, and keeping a central record of the current registration(s) of all entities with an assigned FIFA ID.

20. FIFA ID: the worldwide unique identifier given by the FIFA Connect ID Service 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 movement of the registration of a player at an association from one club to another 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 status (amateur or professional as per article 2 paragraph 2 of these regulations), the name and FIFA ID of the two clubs involved in the national transfer, as well as any payments between the clubs, if applicable. The electronic domestic transfer system must be integrated with the electronic registration system of the association and with the FIFA Connect Interface 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.

25. Purely amateur club: a club with no legal, financial or de facto links to a professional club that:

i. is only permitted to register amateur players; or

ii. has no registered professional players; or

iii. has not registered any professional players in the three years prior to a particular date.

26. FIFA Connect Interface: a technical interface provided by FIFA within the FIFA Connect Programme, used to exchange electronic end-to-end encrypted messages between member associations, and between member associations and FIFA.

27. Training rewards: the mechanisms which compensate training clubs for their role in the training and education of young players, namely training compensation (cf. article 20) and the solidarity mechanism (cf. article 21).

28. Coach: an individual employed in a football-specific occupation by a professional club or association whose:

i. employment duties consist of one or more of the following: training and coaching players, selecting players for matches and competitions, making tactical choices during matches and competitions; and/or

ii. employment requires the holding of a coaching licence in accordance with a domestic or continental licensing regulation.

29. Professional club: a club that is not a purely amateur club.

30. Maternity leave: a minimum period of 14 weeks' paid absence granted to a female player due to her pregnancy, of which a minimum of eight weeks must occur after the birth of the child.

31. Club-trained player: a player who, between the age of 15 (or the start of the season during which he turns 15) and 21 (or the end of the season during which he turns 21), and irrespective of his nationality and age, registered with his current club for a period, continuous or not, of three entire seasons or of 36 months..

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.

I. INTRODUCTORY PROVISION

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 (subject to article 1 paragraph 3 b) below), 11, 12bis, 18, 18 paragraph 7 (unless more favourable conditions are available pursuant to national law), 18bis, 18ter, 18quater (unless more favourable conditions are available pursuant to national law), 19 and 19bis.

b) Associations are given three years from 1 July 2022 to implement, in agreement with domestic football stakeholders, rules on a domestic loan system which are in line with the principles of integrity of competitions, youth development, and the prevention of hoarding players. For the avoidance of doubt, the limitation on the number of loans at national level may differ from article 10 as long as it is consistent with these principles.

c) 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.

5.
These regulations also include rules concerning contracts between coaches and professional clubs or associations (cf. Annexe 2).

6.
These regulations also include temporary rules addressing the exceptional situation deriving from the war in Ukraine (cf. Annexe 7).

II. STATUS OF PLAYERS

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.

III. REGISTRATION OF PLAYERS

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. 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.

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.

a) As an exception to paragraph 1, a female player may be registered by an association outside of a registration period to temporarily replace a female player that has taken maternity leave. The period of the contract of the temporary replacement female player shall, unless otherwise mutually agreed, be from the date of registration until the day prior to the start of the first registration period after the return of the female player that has taken maternity leave.

b) A female player may be registered by an association outside of a registration period upon completion of her maternity leave (cf. article 18 paragraph 7; and article 18quater) subject to her contractual status.

c) Associations shall adapt their domestic rules accordingly. However, priority shall be given to ensuring that a female player that has returned from maternity leave is eligible to participate in domestic competitions, and the sporting integrity of the relevant competition.

d) As a temporary exception to paragraph 1, 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 on the first day of the season. 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). All transfers, whether a national transfer or an international transfer, shall only occur within these registration periods, subject to the exceptions in article 6. FIFA shall determine the dates for any association that fails to communicate them on time.

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 calendar year of his 12th 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 for a predetermined period by their club ("former club") to another club ("new club") on the basis of a written agreement. The following rules apply to the loan of professionals:

a) The clubs shall conclude a written agreement defining the terms of the loan ("loan agreement"), in particular, its duration and financial conditions. The professional may also be a party to the loan agreement

b) The professional and the new club shall sign a contract covering the duration of the loan. This contract shall acknowledge that the professional is on loan.

c) During the agreed duration of the loan, the contractual obligations between the professional and the former club shall be suspended unless otherwise agreed in writing.

d) Subject to article 5 paragraph 4, a loan agreement may be concluded for a minimum duration of the time between two registration periods and a maximum duration of one year. The end date shall fall within one of the registration periods of the association of the former club. Any clause referring to a longer duration of the loan shall not be recognised.

e) A loan agreement may be extended, subject to the above minimum and maximum durations, with the written consent of the professional.

f) A new club is prohibited from sub-loaning or permanently transferring a professional to a third club.

2.
Loan agreements with a duration of more than one year which predate the entering into force of these regulations may continue until their contractual expiration. They may be extended only in accordance with article 10 paragraph 1 e).

3.
The loan of a professional is subject to the administrative procedures provided in articles 5-9 and Annexe 3.

4.
Where the contract between a professional and the new club has been unilaterally terminated prior to the completion of the duration agreed in the loan agreement:

a) the professional has the right to return to the former club;

b) the professional must immediately inform the former club of the premature termination and whether they intend to return to the former club;

c) if the professional decides to return to the former club, the former club must reintegrate the professional immediately. The contract which was suspended during the loan shall be reinstated from the date of reintegration, and in particular, the former club must remunerate the professional;

d) rules governing registration at national level must be determined by the association in agreement with domestic football stakeholders.

5.
The terms of article 10 paragraph 4 are without prejudice to:

a) the operation of article 17 relating to termination of the contract between the professional and the new club;

b) the operation of article 17, should the former club fail to reintegrate the professional immediately; and

c) the right of the former club to seek compensation resulting from its obligation to reintegrate the professional. The minimum compensation payable shall be the amount the former club must pay the professional between the date of reintegration and the original completion date of the loan agreement.

6.
The following limitations apply from 1 July 2024:
a) a club may have a maximum of six professionals loaned out at any given time during a season;

b) a club may have a maximum of six professionals loaned in at any given time during a season.

7.
The loan of a professional will be exempt from the above limitations if:

a) the loan occurs before the end of the season of the former club in which the professional turns 21; and

b) the professional is a club-trained player with the former club.

8.
The following restrictions apply irrespective of age or club-trained status:
a) a club may have a maximum of three professionals loaned out to a specific club at any given time during a season;

b) a club may have a maximum of three professionals loaned in from a specific club at any given time during a season.

9.
The following transition period shall apply for the limitations in article 10 paragraph 6:

a) from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023: a maximum of eight professionals for each limitation;

b) from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024: a maximum of seven professionals for each limitation.

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 its jurisdiction (cf. article 22 to 24), the Football Tribunal 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 an aggravating circumstance and lead to a more severe penalty.

7.
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.

IV. MAINTENANCE OF CONTRACTUAL STABILITY BETWEEN PROFESSIONALS AND CLUBS

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.

7.
Female players are entitled to maternity leave during the term of their contract, paid at the equivalent of two thirds of their contracted salary. Where more beneficial conditions are provided in the applicable national law in the country of their club's domicile or an applicable collective bargaining agreement, these beneficial conditions shall prevail.

V. THIRD-PARTY INFLUENCE AND OWNERSHIP OF PLAYERS' ECONOMIC RIGHTS

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 1 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.

VI. SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO FEMALE PLAYERS

18quater Special provisions relating to female players

1.
The validity of a contract may not be made subject to a player being or becoming pregnant during its term, being on maternity leave, or utilising rights related to maternity in general.

2.
If a club unilaterally terminates a contract on the grounds of a player being or becoming pregnant, being on maternity leave, or utilising rights related to maternity in general, the club will be deemed to have terminated the contract without just cause.

a) It shall be presumed, unless proven to the contrary, that the unilateral termination of a contract by a club during a pregnancy or maternity leave occurred as a result of a player being or becoming pregnant.

3.
Where a contract has been terminated on the grounds of the player being or becoming pregnant, as an exception to article 17 paragraph 1:

a) 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 her 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;

iii. in either case described above, the player shall be entitled to additional compensation corresponding to six monthly salaries of the prematurely terminated contract;

iv. collective bargaining agreements validly negotiated by employers' and employees' representatives at domestic level in accordance with national

law may deviate from the principles stipulated above. The terms of such an agreement shall prevail;

b) in addition to the obligation to pay compensation, sporting sanctions shall be imposed on any club found to have unilaterally terminated a contract on the grounds of a player being or becoming pregnant, being on maternity leave, or utilising rights related to maternity in general. The club shall be banned from registering any new female 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 a) of these regulations in order to register players at an earlier stage;

c) the sanction provided for in b) above may be applied cumulatively with a fine.

4.
Where a player becomes pregnant, she has the right, during the term of her contract, to:

a) continue providing sporting services to her club (i.e. playing and training), following confirmation from her treating practitioner and an independent medical professional (chosen by consensus between the player and her club) that it is safe for her to do so. In such cases, her club has an obligation to respect the decision and formalise a plan for her continued sporting participation in a safe manner, prioritising her health and that of the unborn child;

b) provide employment services to her club in an alternate manner, should her treating practitioner deem that it is not safe for her to continue sporting services, or should she choose not to exercise her right to continue providing sporting services. In such cases, her club has an obligation to respect the decision and work with the player to formalise a plan for her alternate employment. The player shall be entitled to receive her full remuneration, until such time that she utilises maternity leave;

c) independently determine the commencement date of her maternity leave, taking into consideration the minimum periods provided (cf. Definitions).

Any club that pressures or forces a player to take maternity leave at a specific time shall be sanctioned by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee;

d) return to football activity after the completion of her maternity leave, following confirmation from her treating practitioner and an independent medical professional (chosen by consensus between the player and her club) that it is safe for her to do so. In such cases, her club has an obligation to respect the decision, reintegrate her into footballing activity (cf. article 6 paragraph 1 b)), and provide adequate ongoing medical support. The player shall be entitled to receive her full remuneration following her return to football activity.

5.

A player shall be provided the opportunity to breastfeed an infant and/or express breast milk whilst providing sporting services to her club. Clubs shall provide suitable facilities in accordance with applicable national legislation in the country of a club's domicile or a collective bargaining agreement.

VII. INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS INVOLVING MINORS

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 player is aged between 16 and 18 and:

i. the transfer takes place within the territory of the European Union (EU) or European Economic Area (EEA); or

ii. the transfer takes place between two associations within the same country.

The new club must fulfil the following minimum obligations:

iii. 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).

iv. 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.

v. 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.).

vi. 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 where the association at which he wishes to be registered for the first time is domiciled, and has not lived continuously for at least the last five years in said country.

4.
Where a minor player is at least ten years old, the Players' Status Chamber of the Football Tribunal must approve:

a) their international transfer according to paragraph 2;

b) their first registration according to paragraph 3; or

c) their first registration, where the minor player is not a national of the country where the association at which they wish to be registered is domiciled and has lived continuously for at least the last five years in that country.

5.
Approval pursuant to paragraph 4 is required prior to any request for an ITC and/or a first registration by an association.

6.
Where a minor player is under ten years old, 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, 3, or 4 c). Such verification shall be made prior to any registration.

7.
An association may apply to the Players' Status Chamber of the Football Tribunal for a limited minor exemption ("LME").

a) An LME, if granted, relieves an association, under specific terms and conditions and solely for amateur minor players who are to be registered with purely amateur clubs, from the application obligations set out in paragraph 4.

b) 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 exceptions provided for in paragraph 2, 3, or 4 c).

8.
The procedures for applying to the Players' Status Chamber of the Football Tribunal for the matters described in this article are contained in the Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal.

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.

VIII. TRAINING COMPENSATION AND SOLIDARITY MECHANISM

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 calendar year 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.

IX. JURISDICTION

22 Competence of FIFA

1.
Without prejudice to the right of any player, coach, association, 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; 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 coaches and clubs;

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).

2.
FIFA is competent to decide regulatory applications made pursuant to these regulations or any other FIFA regulations.

23 Football Tribunal

1.
The Dispute Resolution Chamber of the Football Tribunal shall adjudicate on any of the cases described in article 22 paragraphs 1 a), b), d), and e).

2.
The Players' Status Chamber of the Football Tribunal shall adjudicate on any of the cases described in article 22 paragraphs 1 c) and f), and 2.

3.
The Football Tribunal 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.

4.
The procedures for lodging claims in relation to the disputes described in article 22 are contained in the Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal.

24 Consequences for failure to pay relevant amounts in due time

1.
When:

a) the Football Tribunal orders a party (a club or a player) to pay another party (a club or a player), the consequences of the failure to pay the relevant amounts in due time shall be included in the decision;

b) parties to a dispute accept (or do not reject) a proposal made by the

FIFA general secretariat pursuant to the Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal, the consequences of the failure to pay the relevant amounts in due time shall be included in the confirmation letter.

2.
Such consequences shall be the following:

a) 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 shall be of up to three entire and consecutive registration periods, subject to paragraph 7 below;

b) Against a player: a restriction on playing in official matches up until the due amounts are paid. The overall maximum duration of the restriction shall be of up to six months on playing in official matches, subject to paragraph 7 below.

3.
Such consequences may be excluded where the Football Tribunal has:

a) imposed a sporting sanction on the basis of article 12bis, 17 or 18quater in the same case; or

b) been informed that the debtor club was subject to an insolvency-related event pursuant to the relevant national law and is legally unable to comply with an order.

4.
Where such consequences are applied, the debtor must pay the full amount due (including all applicable interest) to the creditor within 45 days of notification of the decision.

5.
The 45-day time limit shall commence from notification of the decision or confirmation letter.

a) The time limit is paused by a valid request for the grounds of the decision. Following notification of the grounds of the decision, the time limit shall recommence.

b) The time limit is also paused by an appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

6.
The debtor shall make full payment (including all applicable interest) to the bank account provided by the creditor, as set out in the decision or confirmation letter.

7.
Where the debtor fails to make full payment (including all applicable interest) within the time limit, and the decision has become final and binding:

a) the creditor may request that FIFA enforce the consequences;

b) upon receipt of such request, FIFA shall inform the debtor that the consequences shall apply;

c) the consequences shall apply immediately upon notification by FIFA, including, for the avoidance of doubt, if they are applied during an open registration period. In such cases, the remainder of that registration period shall be the first "entire" registration period for the purposes of paragraph 2 a);

d) the consequences may only be lifted in accordance with paragraph 8 below.

8.
Where the consequences are enforced, the debtor must provide proof of payment to FIFA of the full amount (including all applicable interest), in order for them to be lifted.

a) Upon receipt of the proof of payment, FIFA shall immediately request that the creditor confirm receipt of full payment (including all applicable interest) within five days.

b) Upon receipt of confirmation from the creditor, or after expiry of the time limit in the case of no response, FIFA shall notify the parties that the consequences are lifted.

c) The consequences shall be lifted immediately upon notification by FIFA.

d) Notwithstanding the above, where full payment (including all applicable interest) has not been made, the consequences shall remain in force until their complete serving.

25 Implementation of decisions and confirmation letters

1.
The sporting successor of a debtor shall be considered the debtor and be subject to any decision or confirmation letter issued by the Football Tribunal. The criteria to assess whether an entity is 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

2.
Where a debtor is instructed to pay a creditor a sum of money (outstanding amounts or compensation) by the Football Tribunal:

a) payment is made when the debtor pays the full amount instructed (including any applicable interest) to the creditor;

b) payment is not deemed to have been made where the debtor makes any unilateral deduction from the full amount instructed (including any applicable interest).

3.
The following actions do not contravene a registration ban described in article 12bis, 17, 18quater, or 24:

a) the return from loan of a professional, solely where the loan agreement expires naturally;

b) the extension of the loan of a professional, beyond the natural expiry of the loan agreement;

c) the definitive engagement of a professional who was temporarily registered for the club directly prior to the registration ban being imposed;

d) the registration of a professional who was already registered with the club as an amateur directly prior to the registration ban being imposed.

X. FINAL PROVISIONS

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.

a) Any case that has been brought to FIFA for which a decision is still pending as at 1 October 2021 from the Players' Status Committee, Dispute Resolution Chamber, or any of their sub-committees, shall be decided by the relevant chamber of the Football Tribunal in accordance with the Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal;

b) The transitory provisions of the Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal shall apply to those cases.

2.
As a general rule, 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.

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

With the exception of Annexe 7, which was approved by the Bureau of the FIFA Council and came into force on 20 June 2022, these regulations were approved by the FIFA Council on 30 March 2022 and come into force on 1 July 2022.

Temporary amendments approved by the FIFA Council as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic will be periodically reviewed and removed accordingly.

Temporary amendments approved by the FIFA Council as a result of the war in Ukraine will be periodically reviewed and removed accordingly.

Zurich, 30 March 2022

For the FIFA Council

President:
Gianni Infantino

Secretary General:
Fatma Samoura

ANNEXE 1

Release of players to association teams

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 window scheduled for March 2022, for associations affiliated to OFC:

   a) the international window is 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 March 2022, for associations affiliated to CONCACAF:

   a) the international window is extended by one day; and

   b) a maximum of three 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 intercontinental 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 that have been extended in accordance with paragraphs 4 i. and ii., 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 the request of his club, the Players' Status Chamber of the Football Tribunal may 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.
In the event of a repeated violation of these provisions, at the request of his club, the Players' Status Chamber of the Football Tribunal may decide to:

a) issue a fine;

b) further reduce the period of release;

c) ban the association from calling up the player(s) for subsequent representative-team 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 the request of her club, the Players' Status Chamber of the Football Tribunal may 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.
In the event of a repeated violation of these provisions, at the request of her club, the Players' Status Chamber of the Football Tribunal may decide to:

a) issue a fine;

b) further reduce the period of release;

c) ban the association from calling up the player(s) for subsequent representative-team 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 the request of his club, the Players' Status Chamber of the Football Tribunal may 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.
In the event of a repeated violation of these provisions, at the request of his club, the Players' Status Chamber of the Football Tribunal may decide to:

a) issue a fine;

b) further reduce the period of release;

c) ban the association from calling up the player(s) for subsequent representative-team activities.

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, temporarily 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.

ANNEXE 2

Rules for the employment of coaches

1 Scope

1.
This annexe lays down rules concerning contracts between coaches and professional clubs or associations.

2.
This annexe applies to coaches that are:

a) paid more for their coaching activity than the expenses they effectively incur; and

b) employed by a professional club or an association.

3.
This annexe applies equally to football and futsal coaches.

4.
Each association shall include in its regulations appropriate means to protect contractual stability between coaches and clubs or associations, paying due respect to mandatory national law and collective bargaining agreements.

2 Employment contract

1.
A coach must have a written contract with a club or an association, executed on an individual basis.

2.
A contract shall include the essential elements of an employment contract, such as *inter alia* the object of the contract, the rights and obligations of the parties, the status and occupation of the parties, the agreed remuneration, the duration of the contract and the signatures of each party.

3.
If a football intermediary is involved in the negotiation of a contract, they shall be named in that contract.

4.
The validity of a contract may not be made subject to:

a) the granting of a work or residence permit;

b) the requirement to hold a specific coaching licence; or

c) other requirements of an administrative or regulatory nature.

5.
In their employment process, clubs and associations must act with due diligence in order to ensure that the coach meets the necessary requirements to be engaged (e.g. holding the required coaching licence) and performs their duties.

6.
Contractual clauses granting the club or the association additional time to pay the coach amounts that have fallen due under the terms of the contract ("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.

3 Respect of contracts

A contract may only be terminated upon expiry of its term or by mutual agreement.

4 Terminating a contract with just cause

1.
A contract may be terminated by either party without the payment of compensation where there is just cause.

2.
Any abusive conduct of a party aimed at forcing the counterparty to terminate or change the terms of the contract shall entitle the counterparty to terminate the contract with just cause.

5 Terminating a contract with just cause for outstanding salaries

1.
In the case of a club or association unlawfully failing to pay a coach at least two monthly salaries on their due dates, the coach will be deemed to have a just cause to terminate their contract, provided that they have put the debtor club or association in default in writing and granted a deadline of at least 15 days for the debtor club or association 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 coach 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 coach to terminate their contract, subject to compliance 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.

6 Consequences of terminating a contract without just cause

1.
In all cases, the party in breach shall pay compensation.

2.
Unless otherwise provided for in the contract, compensation for the breach shall be calculated as follows:

Compensation due to a coach

a) In case the coach did not sign any new contract following the termination of their previous contract, as a general rule, the compensation shall be equal to the residual value of the contract that was prematurely terminated.

b) In case the coach 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 coach 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 residual value of the prematurely terminated contract.

c) Collective bargaining agreements validly negotiated by employers' and employees' representatives at domestic level in accordance with national law may deviate from the principles stipulated above. The terms of such an agreement shall prevail.

Compensation due to a club or an association

d) Compensation shall be calculated on the basis of the damages and expenses incurred by the club or the association in connection with the termination of the contract, giving due consideration, in particular, to the remaining remuneration and other benefits due to the coach under the prematurely terminated contract and/or due to the coach under any new contract, the fees and expenses incurred by the former club (amortised over the term of the contract), and the principle of the specificity of sport.

3.

Entitlement to compensation cannot be assigned to a third party.

4.

Any person subject to the FIFA Statutes who acts in a manner designed to induce a breach of contract between a coach and a club or association shall be sanctioned.

7 Overdue payables

1.
Clubs and associations are required to comply with their financial obligations towards coaches as per the terms stipulated in the contracts signed with their coaches.

2.
Any club or association 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 or an association to be considered to have overdue payables in the sense of the present article, the creditor coach must have put the debtor club or association in default in writing and have granted a deadline of at least ten days for the debtor club or association to comply with its financial obligation(s).

4.
Within the scope of its jurisdiction, the Football Tribunal may impose the following sanctions:

a) a warning;

b) a reprimand;

c) a fine.

5.
The sanctions provided for in paragraph 4 above may be applied cumulatively.

6.
A repeated offence will be considered an aggravating circumstance and lead to a more severe penalty.

7.
The terms of the present article are without prejudice to the payment of compensation in accordance with article 6 paragraph 2 above in the event of unilateral termination of the contractual relationship.

8 Consequences for failure to pay relevant amounts in due time

1.
When:

a) the Football Tribunal orders a party (a club, a coach or an association) to pay another party (a club, a coach or an association) a sum of money (outstanding amounts or compensation), the consequences of the failure to pay the relevant amounts in due time shall be included in the decision;

b) parties to a dispute accept (or do not reject) a proposal made by the FIFA general secretariat pursuant to the Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal, the consequences of the failure to pay the relevant amounts in due time shall be included in the confirmation letter.

2.
Such consequences shall be the following:

a) 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 shall be of up to three entire and consecutive registration periods, subject to paragraph 7 below.

b) Against an association: a restriction on receiving a percentage of development funding, up until the due amounts are paid, subject to paragraph 7 below.

c) Against a coach: a restriction on any football-related activity up until the due amounts are paid. The overall maximum duration of the restriction shall be of up to six months, subject to paragraph 7 below.

3.
Such consequences may be excluded where the Football Tribunal has been informed that the debtor club or association was subject to an insolvency-related event pursuant to the relevant national law and is legally unable to comply with an order.

4.
Where such consequences are applied, the debtor must pay the full amount (including all applicable interest) due to the creditor within 45 days of notification of the decision.

5.
The 45-day time limit shall commence from notification of the decision or confirmation letter.

a) The time limit is paused by a valid request for grounds of the decision. Following notification of the grounds of the decision, the time limit shall recommence.

b) The time limit is also paused by an appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

6.
The debtor shall make full payment (including all applicable interest) to the bank account provided by the creditor, as set out in the decision or confirmation letter.

7.
Where the debtor fails to make full payment (including all applicable interest) within the time limit, and the decision has become final and binding:

a) the creditor may request that FIFA enforce the consequences;

b) upon receipt of such request, FIFA shall inform the debtor that the consequences shall apply;

c) the consequences shall apply immediately upon notification by FIFA, including, for the avoidance of doubt, if they are applied during an open registration period. In such cases, the remainder of that registration period shall be the first "entire" registration period for the purposes of paragraph 2 a);

d) the consequences may only be lifted in accordance with paragraph 8 below.

8.
Where the consequences are enforced, the debtor must provide proof of full payment (including all applicable interest) to FIFA, for the consequences to be lifted.

a) Upon receipt of the proof of payment, FIFA shall immediately request that the creditor confirm receipt of full payment within five days.

b) Upon receipt of confirmation from the creditor, or after expiry of the time limit in the case of no response, FIFA shall notify the parties that the consequences are lifted.

c) The consequences shall be lifted immediately upon notification by FIFA.

d) Notwithstanding the above, where full payment (including all applicable interest) has not been made, the consequences shall remain in force until their complete serving.

9.
For the avoidance of doubt, the provisions set out in article 25 apply equally to this annexe.

ANNEXE 3

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, approval must be given by the Players' Status Chamber of the Football Tribunal 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 paragraph 2, 3 or 4 c) and the subsequent decision-making workflow must be conducted through TMS.

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 FIFA Regulatory Enforcement 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 FIFA Regulatory Enforcement 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.

Clubs must ensure that their contact details (i.e. address, telephone number and email address) and banking details 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 and article 5) 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 within thirty (30) days of the date of the payment.

If payment is made in instalments, such evidence must be uploaded for the payment of each instalment within 30 days of the date of each payment.

Where a payment indicated in TMS is no longer applicable (e.g. as a result of a contractual amendment or conditional payment not due), the clubs involved in the transfer shall request the force closure of the transfer without delay.

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 paragraph 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.

a) Associations may, at any stage:

   i. request to extend or amend their season start date and end date;

   ii. 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;

   iii. 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.

b) 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, email address, banking details 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.

4.

If the FIFA Connect ID Service determines that a player is or appears to be registered in one or more electronic player registration systems, the member association(s) involved shall resolve the matter as soon as it becomes apparent, and update the FIFA Connect ID Service without delay.

Any other association that may be contacted for assistance in this respect is obliged to collaborate.

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, 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 Players' Status Chamber of the Football Tribunal 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 Football Tribunal 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 FIFA Regulatory Enforcement 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 FIFA Regulatory Enforcement 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 FIFA Regulatory Enforcement Department.

3.
To ensure that the clubs and associations are fulfilling their obligations in respect to this annexe, the FIFA Regulatory Enforcement 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 FIFA Regulatory Enforcement 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.

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 Football Tribunal authorises the provisional registration (cf. article 23), 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 FIFA Regulatory Enforcement Department, electronic notifications through TMS or by email to the address provided in TMS by the parties are considered valid means of communication and will be deemed sufficient to establish time limits.

ANNEXE 3A

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.

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, 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. If the Football Tribunal authorises the provisional registration (cf. article 23) the new association shall complete the relevant player registration information in TMS. 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.

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.

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.

ANNEXE 4

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 calendar year 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:
a) a player is registered for the first time as a professional; or

b) a professional is transferred between clubs of two different associations (whether during or at the end of his contract)

before the end of the calendar year of his 23rd birthday.

2.
Training compensation is not due if:
a) the former club terminates the player's contract without just cause (without prejudice to the rights of the previous clubs); or

b) the player is transferred to a category 4 club; or

c) 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 calendar year 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 calendar year of the player's 12th birthday to the calendar year 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 calendar years of their 12th to 15th birthdays (i.e. four calendar years) 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 calendar year of training may occur before the calendar year 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.

ANNEXE 5

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 calendar years of his 12th and 23rd birthdays, as follows:

a) Calendar year of 12th birthday: 5% of 5% of any compensation
b) Calendar year of 13th birthday: 5% of 5% of any compensation
c) Calendar year of 14th birthday: 5% of 5% of any compensation
d) Calendar year of 15th birthday: 5% of 5% of any compensation
e) Calendar year of 16th birthday: 10% of 5% of any compensation
f) Calendar year of 17th birthday: 10% of 5% of any compensation
g) Calendar year of 18th birthday: 10% of 5% of any compensation
h) Calendar year of 19th birthday: 10% of 5% of any compensation
i) Calendar year of 20th birthday: 10% of 5% of any compensation
j) Calendar year of 21st birthday: 10% of 5% of any compensation
k) Calendar year of 22nd birthday: 10% of 5% of any compensation
l) Calendar year 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:

a) a professional player is transferred, either on a definitive or loan basis, between clubs affiliated to different associations;

b) 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.

ANNEXE 6

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 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 article 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: articles 2-8, 10 (subject to article 1 paragraph 3 b) of these regulations), 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 article 1 paragraph 3 c) 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 article 5 paragraph 3 and article 9 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 article 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.
PlaPlayers 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 (article 6 of these regulations) as well as to the minimum length of a contract (article 18 paragraph 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 article 5 paragraph 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 ten.

6 Enforcement of disciplinary sanctions

1.
A suspension imposed in terms of matches (cf. article 20 paragraphs 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 articles 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 article 19 of these regulations.

9 Training compensation

The provisions on training compensation as provided for in article 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 the solidarity mechanism as provided for in article 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 article 22 of these regulations.

2.
The Football Tribunal shall adjudicate on all disputes as stipulated in article 23 of these regulations.

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.

ANNEXE 7

Temporary rules addressing the exceptional situation deriving from the war in Ukraine

1 Scope of application

This annexe applies to all employment contracts of an international dimension concluded between players or coaches and clubs affiliated to the Ukrainian Association of Football (UAF) or the Football Union of Russia (FUR), as well as to the registration of all players – regardless of their nationality – previously registered with the UAF.

2 Employment contracts of an international dimension with clubs affiliated to the UAF

1.
Notwithstanding the provisions of these regulations and unless otherwise agreed between the parties, a contract of an international dimension between a player or a coach and a club affiliated to the UAF can be unilaterally suspended until 30 June 2023 by the player or the coach, provided that a mutual agreement with the club could not be reached before or on 30 June 2022.

2.
The minimum length of a contract established under article 18 paragraph 2 of these regulations does not apply to any new contract concluded by the professional whose contract has been suspended in accordance with paragraph 1 above.

3 Employment contracts of an international dimension with clubs affiliated to the FUR

1.
Notwithstanding the provisions of these regulations and unless otherwise agreed between the parties, a contract of an international dimension between a player or a coach and a club affiliated to the FUR can be unilaterally suspended until 30 June 2023 by the player or the coach, provided that a mutual agreement with the club could not be reached before or on 30 June 2022.

2.
The minimum length of a contract established under article 18 paragraph 2 of these regulations does not apply to any new contract concluded by the professional whose contract has been suspended in accordance with paragraph 1 above.

4 Consequences of the suspension

A player or coach whose contract has been suspended as per article 2 paragraph 1 or article 3 paragraph 1 above does not commit a breach of contract by signing and registering with a new club. Article 18 paragraph 5 of these regulations does not apply to a professional whose contract has been suspended as per article 2 paragraph 1 or article 3 paragraph 1 above.

5 Registration

Notwithstanding the provisions of article 5 paragraph 4 of these regulations, a player whose previous registration was in the UAF or FUR, may be registered with a maximum of four clubs during one season and is eligible to play official matches for three different clubs.

6 Registration periods

Notwithstanding the provisions of Annexe 3, article 8.2 paragraph 7 in conjunction with Annexe 3, article 8.2 paragraph 4 b), in case the UAF or FUR reject an ITC request for a professional within the scope of this annexe, FIFA is competent to immediately authorise the provisional registration of the player at the new association for his new club.

7 Protection of minors

Notwithstanding the provisions of article 19 of these regulations, any minors residing in the territory of Ukraine who wish to be registered with a new club shall be automatically deemed to fulfil the requirements of the exception provided in article 19 paragraph 2 a) or d) of these regulations.

8 Training compensation

1.
No training compensation is due for any player whose previous registration was in the UAF or FUR and whose contract has been suspended in order to be registered with a new club in accordance with this annexe.

2.
No entitlement to training compensation will arise for any club not affiliated to the UAF or FUR who has registered a player following the suspension of the player's contract in accordance with this annexe.

Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal

Edition June 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Definitions

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1: Scope of application
Article 2: Jurisdiction
Article 3: Applicable law
Article 4: Composition
Article 5: Independence and conflict of interest
Article 6: Confidentiality
Article 7: Exemption from liability
Article 8: Role of the FIFA general secretariat

II. GENERAL PROCEDURAL RULES

Article 9 : Parties
Article 10: Communications
Article 11: Time limits
Article 12: Procedural rights and obligations
Article 13: Submissions and evidence
Article 14: Meetings and deliberations
Article 15: Notifications of decisions
Article 16: Language
Article 17: Publication

III. RULES SPECIFIC TO DISPUTES BEFORE THE DISPUTE RESOLUTION CHAMBER, PLAYERS' STATUS CHAMBER, OR AGENTS CHAMBER

Article 18: Claims
Article 19: Preliminary procedural matters
Article 20: Proposal from the FIFA general secretariat
Article 21: Response to the claim and counterclaim
Article 22: Second round of submissions
Article 23: Closure of submission phase
Article 24: Adjudication
Article 25: Costs
Article 26: Mediation

IV. RULES SPECIFIC TO THE SOLIDARITY MECHANISM AND TRAINING COMPENSATION CLAIMS BEFORE THE DISPUTE RESOLUTION CHAMBER

Article 27: Claim
Article 28: Procedure

V. REGULATORY APPLICATIONS BEFORE THE PLAYERS' STATUS CHAMBER

Article 29: Regulatory applications
Article 30: International transfer or first registration of a minor

VI. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 31: Transitory provisions
Article 32: Matters not provided for and force majeure
Article 33: Authoritative text
Article 34: Adoption and entry into force

ANNEXE 1

Definitions

The definitions in the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players and the FIFA Statutes shall apply.

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

GENERAL PROVISIONS



FIFA®

Article 1: Scope of application

1. These rules govern the organisation, composition and functions of the Football Tribunal (**FT**).

2. The FT shall be composed of three chambers:

   a) the Dispute Resolution Chamber (**DRC**);

   b) the Players' Status Chamber (**PSC**); and

   c) the Agents Chamber (**AC**).

Article 2: Jurisdiction

1. The matters for which each chamber has jurisdiction are provided by specific FIFA regulations.

2. In the event of uncertainty as to which chamber has jurisdiction to decide a matter, the chairperson of the FT will decide.

Article 3: Applicable law

In their application and adjudication of law, the chambers shall apply the FIFA Statutes and FIFA 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.

Article 4: Composition

1. The chairperson of the FT shall have legal qualifications. They shall be appointed for four years by the FIFA Council.

2. The chairpersons, deputy chairpersons, and members of each chamber shall be appointed for four years by the FIFA Council. The chairpersons and deputy chairpersons of each chamber shall have legal qualifications. The members shall have a professional legal background with relevant football experience.

3. The DRC shall be composed of:

a) a chairperson and two deputy chairpersons, at the proposal of FIFA and agreed upon by consensus between the parties mentioned in b) and c) below;

b) 15 player representatives, appointed at the proposal of players' associations; and

c) 15 club representatives, appointed at the proposal of member associations, clubs, and leagues.

4. The PSC shall be composed of:

a) a chairperson and one deputy chairperson; and

b) the necessary number of members as decided by the FIFA Council, appointed at the proposal of members associations, confederations, players, clubs and leagues.

5. The AC shall be composed of:

a) a chairperson and one deputy chairperson; and

b) the necessary number of members as decided by the FIFA Council, appointed at the proposal of member associations, confederations, players, clubs, leagues, and football agents.

6. If a vacancy occurs, the FIFA Council may appoint a replacement for the remainder of the term of office. The chairperson of the DRC or the chairperson of the PSC shall deputise for the chairperson of the FT in the latter's absence.

Article 5: Independence and conflict of interest

1. The members of the FT are bound by the FIFA Statutes, FIFA regulations, and the law.

2. A member of the FT may not take part in deciding a matter if there is any legitimate doubt as to their impartiality and shall disclose any circumstance which might give rise to a conflict of interest. The nationality of a person appointed to decide a matter does not per se constitute a legitimate doubt as to their impartiality.

3. A party is entitled to challenge a member of the FT appointed to decide a matter if it believes that there is a legitimate doubt as to their impartiality. The decision on such challenge shall be made by the chairperson of the FT.

Article 6: Confidentiality

A person appointed to the FT shall maintain strict confidentiality on any case they decide.

Article 7: Exemption from liability

Neither the persons appointed to the FT nor the FIFA officials acting in an administrative capacity may be held liable for any action or omission relating to any decision or procedure undertaken in accordance with applicable FIFA regulations or these Rules.

Article 8: Role of the FIFA general secretariat

1. The FIFA general secretariat will provide the administrative organisation and support for the FT.

2. The FIFA general secretariat is empowered to make decisions as provided for in these Rules.

GENERAL PROCEDURAL RULES

II.

FIFA®

Article 9: Parties

1. Subject to the relevant FIFA regulations, only the following natural or legal persons may be a party before a chamber:

   a) member associations;

   b) clubs affiliated to a member association;

   c) players;

   d) coaches;

   e) football agents licensed by FIFA; or

   f) match agents licensed by FIFA.

2. A party may appoint an authorised representative to act on its behalf in any procedure. It shall provide written authorisation to be represented in the specific procedure.

3. A party is responsible for the conduct of its authorised representative. Authorised representatives are obliged to tell the truth and act in good faith in any procedure.

4. The FIFA general secretariat may, at any stage of a procedure, request the intervention of any natural or legal person as a party in a procedure.

Article 10: Communications

1. Communications may be undertaken via email or the Transfer Matching System (**TMS**). The specific procedural rules govern the form of communication used in a procedure.

2. Communication by these methods is considered a valid means of communication and sufficient to establish time limits and their observance.

3. Communications to FIFA by email shall be addressed to the relevant email duly announced by FIFA.

4. Communications from FIFA via email shall be sent to a party by using the email address provided by the party, or that in TMS. An email address provided in TMS is binding on the party that has inserted it. Parties with a TMS account must ensure that their contact details are always up to date.

5. Parties with a TMS account must review the respective tabs in TMS daily for any communications from FIFA. Member associations and clubs are responsible for any procedural disadvantages that may arise due to a failure to properly undertake such review.

6. A submission made in TMS by a member association on behalf of its affiliated club shall:

   a) not be subject to the fulfilment of any conditions by its affiliated club;

   b) be undertaken without delay following receipt of the request to make the submission by its affiliated club, regardless of whether the member association agrees with the merits of the submission.

7. In the absence of an email address provided by a party, or of a TMS account for a party, communications from FIFA will be addressed to the member association to which it is affiliated or registered. The member association must forward such communication immediately to the relevant party and provide proof of notification to the FIFA general secretariat.

   a) Failure by the member association to comply shall result in disciplinary proceedings being opened.

   b) A party shall comply with the instructions in such communications.

Article 11: Time limits

1. For a party that directly receives a communication, the time limit will commence the day after receipt of the relevant communication.

2. For a party that receives a communication via its member association, the time limit will commence four calendar days after receipt of the communication by the member association to which it is affiliated or registered, or on the date of notification of the party by the member association, whichever is sooner.

3. If the last day of a time limit coincides with an official public holiday or a non-working day in the place of domicile of the party required to comply, the time limit will expire at the end of the next working day.

4. A time limit is deemed to have been complied with if the action required or requested has been completed by latest the last day of the time limit at the location of the party's domicile or, if the party is represented, of the domicile of its main legal representative. Submissions and evidence filed outside the relevant time limit shall be disregarded.

5. Time limits are paused from 20 December to 5 January inclusive.

6. Regulatory time limits fixed in these Rules will not be extended. Time limits set by the FIFA general secretariat may be extended upon substantiated request submitted before the expiry of the relevant time limit.

Article 12: Procedural rights and obligations

1. A party may file submissions, produce evidence, and examine the case file before any decision is made.

2. A party shall always act in good faith, tell the truth, and cooperate with any request for information made by a chamber or the FIFA general secretariat.

3. The same obligations apply to any natural person or legal person under the jurisdiction of FIFA that is not a party in a procedure but has been requested to contribute to a procedure by a chamber or the FIFA general secretariat.

Article 13: Submissions and evidence

1. Any submission to FIFA shall be made in English, Spanish, or French. Any submission to FIFA not made in one of the aforementioned languages will be disregarded.

2. A party that receives a submission made by another party within the scope of a procedure shall maintain strict confidentiality on that submission, unless such disclosure is made to professional advisers or is required by law.

3. Any type of evidence may be produced. A chamber has ultimate discretion as to the weight it gives to evidence. All the evidence upon which a party intends to rely must be filed in the original language and, if applicable, translated into English, Spanish or French.

4. A chamber may consider and rely on any evidence not presented by the parties, including without limitation the evidence generated by or within TMS.

5. A party that asserts a fact has the burden of proving it.

Article 14: Meetings and deliberations

1. The chamber makes a decision based on the written file. In exceptional circumstances, a chairperson may decide that a case is suitable for oral hearing. The chairperson will decide on the procedure of any oral hearing.

2. Deliberations may be held electronically or in person and shall be kept confidential.

3. A decision is passed by a simple majority of the appointed chamber. If the votes are equal, the chairperson for that matter shall have the casting vote.

Article 15: Notifications of decisions

1. A decision will be notified to a party directly in accordance with these Rules. Where the party is a club, a copy shall be notified to the member association and confederation to which it is affiliated.

2. Notification is deemed complete when the decision is communicated to a party. Notification of an authorised representative will be regarded as notification of the party which they represent.

3. Decisions enter into force as soon as notification occurs.

4. Generally, a party shall only be notified of the operative part of the decision. Decisions that immediately impose sporting sanctions against a party shall only be communicated with grounds.

5. Where no procedural costs are ordered, a party has ten calendar days from notification of the operative part of the decision to request the grounds of the decision. Failure to comply with the time limit shall result in the decision becoming final and binding and the party will be deemed to have waived its right to file an appeal. The time limit to lodge an appeal begins upon notification of the grounds of the decision.

6. Where procedural costs are ordered, notification of the grounds of a decision will only be made to the party that has both requested the grounds of the decision and paid its share of the procedural costs within the regulatory time limit of ten calendar days from notification of the operative part of the decision, if any.

7. Failure to comply with the time limit referred to in paragraph 6 of this article shall result in the request for the grounds being deemed to have been withdrawn. As a result, the decision will become final and binding and the party will be deemed to have waived its right to file an appeal.

8. Obvious mistakes in decisions and obvious procedural errors discovered after a decision is rendered may be corrected, ex officio or on application, by the chamber that made the decision. Where a decision has been corrected, regulatory time limits will commence from the time of notification of the rectified decision.

Article 16: Language

1. The language(s) used in all proceedings shall be exclusively English, Spanish or French.

2. Where submissions or evidence in a matter are in a single language, the decision of the chamber will be in that language.

3. Where submissions or evidence in a matter are in multiple languages, the procedure will be conducted in English and the decision will be in English.

Article 17: Publication

1. The FIFA general secretariat may publish decisions of the FT, or awards of the Court of Arbitration for Sport which derive from appeals against decisions of the FT, on legal.fifa.com.

2. Where a decision contains confidential information, a party may request within five days of the notification of the grounds of the decision that FIFA publishes an anonymised or a redacted version.

3. In decisions involving minors, only an anonymised or a redacted version which protects the identity of the minor(s) concerned may be published by FIFA.

RULES SPECIFIC TO DISPUTES BEFORE THE DISPUTE RESOLUTION CHAMBER, PLAYERS' STATUS CHAMBER, OR AGENTS CHAMBER

III.

FIFA®

Article 18: Claims

1. Pursuant to the relevant FIFA regulations, a party may submit a claim against another party via email. The claim shall contain the following:

   a) the name, email address(es), and postal address(es) for notification of the party;

   b) (if applicable) the name, email address(es), and postal address(es) for notification of any authorised representative, and a copy of a written, specific and recent power of attorney;

   c) the identity and address(es) for service of the respondent(s);

   d) a statement of claim, setting out full written arguments in fact and law, the full body of evidence, and requests for relief;

   e) the details of a bank account registered in the name of the claimant on a signed copy of the Bank Account Registration Form;

   f) the date and a valid signature; and

   g) (if applicable) proof of payment of the advance of costs.

2. The FIFA general secretariat will assess whether these requirements are met. If the claim is incomplete, the FIFA general secretariat will inform the claimant and request rectification. If the claim is not rectified within the time limit given, it is deemed to be withdrawn and will need to be resubmitted.

Article 19: Preliminary procedural matters

1. The FIFA general secretariat, after assessing whether a claim is complete, will subsequently assess whether:

   a) the relevant chamber obviously does not have jurisdiction; and/or

   b) the claim is obviously time-barred.

2. Following this assessment, the FIFA general secretariat may refer the case directly to the chairperson of the relevant chamber of the FT for an expedited decision.

3. If the chairperson of the relevant chamber of the FT considers that the claim is not affected by any preliminary procedural matters, they shall order the FIFA general secretariat to continue the procedure.

Article 20: Proposal from the FIFA general secretariat

1. After determining that the claim is complete, in disputes without prima facie complex facts or legal issues, or in cases where this is clear established jurisprudence, the FIFA general secretariat may make a proposal to finalise the matter without a decision issued by a chamber. Such proposal is without prejudice to any future decision issued by a chamber.

2. A party shall accept or reject the proposal within the time limit granted by the FIFA general secretariat.

3. A party that fails to respond to the proposal shall be deemed to have accepted it.

4. Where a proposal is accepted, a confirmation letter will be issued by the FIFA general secretariat. The confirmation letter shall be considered a final and binding decision pursuant to the relevant FIFA regulations.

5. Where a proposal is rejected, the respondent(s) must submit their response within the time limit indicated in the proposal.

Article 21: Response to the claim and counterclaim

1. After determining that the claim is complete, and (where relevant) if the procedure is to continue following the conclusion of any preliminary procedural matters, the FIFA general secretariat will request that the respondent(s) submit their response to the claim within the time limit granted. If the respondent(s) fail(s) to submit a response to the claim within the time limit, a decision will be made based on the file.

2. The respondent(s) may submit a counterclaim with their response to the claim. A counterclaim shall have the same form as a claim and shall be submitted within the same time limit as that for the response to the claim.

3. If a party submits a new claim which is related to an existing case in which it is a respondent, the new claim shall be joined with the existing case and treated as a counterclaim in the existing case. Where the party has already been notified of the existing case, the new claim must have been submitted within the same time limit as that for the response to the claim in the existing case in order to be considered.

4. Where the respondent validly submits a counterclaim, the counter-respondent(s) (i.e. the original claimant) shall reply solely to the counterclaim within the time limit granted by the FIFA general secretariat.

5. Should the response to the counterclaim refer to matters which did not form part of the counterclaim, those matters will not be considered.

6. A response to a counterclaim submitted after the time limit expires will not be considered.

Article 22: Second round of submissions

The FIFA general secretariat will decide, where necessary, whether there shall be a second round of submissions.

Article 23: Closure of submission phase

1. The FIFA general secretariat will notify the parties of the closure of the submission phase of the procedure. After such notification, the parties may not supplement or amend their submissions or requests for relief or produce new evidence.

2. The FIFA general secretariat and/or the respective chamber may request additional information and/or documentation at any time within the scope of a procedure.

Article 24: Adjudication

1. In procedures before the DRC, where the relief requested is:

   a) lower than USD 200,000 (or its equivalent in another currency), a single judge may adjudicate as a general rule;

   b) equivalent to or higher than USD 200,000 (or its equivalent in another currency) or the matter is legally complex, at least three judges may adjudicate. The specific matter will be chaired by the chairperson or a deputy chairperson.

2. In procedures before the PSC or the AC, a single judge may adjudicate as a general rule. Where the matter is legally complex, at least three judges may adjudicate. The specific matter will be chaired by the chairperson or a deputy chairperson.

Article 25: Costs

1. Procedures are free of charge where at least one of the parties is a player, coach, football agent, or match agent.

2. Procedural costs are payable in all other types of disputes. Procedural costs are payable on order by the relevant chamber, at the conclusion of a matter. The amounts are defined in Annexe 1 of these Rules.

3. An advance of costs is payable for proceedings before the PSC, with the exception of proceedings relating to regulatory applications.

4. Advance of costs shall be paid by the claimant or counter-claimant when the claim or counterclaim is lodged, and are defined in Annexe 1 of these Rules.

5. The chamber will decide the amount that each party is due to pay, in consideration of the parties' degree of success and their conduct during the procedure, as well as any advance of costs paid. In exceptional circumstances, the chamber may order that FIFA assumes all procedural costs.

6. A party that has been ordered to pay procedural costs is only obliged to pay where:

   a) it requests the grounds of the decision after having been notified of the operative part; or

   b) the decision has been notified directly with grounds.

7. Procedural costs shall be paid within ten days as from the notification of the relevant decision to the bank account provided in the decision. The relevant proof of payment shall be filed with the FIFA general secretariat within the same ten days.

8. No legal costs shall be awarded. Parties shall bear all their own costs in connection with any procedure.

Article 26: Mediation

1. If the chairperson of the FT considers it appropriate, they may invite the parties to mediate the dispute.

2. Mediation is a voluntary process and free of charge. It shall be conducted in accordance with the general principles of the CAS Mediation Rules, as well as any rules enacted by FIFA to this end, and through the mediators recognised by a list approved by the FIFA general secretariat.

3. If mediation is successful, a settlement agreement will be signed by the parties and ratified by the mediator and the chairperson of the respective chamber. The settlement agreement shall be considered a final and binding decision of the FT pursuant to the relevant FIFA regulations.

RULES SPECIFIC TO THE SOLIDARITY MECHANISM AND TRAINING COMPENSATION CLAIMS BEFORE THE DISPUTE RESOLUTION CHAMBER

IV.

FIFA®

Article 27: Claim

1. Pursuant to the relevant FIFA regulations, a party must submit a claim for training compensation or the solidarity mechanism and its additional documents in TMS. The claim shall contain the following (subject to the nature of the claim):

a) the name and address(es) for service of the claimant;

b) (if applicable) the name and address(es) for service of any authorised representative, and a copy of a written, specific, and recent power of attorney;

c) a statement of claim, setting out full written arguments in fact and law, the full body of evidence, and requests for relief;

d) the details of a bank account registered in the name of the claimant on a signed copy of the Bank Account Registration Form;

e) (if applicable) confirmation from the claimant's member association of the start and end dates of its sporting season during the period when the player was registered with the claimant;

f) complete career history of the player, setting out all clubs with which they have been registered since the calendar year of their 12TH birthday until the date of their registration with the respondent club, taking into account any possible interruptions, as well as indicating the status of the player (amateur or professional) when registered, and whether such registration was permanent or temporary;

g) (if applicable) 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;

For training compensation only

h) (if applicable) confirmation from the claimant's member association of the category of the claimant;

i) (if applicable) the category of the respondent(s);

j) (if applicable) information about the exact date of the first registration of the player as a professional;

k) (if applicable) information about the exact date of the transfer on which the claim is based;

l) (if applicable) evidence of a professional contract offer;

For the solidarity mechanism only

m) information about the exact date of the transfer on which the claim is based;

n) information about the clubs involved in the transfer on which the claim is based;

o) the percentage of the solidarity contribution claimed; and

p) the alleged amount for which the player was transferred to their new club, if known, or a statement to the effect that the amount is currently not known.

Article 28: Procedure

All claims related to proceedings detailed in this Chapter must be submitted and managed through TMS. Except for article 18 paragraph 1, the specific procedural rules for disputes in Chapter III shall apply equally to procedures subject to Chapter IV.

REGULATORY APPLICATIONS BEFORE THE PLAYERS' STATUS CHAMBER

V.

FIFA®

Article 29: Regulatory applications

1. Pursuant to the relevant FIFA regulations, the PSC shall adjudicate regulatory applications regarding:

   a) the international transfer or first registration of a minor;

   b) a limited minor exemption (**LME**);

   c) FIFA intervention to authorise the registration of a player;

   d) a request for eligibility or change of association; or

   e) the late return of a player from representative-team duty.

2. Any such application, which shall be submitted via email or TMS, must contain full written arguments in fact and law. In processing these applications, the FIFA general secretariat must apply the principles of due process. The specific requirements regarding an application for the international transfer or first registration of a minor (article 30) is set out in these Rules.

   a) All applications under article 29 paragraph 1 a), b) and c) (with the exception of the registration of futsal players) must be submitted and managed through TMS.

   b) All applications under article 29 paragraph 1 d) and e) must be submitted and managed via email.

3. Upon receipt, the FIFA general secretariat will assess whether an application is complete.

   a) If the application is not complete, the FIFA general secretariat will inform the applicant and request rectification.

   b) If the application is not rectified within the time limit given, it is deemed to be withdrawn and will need to be resubmitted.

   c) Once an application is deemed complete, or upon explicit request of the applicant, it will be transmitted to the PSC for decision.

4. Generally, a single judge shall adjudicate. In a complex matter or where exceptional circumstances exist, at least three judges shall adjudicate.

Article 30: International transfer or first registration of a minor

1. Pursuant to the relevant FIFA regulations, a member association that wishes to register a player, at the request of its affiliated club, may apply via TMS for:

   a) the international transfer of a minor player; or

   b) the first registration of a foreign minor player; or

   c) the first registration of a minor player who is not a national of the country where the member association in which they wish to be registered is domiciled, and has lived continuously for at least the last five years in that country.

2. An application is not required where:

   a) the minor is a national of the country where the member association in which they wish to be registered is domiciled, and was never previously registered at another member association;

   b) the minor is less than ten years old; or

   c) the member association has been granted an LME and the international move of the minor falls within the scope of that LME.

3. An application must contain the documents (subject to the type of application) requested in TMS, as described in the Guide to Submitting a Minor Application.

4. For international transfers, the former member association at which the minor was registered will be:

   a) provided access to all non-confidential documents via TMS; and

   b) invited to make a submission and submit any documents within a regulatory time limit set by the FIFA general secretariat.

5. For international transfers relating to humanitarian reasons, the former member association at which the player was registered will not be notified of the application.

FINAL PROVISIONS

VI.

FIFA®

Article 31: Transitory provisions

1. Procedures that commenced prior to these Rules coming into force shall be subject to these Rules.

2. The FIFA general secretariat shall make all decisions regarding the application of these Rules to procedures that commenced prior to these Rules coming into force.

Article 32: Matters not provided for and force majeure

1. Any matters not provided for in these Rules shall be determined by the FIFA general secretariat.

2. Cases of force majeure affecting these Rules shall be decided by the chairperson of the FT whose decisions are final.

Article 33: Authoritative text

If there are any discrepancies between the interpretation of these Rules in the various languages, the English text is authoritative.

Article 34: Adoption and entry into force

1. These Rules were approved by the Bureau of the FIFA Council on 20 June 2022 and come into force immediately.

2. The provisions concerning the Agents Chamber enter into force following approval of the FIFA Football Agents Regulations by the FIFA Council.

Zurich, 20 June 2022

For the FIFA Council

President:

Gianni Infantino

Secretary General:

Fatma Samoura

Annexe 1

1. Advance of costs are as follows:

Amount in dispute (USD)	Fixed advance of costs
USD 0 to USD 49,999.99	USD 1,000
USD 50,000 to USD 99,999.99	USD 2,000
USD 100,000 to USD 149,999.99	USD 3,000
USD 150,000 to USD 199,999.99	USD 4,000
USD 200,000+	USD 5,000

2. Procedural costs are as follows:

Amount in dispute (in USD)	Procedural costs
USD 0 to USD 49,999.99	up to USD 5,000
USD 50,000 to USD 99,999.99	up to USD 10,000
USD 100,000 to USD 149,999.99	up to USD 15,000
USD 150,000 to USD 199,999.99	up to USD 20,000
USD 200,000+	up to USD 25,000

3. Payment of the advance of costs or procedural costs shall be made to the following account, with a clear reference to the parties involved in the dispute:

UBS Zurich

Account number 230-366677.61N (FIFA Players' Status)

Clearing number 230

IBAN: CH12 0023 0230 3666 7761 N

SWIFT: UBSWCHZH80A

REGULATIONS

on Working with Intermediaries

Article

Regulations on working with intermediaries
Definition of an intermediary
Preamble
1 Scope
2 General principles
3 Registration of intermediaries
4 Requisites for registration
5 Representation contract
6 Disclosure and publication
7 Payments to intermediaries
8 Conflicts of interest
9 Sanctions
10 Enforcement of associations' obligations
11 Transitional measures

Annexe 1
Intermediary Declaration for natural persons

Annexe 2
Intermediary Declaration for legal persons

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

Article

Definitions
1 Object
2 Scope
3 Purpose
4 Duties of Members
5 Name of International Matches or competitions
6 Authorisation
7 Tier 1 International Matches
8 Tier 2 International Matches
9 Tier 3 International Matches
10 Authorisation procedure for tier 1 International Matches and competitions
11 Authorisation procedure for tier 2 International Matches and competitions
12 Reporting
13 Levies and statement of account
14 Sanctions
15 Official languages
16 Transitional provision and entry into force

Appendices

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)

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			G			
OUTFIELD PLAYERS JOUEURS DE CHAMPS JUGADORES DE CAMPO FELDSPIELER						
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.
FIFA-STRASSE 20, P.O. BOX, 8044 ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, TELEPHONE 41-43/222 7777, TELEFAX 41-43/222 7878

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				=

Fédération Internationale de Football Association
FIFA-Strasse 20 P.O. Box 8044 Zurich Switzerland Tel: +41-(0)43-222 7777 Fax +41-(0)43-222 7878 www.FIFA.com

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 DATE FECHA _____ DATUM	SIGNATURE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY SIGNATURE DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL FIRMA DEL SECRETARIO GENERAL _____ UNTERSCHRIFT DES GENERALSEKRETÄRS

Fédération Internationale de Football Association
FIFA-Strasse 20 P.O. Box 8044 Zurich Switzerland Tel: +41-(0)43-222 7777 Fax +41-(0)43-222 7878 www.FIFA.com



Match Agents Regulations

Match Agents Regulations

CONTENTS

Match Agents Regulations

Preamble

I. Principles

II. FIFA licence

III. Rights and duties inherent in the FIFA licence

IV. Disputes

V. Termination of Activity

VI. Transitional Provisions

VII. Final Provisions

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

INDEX

Article

Definitions

I. General provisions

1 Introduction

1.1 Objectives of the club licensing system

II. FIFA Club Licensing Regulations

2 Procedure

2.1 Criteria gradation

2.1.1 Principle

2.2 Licensing implementation

2.2.1 Principle

2.2.2 Implementation at confederation level

2.2.3 Existence of a legal basis within the statutes of the confederation

2.2.4 Integration of the FIFA regulations into confederation regulations

2.2.5 Implementation at national level

2.2.6 Existence of a legal basis within the statutes of the member association

2.2.7 Sanctions under the national club licensing system

2.2.8 Integration of the confederation regulations into national regulations

2.2.9 Applicability of the system

2.2.10 Option to delegate the club licensing system to an affiliated league

2.3 Bodies of the confederation

3 Licensor

Article

3.1 Introduction

3.2 Definition of licensor

3.2.1 Principle

3.2.2 Decision-making bodies

3.2.3 First-instance body (FIB)

3.2.4 Appeals body (AB)

3.2.5 Decision-making procedure

4 Licence applicant and licence

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Circle of licence applicants

4.2.1 Authority to define licence applicants

4.3 Definition of licence applicant

4.3.1 Principle

4.4 Licence

4.4.1 Principle

4.5 Extraordinary application of the club licensing system for entering confederation club competitions

4.5.1 Principle

4.5.2 Procedure

5 Core process

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Principle

6 Sporting criteria

6.1 Introduction

6.2 Objectives

6.3 Benefits for clubs

6.4 Criteria

INDEX

Article

6.4.1 "A" criteria

7 Infrastructure criteria

7.1 Introduction

7.2 Objectives

7.3 Benefits for clubs

7.4 Criteria

7.4.1 "A" criteria

7.4.2 "B" criteria

7.4.3 "C" criteria

8 Personnel and administrative criteria

8.1 Introduction

8.2 Objectives

8.3 Benefits for clubs

8.4 Criteria

8.4.1 "A" criteria

8.4.2 "B" criteria

9 Legal criteria

9.1 Introduction

9.2 Criteria

9.2.1 "A" criteria

10 Financial criteria

10.1 Introduction

10.2 Objectives

10.3 Benefits

10.4 Criteria

Article

III. Final provisions

11 Obligations

12 Spot checks and sanctions by confederations

13 Spot checks and sanctions by FIFA

14 Diverging texts

15 Adoption and enforcement

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.

DEFINITIONS

	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.

II. FIFA CLUB LICENSING 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

Article

CONTENTS

DEFINITIONS

PREAMBLE

Preamble

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Scope of application
2. Basic principles

II. SAFETY AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT

3. Definitions and requirements
4. Responsibility
5. Staffing
6. Stadium safety and security planning
7. Stadium risk assessments
8. Spectator safety and security policy document
9. Stadium contingency plans
10. Stadium emergency plans
11. Terrorism
12. Record keeping

III. STEWARDS

13. Stewards
14. Steward deployment plan
15. Agreement on responsibilities of stewards
16. Stewards' duties
17. Stewards' code of conduct
18. Identification of stewards
19. Pitchside stewards
20. Communication with stewards
21. Steward training

Article

IV. MAXIMUM SAFE CAPACITY OF A STADIUM

22. Basic principles
23. Calculating the maximum safe capacity
24. Safety certificate

V. STRUCTURAL AND TECHNICAL MEASURES

25. Access control
26. Match tickets
27. Accreditation
28. Access for police and other agencies
29. Security checks
30. Stadium zones
31. Stadium perimeters, turnstiles and checkpoints
32. Field of play
33. Special security provisions for teams, officials and VIPs/VVIPs
34. Spectator areas
35. Temporary demountable structures
36. Venue operation centre (VOC)
37. VOC systems
38. Rooms for stewards and police officers
39. Safety and emergency lighting and power supply
40. Electronic video screen (giant screen)
41. Closed circuit television (CCTV)
42. Public address system
43. Public address system – operation
44. Stadium announcer

VI. CROWD MANAGEMENT

45. Crowd build-up
46. Stadium code of conduct
47. Safety signs
48. Information signs
49. Commercial signs and hoardings
50. Alcoholic beverages

Article

VII. EMERGENCY SERVICES

51. Fire services
52. Minimising fire risks
53. Fire warning and detection systems
54. Firefighting facilities and equipment
55. Staff fire awareness and training
56. Emergency evacuation and places of safety
57. Emergency evacuation of spectators with disabilities
58. Medical

VIII. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

59. TV and media
60. Prevention of provocative and aggressive actions
61. Stadium bans
62. High-risk matches
63. FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup
64. FIFA Futsal World Cup

IX. FINAL PROVISIONS

65. Administrative rules
66. Violations
67. Matters not provided for
68. Diverging texts
69. Effective date

Article

X. ANNEXES

ANNEXE A
Requirements of the national security officer
Requirements of the senior national security advisor
Requirements of 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
FIFA Beach Soccer World Cups

ANNEXE F
FIFA Futsal World Cups

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.

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.

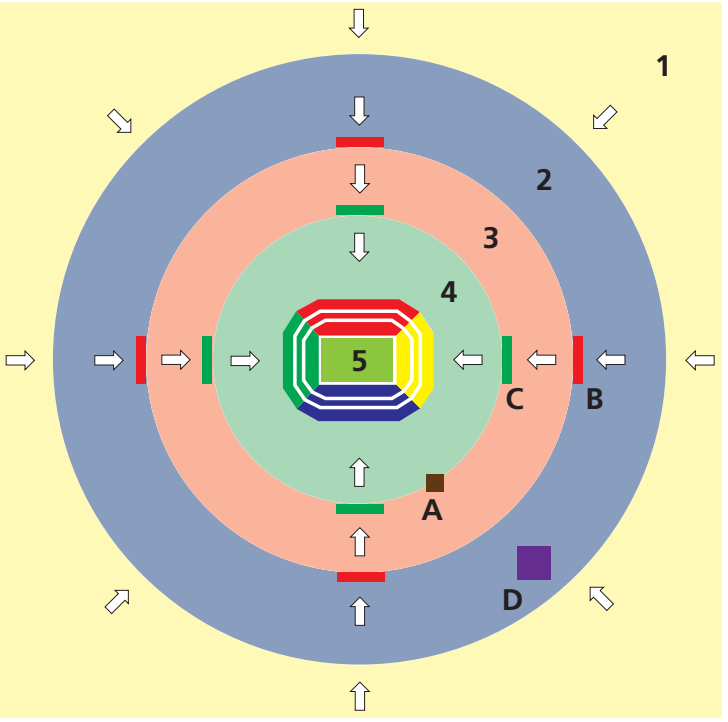
q) Not engage in any activity that could compromise the safety, security or reputation of the event.

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

Table of contents

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

1 THESE REGULATIONS
2 SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF THESE REGULATIONS
2A. Parties bound by these Regulations
2B. Competitions and Matches covered by these Regulations
2C. Areas of the Match venue covered by these Regulations
2D. Enforcement
3 LEGAL CONDITIONS

PART TWO: PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL ITEMS OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT COVERED BY THESE REGULATIONS

4 GENERAL PRINCIPLES
5 MANUFACTURING CONSIDERATIONS
5A. Safety
5B. Construction
5C. Special manufacturing techniques
5D. Uniformity
5E. Interior areas
6 COLOURS
7 NAMES AND NUMBERS
8 TEAM IDENTIFIERS
9 BADGES AND COMMEMORATIVE SYMBOLS
9A. Official FIFA Event Badges
9B. FIFA World Champions Badge
9C. Commemorative symbols
9D. Recognition of continental titles (Member Associations) and national titles (Clubs)
10 DECORATIVE ELEMENTS
11 MANUFACTURER IDENTIFIERS
12 SPONSOR ADVERTISING

PART THREE: COMPULSORY PLAYING ITEMS IN ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL COMPETITIONS

13 PLAYING KIT (1): SHIRT
14 PLAYING KIT (2): SHORTS
15 PLAYING KIT (3): SOCKS
16 BOOTS AND SHINGUARDS
17 FOOTBALLS

PART FOUR: OPTIONAL PLAYING ITEMS IN ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL COMPETITIONS

18 GLOVES
18A. Goalkeepers' gloves
18B. Gloves worn by Outfield Players
19 HEAD COVERINGS
19A. Caps
19B. Other permitted head coverings
20 HAIRBANDS, HEADBANDS AND WRISTBANDS
21 UNDERGARMENTS
22 SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

PART FIVE: NON-PLAYING ITEMS

23 FORMAL ATTIRE
24 OUTERWEAR
25 WARM-UP AND SUBSTITUTE BIBS
26 BAGS AND OTHER ITEMS
27 CELEBRATORY ATTIRE

PART SIX: CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT AT FIFA BEACH SOCCER COMPETITIONS AND FUTSAL COMPETITIONS

28 BEACH SOCCER
29 FUTSAL

PART SEVEN: CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT AT FIFA EFOOTBALL COMPETITIONS

30 GENERAL PROVISIONS
31 EFOOTBALL SHIRT
32 EFOOTBALL CAPS
33 OUTERWEAR

PART EIGHT: MATCH OFFICIALS AND MATCH SUPPORT PERSONNEL

34 MATCH OFFICIALS
35 MATCH SUPPORT PERSONNEL

ANNEXE A: RULES OF INTEPRETATION AND DEFINED WORDS AND PHRASES

1 Rules of interpretation
2 Defined words and phrases

ANNEXE B: APPROVAL PROCESS

1 Introduction
2 Submission of samples for preliminary examination
3 Timeline of application for FIFA Approval
4 Processing the application
5 Grant of FIFA Approval
6 Refusal of FIFA Approval

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

1 THESE REGULATIONS

1.1
The FIFA Council approved these Regulations on 20 June 2022. They come into force on 20 June 2022, replacing the 2015 FIFA Equipment Regulations with effect from that date.

1.2
These Regulations govern the Playing Kit and other clothing and equipment used by the Team Delegations of Member Associations, Clubs, or eFootball Clubs (as applicable), as well as eFootball Players competing on an individual basis, when they are participating in any of the Competitions and Matches identified in section 2B.

1.2.1 Part Two of these Regulations sets out principles that apply generally to all such Playing Kit and other clothing and equipment.

1.2.2 Part Three sets out provisions that are specific to the Playing Kit and other items that must be worn or used by Players during a Match in a Competition that is not a FIFA beach soccer or futsal Competition or FIFA eFootball Competition and during International Friendly Matches; while Parts Four and Five set out provisions specific to the other clothing and equipment that may be worn or used by the members of a Team Delegation during, before or after such Matches.

1.2.3 Part Six sets out the clothing and other items that must, or may, be worn by the members of a Team Delegation in connection with a FIFA beach soccer Competition or a FIFA futsal Competition.

1.2.4 Part Seven sets out the clothing and other items that must, or may, be worn by eFootball Players and any other members of a Team Delegation in connection with a FIFA eFootball Competition.

1.2.5 Part Eight sets out the kit and other clothing to be worn by the Match Officials and by the Match Support Personnel at the Matches specified in these Regulations.

1.2.6 Annexe A sets out rules to be used to interpret these Regulations, as well as the meaning of the defined words and phrases used in these Regulations that are identified by capitalised and underlined text. The meaning of defined words and phrases used in these Regulations that are identified by capitalised and italicised text is set out in article 13.1, 14.1, or 15.1. Such defined words and phrases provide greater assistance in navigating these Regulations.

1.2.7 Annexe B sets out the process to be followed by Member Associations, Clubs, eFootball Clubs, and eFootball Players to obtain FIFA's approval for Playing Kit and other clothing and equipment covered by these Regulations.

1.3

Other FIFA rules and regulations also apply to these issues, as follows:

1.3.1 The primary rules applicable to the use of kit and equipment on the field of play are set out in Law 4 of the Laws of the Game, as amended from time to time. In the event of conflict between the Laws of the Game and these Regulations, the Laws of the Game prevail.

1.3.2 The FIFA Disciplinary Code, as amended from time to time, will govern any action taken to enforce these Regulations. Any sanctions or consequences imposed pursuant to the FIFA Disciplinary Code or other relevant rules to which FIFA is bound (e.g. the World Anti-Doping Code) that conflict with these Regulations (e.g. because they mandate the use of neutral uniforms by a Team in a Competition covered by these Regulations) prevail over these Regulations.

1.3.3 The regulations applicable to a specific Competition (in particular, the FIFA Media and Marketing Regulations) and/or FIFA circulars may include further provisions relating to the use of clothing and other equipment in that Competition, including, in particular, clothing and other equipment used in Competition areas other than the Controlled Areas, and provisions aimed at preventing Ambush Marketing. In case of conflict between these Regulations and such Competition regulations and/or FIFA circulars, these Regulations will prevail.

1.4
FIFA may amend these Regulations from time to time to take account of technological and/or other developments. The amendments will come into effect on the date on which they are published, unless FIFA specifies otherwise.

1.5
Confederations and Member Associations are encouraged to use these Regulations as the basis for regulating the use of clothing and other equipment in their own competitions.

2 SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF THESE REGULATIONS

2A. Parties bound by these Regulations

2.1
These Regulations apply to Member Associations and Clubs fielding Teams in a Competition or Match specified in section 2B. They also apply to other entities (such as private commercial gaming teams) fielding Teams in a FIFA eFootball Competition specified in section 2B (each, an "eFootball Club"). Each such Member Association, Club and eFootball Club must comply in full, and must ensure that each individual member of its Team Delegation complies in full, with these Regulations and with any circulars, guidelines, directives, and/or decisions issued by FIFA at any time in relation to these Regulations.

2.2
Each individual member of a Team Delegation, each eFootball Player that enters a FIFA eFootball Competition on an individual basis, and each Match Official and Match Support Person must also comply in full with these Regulations and with any circulars, guidelines, directives, and/or decisions issued by FIFA at any time in relation to these Regulations.

2B. Competitions and Matches covered by these Regulations

2.3
These Regulations apply to the following competitions (together, the "Competitions"):

2.3.1 They apply in full to the following FIFA competitions ("FIFA Final Competitions"):

2.3.1.1 the FIFA World Cup™ final competition, the FIFA Women's World Cup™ final competition, and the FIFA Club World Cup™;

2.3.1.2 the FIFA U-20 World Cup™ final competition, the FIFA U-20 Women's World Cup™ final competition, the FIFA U-17 World Cup™ final competition, the FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup™ final competition, and the Blue Stars/FIFA Youth Cup™ final competition; and

2.3.1.3 the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup™ final competition, and the FIFA Futsal World Cup™ final competition.

2.3.2 With the exception of any competition that is organised by a Confederation, they also apply in full to the competitions staged as qualifying competitions for the FIFA Final Competitions ("FIFA Preliminary Competitions").

2.3.3 With the exception of any competition that is organised by a Confederation, they also apply in full to the competitions that function as qualifying competitions for the Men's, Women's and Youth Olympic Football Tournaments.

2.3.4 They also apply in full to the following eFootball competitions ("FIFA eFootball Competitions"):

2.3.4.1 team-format competitions in which eFootball Players in a Team representing a Member Association compete against other eFootball Players in Teams representing other Member Associations (e.g. FIFAe Nations Cup™);

2.3.4.2 team-format competitions in which eFootball Players in a Team representing a Club or eFootball Club compete against other eFootball Players in Teams representing other Clubs or eFootball Clubs (e.g. FIFAe Club World Cup™); and

2.3.4.3 competitions in which eFootball Players compete against each other on an individual-format basis, either on behalf of a Member Association, Club or eFootball Club, or in an individual capacity (e.g. FIFAe World Cup™).

2.3.5 Unless FIFA states otherwise, these Regulations will also apply in full to any successor to any of the above Competitions and to any new FIFA competitions.

2.4

Parts Two and Three of these Regulations also apply to International Friendly Matches unless confirmed otherwise by FIFA. Unless confirmed otherwise by FIFA, the Member Associations and/or Confederations will implement and enforce Parts Two and Three of these Regulations in respect of International Friendly Matches, and the relevant Member Associations and/or their Confederations will regulate all other aspects of clothing and equipment use at International Friendly Matches.

2C. Areas of the Match venue covered by these Regulations

2.5

These Regulations apply to clothing worn and equipment used on the day of the Match[1] by members of the Team Delegations, the Match Officials, and the Match Support Personnel in all areas of the Match stadium or arena (as the case may be) for which an official accreditation or other security device (not just a Match ticket) is required for access, including the field of play and areas immediately surrounding the field of play, the stage or platform (in respect of FIFA eFootball Competitions), technical areas, warm-up areas, the referee review area, tunnel, dressing rooms, medical and doping control areas, media and interview areas, arrival and departure zones, and all corridors and other spaces connecting such areas (the "Controlled Areas"). The VOR is also considered a Controlled Area for the purposes of these Regulations, even if it is located away from the Match venue.

2.6

These Regulations also apply to the stands and VIP/hospitality areas in the Match venue, but only to the extent that members of the Team Delegation are required to be present there while acting in that capacity (e.g. substitute Players sitting in the stands due to social distancing measures). They do not apply to representatives or affiliates of a Team or to members of a Team Delegation who are present in such areas as ticket-holders or invited guests. Other FIFA rules and/or regulations may apply to such individuals, depending on the Competition.

1 On non-Matchdays, the FIFA Media and Marketing Regulations of the Competition in question apply.

2D. Enforcement

2.7
Where applicable, the Match Commissioner will report to FIFA any instance of apparent non-compliance with these Regulations. The Match Commissioner may confiscate the item(s) in question and provide them to FIFA along with a written report.

2.8
Whether or not a report is received from the Match Commissioner, FIFA may investigate any instances of potential non-compliance with these Regulations, with a view to potentially bringing proceedings under the FIFA Disciplinary Code. All parties have a duty to cooperate fully and in good faith with such investigations.

3 LEGAL CONDITIONS

3.1
The FIFA Council will resolve any matters arising that are not provided for in these Regulations, and will address what should happen where events of force majeure impact on the ability to implement these Regulations.

3.2
Decisions made by FIFA in respect of enforcement of these Regulations are final and binding and may not be appealed.

3.3
Proceedings for alleged breach of these Regulations will be brought before the FIFA Disciplinary Committee. Subject thereto, in accordance with article 57 of the FIFA Statutes, any dispute arising in relation to these Regulations and any challenges to decisions made by FIFA in respect of these Regulations are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration for Sport. The applicable law governing the dispute/challenge will be the FIFA Statutes and these Regulations, with Swiss law applying subsidiarily.

3.4
FIFA will not be liable in any circumstances to any Member Association, Club, eFootball Club, Team Delegation member, Manufacturer, sponsor, Confederation, or other party for any claims, losses, fees, damages, costs, taxes or other charges of any kind whatsoever that may arise or be incurred as a direct or indirect result of the implementation of these Regulations.

PART TWO: PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL ITEMS OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT COVERED BY THESE REGULATIONS

4 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

4.1
This Part Two applies to all of the items of Playing Kit and other clothing and equipment covered by these Regulations.

4.2
Where FIFA so requires in accordance with Annexe B, a Member Association, Club or eFootball Club (or eFootball Player who is entering a FIFA eFootball Competition in an individual capacity) must not use or allow any member of their Team Delegation to use any Playing Kit or other clothing or equipment covered by these Regulations in connection with a Competition or a Match set out in section 2B unless and until the Member Association, Club, eFootball Club or eFootball Player in question has obtained written confirmation that the item complies in full with these Regulations and any other applicable rules or regulations, and/or with any circulars, guidelines, directives, and/or decisions issued by FIFA, and contains only elements that are specifically authorised under these Regulations.

4.3
No item (of Playing Kit or other clothing or equipment or otherwise) may be worn or used in any Controlled Area if FIFA considers that it:

4.3.1 is dangerous, offensive or indecent, includes political, religious, or personal slogans, statements, or images, or otherwise does not comply in full with the Laws of the Game;

4.3.2 confers an unfair sporting advantage or fundamentally alters an essential aspect of the game;

4.3.3 seeks to imply a connection with FIFA, or to exploit goodwill belonging to FIFA, or otherwise constitutes Ambush Marketing; or

4.3.4 (where FIFA has so required) has not been formally approved by FIFA in accordance with Annexe B as being fully compliant with these Regulations and/or with any other applicable rules or regulations, and/or with any circulars, guidelines, directives, and/or decisions issued by FIFA.

4.4

Each Member Association, Club and eFootball Club, and each eFootball Player who is entering a FIFA eFootball Competition in an individual capacity, must ensure that they have all of the rights and licences required for the members of their Team Delegation to wear and use their Playing Kit and other clothing and equipment in Competitions and/or International Friendly Matches (as applicable), and that the wearing and use of such Playing Kit, clothing, and other equipment will not infringe the rights of any other party.

4.5

Each Member Association, Club and eFootball Club, and each eFootball Player who is entering a FIFA eFootball Competition in an individual capacity, must indemnify FIFA in respect of any claims, losses, fees, damages, costs, taxes, or other charges or expenses of any kind whatsoever that FIFA incurs because of the failure or alleged failure of the Member Association, Club, eFootball Club or eFootball Player (as applicable) to comply in full with the requirement in article 4.4.

5 MANUFACTURING CONSIDERATIONS

5A. Safety

5.1

The Playing Kit and other clothing and equipment falling within the scope of these Regulations must not pose any risk of inflicting injury or illness on the person wearing or using it or on anyone else. In particular:

5.1.1 It must be possible to close a collar opening on a Shirt or eFootball Shirt securely for the duration of the Match.

5.1.2 No collar opening on a Shirt or eFootball Shirt may be longer than 5cm, measured down from the front of the opening.

5.1.3 Items used to fasten the collar on a Shirt or eFootball Shirt – such as zippers, buttons, or magnets – must not be of a shape or made of a material that creates a risk of laceration or contusion. A drawstring may not be used to fasten the collar.

5.1.4 Zippers (whether metal or of another material) are not permitted on gloves (including goalkeeper gloves) if they pose a threat to the person wearing the gloves or to others.

5.1.5 If drawstrings are incorporated into the waist of Shorts, they must be kept inside the Shorts at all times.

5.1.6 Pockets are not permitted on any item of Playing Kit.







Art 5.1.5



5B. Construction

5.2
All elements incorporated into a Playing Kit item (including Names, Numbers, FIFA Event Badges, FIFA World Champions Badges, Team Identifiers, Manufacturer Identifiers, and Decorative Elements) must be permanently incorporated by stitching, heat transfer, a special manufacturing technique listed in article 5.5, or any other technique approved by FIFA. Temporary or removable attachments (e.g. using Velcro) are not permitted.

5.3
No item of Playing Kit, or anything displayed on an item of Playing Kit, may be made of a reflective material, or of a material that changes colour or appearance due to an external influence, such as pressure, light, temperature, or water or other liquid.

5.4
Team Identifiers and Manufacturer Identifiers may only be constructed as holograms if the identifier remains visible at all angles (i.e. the hologram cannot incorporate more than one image) and the hologram does not materially impact the perceived colour of the item on which it is displayed.

5C. Special manufacturing techniques

5.5
The following manufacturing techniques are permitted:

5.5.1 jacquard weave (i.e. weaving which incorporates a specific pattern into a fabric using threads of the same basic colour as the surrounding fabric);

5.5.2 tonal print (i.e. a printing technique used to incorporate elements, patterns, etc. of a similar colour into an item);

5.5.3 embossing (i.e. adding texture to the surface of a fabric using heated rollers under pressure to produce a combination of raised and flat areas);

5.5.4 laser etching (i.e. incorporating a specific pattern into a fabric using a laser machine); and

5.5.5 any other special manufacturing techniques that FIFA approves from time to time.

5D. Uniformity

5.6
All goalkeepers in a Team must wear the same Playing Kit as each other, and all Outfield Players in the Team must wear the same Playing Kit as each other. All items of a Team's Playing Kit must be produced by the same Manufacturer.

5E. Interior areas

5.7
Interior surfaces and other areas of an item may not display anything that is visible on the exterior or that may be used as a means of Ambush Marketing. For example, standard manufacturer labels such as those located on the neck of a shirt should not be oversized or clearly visible from more than 5m away in the event the Player removes the item of clothing (such as after the Match).

6 COLOURS

6.1
Save where these Regulations require otherwise, there is no limit on the number of colours that may appear on a Team's Playing Kit. Furthermore, unless stated otherwise, the restrictions in these Regulations on the use of colours on Playing Kit items do not apply to colours appearing in Team Identifiers, Manufacturer Identifiers, and/or Decorative Elements displayed on Playing Kit.

6.2
The colours used on the respective Playing Kits worn by the two Teams contesting a particular Match must contrast sufficiently to allow the Match Officials, Players, Team Officials, media, and spectators (including, whenever reasonably practicable, those with a colour vision deficiency) to distinguish clearly between the Players and the Match Officials, between the different Teams, and between the goalkeepers and the Outfield Players on each Team, even in difficult weather conditions. For these purposes:

6.2.1 Each item of Playing Kit worn by one Team must contrast sufficiently with the equivalent item of Playing Kit worn by the other Team to allow that clear distinction.

6.2.2 Each Team must have a First-Choice Playing Kit and at least one Alternative Playing Kit in clearly differing colours or colour combinations, for use where necessary to ensure that clear distinction.

6.2.3 The colour(s) of the First-Choice Playing Kit must contrast clearly with the colour(s) of each Alternative Playing Kit.

6.2.4 To that end, where a First-Choice Playing Kit item is predominantly light in colour, at least one equivalent Alternative Playing Kit item should be predominantly dark in colour, and vice versa.

6.2.5 Each Team is encouraged to have a second Alternative Playing Kit in a colour or colours differing from both its First-Choice Playing Kit and its first Alternative Playing Kit.

6.2.6 The colour(s) of any item(s) worn underneath the Playing Kit must not be visible through the Playing Kit and must in no way affect the colour of, or the visual impression given by, the Playing Kit.



First-Choice Playing Kit



Alternative Playing Kit



Playing Kit Outfield Player



Playing Kit goalkeeper




First-Choice
Playing Kit
Alternative
Playing Kit


First-Choice
Playing Kit
Alternative
Playing Kit


Playing Kit
goalkeeper
Playing Kit
Outfield Player

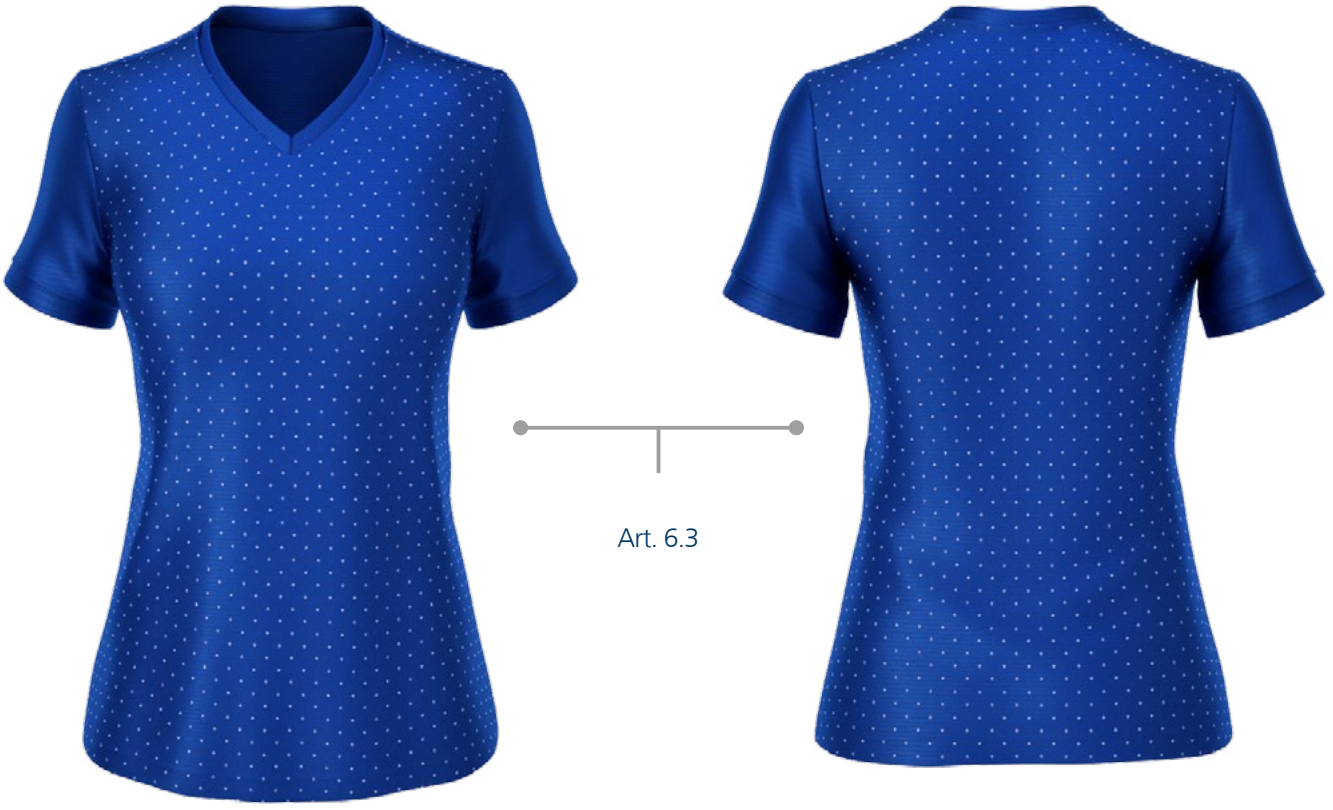
6.3

If a Playing Kit item features more than one colour,[2] one of the colours must be clearly predominant (the "Dominant Colour") over the other colour(s), and must predominate to the same extent on the front and back of the Playing Kit item.



Art. 6.3

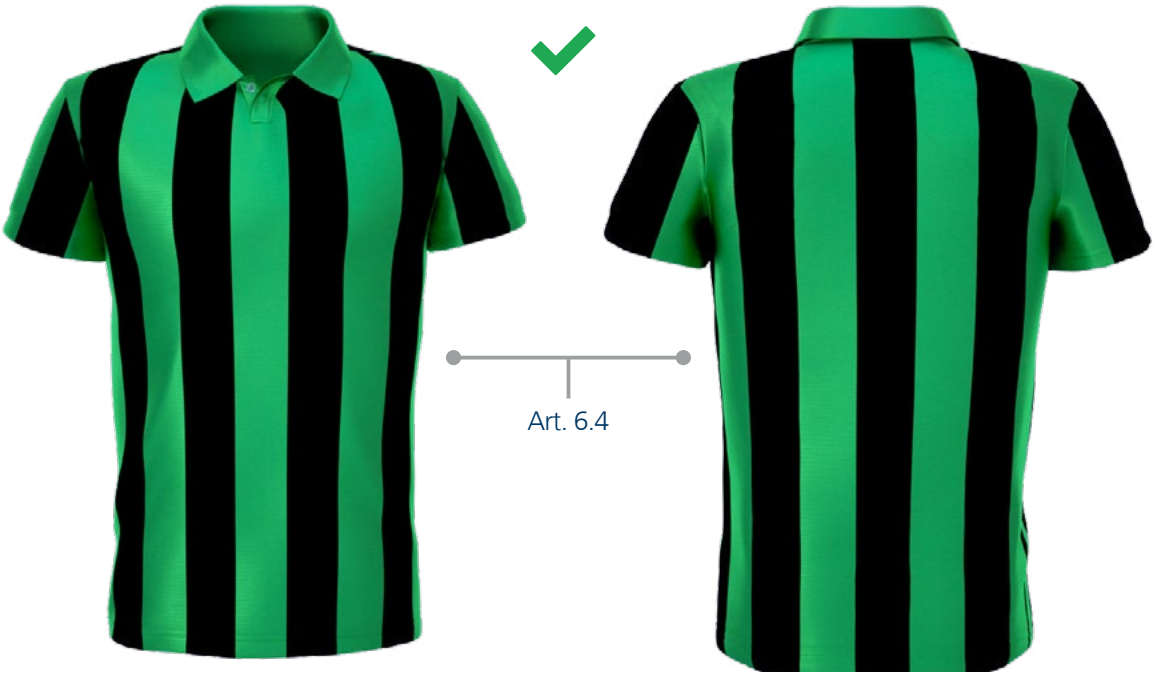
2 For these purposes, close variants and shades of a colour will be considered to be a single colour, whereas broader variants and shades of a colour will be considered to be multiple colours.



Art. 6.3

6.4

The only exception to article 6.3 is that the Shirts of the Outfield Players (but not the Shirt of a goalkeeper) may feature a basic geometric repeated pattern (such as stripes, hoops or checks) with two equally prominent colours. In such cases, the Shirt of at least one of the Team's Alternative Playing Kits must not have either of those two colours as its Dominant Colour.





6.5
Where FIFA or the Match Officials consider that there is an insufficient contrast between the colours used on the Playing Kits of two Teams contesting a particular Match to distinguish clearly between the Players and the Match Officials, between the different Teams, and/or between the goalkeepers and the Outfield Players on a Team, they may require one Team (even after the Match has started, if necessary) to switch to, or to combine, different items from its different Playing Kits as necessary in order to achieve such a clear distinction.

6.6
Any tape or similar material applied to a Playing Kit item during a Match must match the Dominant Colour of the Playing Kit item (or one of the two equally prominent colours of the Playing Kit item, where applicable).

7 NAMES AND NUMBERS

7.1
A Player's Number must appear on the back of the Player's Shirt and on the Player's Shorts in all Competitions (other than FIFA eFootball Competitions) and International Friendly Matches. In FIFA Final Competitions, the Player's Name must appear on the back of the Player's Shirt. In addition, other Competition regulations may require or permit the Player's Number on the front of the Player's Shirt and/or the Player's Name on Playing Kit items and/or other equipment.

7.2
All such Names and Numbers must:

7.2.1 correspond to the Name and/or Number (as applicable) of the Player as it appears on the official list of Players submitted in accordance with the regulations specific to the Competition or International Friendly Match in question, and must not represent an abbreviated form of that Name;

7.2.2 be of one single colour, which must contrast sufficiently with the surrounding colour(s) of the Playing Kit item (or of the Number Zone, where used)[3] to be clearly legible, so that other Players, Match Officials, Team Officials, media, and spectators are able to identify the Player in question;

7.2.3 (in the case of Names) comprise letters of Latin characters only, in upper or lower case (phonological diaereses, such as accents or umlauts, are also permitted);



3 A Number Zone must be used where the Name or Number would not be sufficiently legible otherwise (as may happen, for example, with a patterned shirt).


PLAYER
10
10
Art. 7.2


PLAYER
18
18
Number Zone
art. 7.2.2
Art. 7.2

7.2.4 be consistent in terms of style, font, size, position and colour for all Players in the same Team, save that:

7.2.4.1 the colour of the Number on the Shirt may be different from the colour of the Number on the Shorts; and

7.2.4.2 the colour of the goalkeepers' Names and Numbers may differ from the colour of the Names and Numbers of the Outfield Players;

7.2.5 not include any Team Identifiers, save that a Team Emblem or Team Symbol no bigger than 5cm^2 may be included on the bottom of each digit of a Number displayed on the back of the Shirt;

7.2.6 not include any Decorative Elements; and

7.2.7 not function as a trademark or include anything that gives the visual impression of a Manufacturer Identifier or Sponsor Advertising, or that creates an association with a Manufacturer, a sponsor, or other third party, or that constitutes a promotion or other commercial message of any kind.

7.3

Such Names and Numbers may:

7.3.1 incorporate a border or shadow outline in a different colour to improve the legibility of the Name or Number, provided this does not impair the predominance of the Dominant Colour of the Playing Kit item in question;[4]

7.3.2 contain breathing holes that are not more than 2mm wide.

4 Any such border or shadow outline shall not be taken into account in the measurement of Name and Number height and stroke width under these Regulations.

7.4

Each digit of a Number may be divided into no more than four segments, each segment being no more than 2mm apart.



8 TEAM IDENTIFIERS

8.1

Once approved by FIFA, Playing Kit and/or other clothing or equipment may display the following types of Team Identifier in accordance with these Regulations:

Type of	Examples[5]	
Graphic identifier	Member Association	Club/eFootball Club
Team Emblem[6]	 (Colombia)	 (FC Bayern Munich)
Team Symbol	 (Netherlands Women's team)	 (Arsenal FC)
National Flag	 (Japan)	
Coat of Arms		 (Seal of Guadalajara, MEX)
Regional Flag		 (Canton of Ticino, SUI)

5 These are illustrative examples only. Each of them would still need to be approved by FIFA prior to use.

6 A dedicated Team Emblem that commemorates a jubilee or other significant event may be used on Playing Kit in place of the usual Team Emblem subject to FIFA's prior approval. Such commemorative emblem may incorporate words, numbers (e.g. dates) and/or Decorative Elements, provided it meets the applicable size limits. For FIFA beach soccer Competitions, a Member Association may use its dedicated beach soccer Team Emblem. For FIFA futsal Competitions, a Member Association may use its dedicated futsal Team Emblem. For FIFA eFootball Competitions, a Member Association or Club may use its dedicated eFootball Team Emblem. References in these Regulations to "Team Emblem" include such dedicated Team Emblems.

Type of	Examples[7]	
Word identifier	Member Association	Club/eFootball Club
Country Name/Club Name or Team Name (respectively)	**GHANA**	**RIVER PLATE**
Member Association name	**REAL FEDERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE FÚTBOL** (Spain)	
Team Nickname	**LES CAGOUS** (New Caledonia)	**NERAZZURRI** (FC Internazionale Milano)
Team Slogan	**KITA GARUDA** (Indonesia)	**YOU'LL NEVER WALK ALONE** (Liverpool FC)
Foundation Year	**1863** (England)	**1895** (CR Flamengo)

8.2
Where its use is permitted, the Team Identifier must be displayed in the same colour and form across all respective Playing Kit items of Outfield Players and goalkeepers used by the Team in a particular Competition (save that it may be included in a different colour on the Team's Alternative Playing Kit for that Competition).

8.3
A Club's Team Identifiers must also:

8.3.1 be formally recognised by its Member Association and Confederation, and must be used by the Team either: (a) in all domestic or in all continental competitions in the same season as the FIFA Competition in question; or (b) where applicable, in the domestic and/or continental season just ended or just beginning;

8.3.2 (if they are, or include, a Regional Flag or Coat of Arms) be formally approved by the relevant authorities in the country or region concerned for use by the Club on its Playing Kit.

7 These are illustrative examples only. Each of them would still need to be approved by FIFA prior to use.

8.4
The Team Identifier(s) must not:

8.4.1 impair the ability of Match Officials, Players, Team Officials, media, and spectators (including, whenever reasonably practicable, those with a colour vision deficiency) to distinguish clearly between the Players and the Match Officials, between the different Teams, or between the goalkeepers and the Outfield Players on each Team, even in difficult weather conditions;

8.4.2 undermine the contrast between a Team's First-Choice Playing Kit and any Alternative Playing Kit;

8.4.3 impair the predominance of a Dominant Colour on a Playing Kit item;

8.4.4 impair the legibility of a Name or Number on a Playing Kit item;

8.4.5 (unless it relates to an eFootball Club, in which case article 12 applies) include anything that gives the visual impression of a Manufacturer Identifier or Sponsor Advertising, or that creates an association with a Manufacturer, a sponsor, or other third party, or that constitutes a promotion or other commercial message of any kind; or

8.4.6 touch any of the other Team Identifiers or any Name, Number, FIFA Event Badge, FIFA World Champions Badge or Manufacturer Identifiers on the Playing Kit (save that the Team Emblem may be incorporated into Numbers as set out in article 7.2.5).

8.5
There are no restrictions on the shape of the Team Identifier(s), save that any representation of the National Flag must be in the official geometric form and usual proportions of that National Flag, unless its elements are being used as a Decorative Element as per article 10.4.

9 BADGES AND COMMEMORATIVE SYMBOLS

9A. Official FIFA Event Badges

9.1
Each Member Association, Club and eFootball Club participating in a Competition or an International Friendly Match must display on its Playing Kit any official FIFA Event Badge(s) provided by FIFA, in accordance with the terms and conditions of use issued by FIFA from time to time.

9B. FIFA World Champions Badge

9.2
Subject to the applicable terms and conditions of use issued by FIFA and any regulations specific to the respective competition, the Team that won the most recent edition of any of the following Competitions may display a FIFA World Champions Badge on its Shirts in all competitions and International Friendly Matches (as applicable) while still the reigning champions:

9.2.1 FIFA World Cup™;

9.2.2 FIFA Women's World Cup™;

9.2.3 FIFA Futsal World Cup™;

9.2.4 FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup™; and

9.2.5 FIFA Club World Cup™.



9C. Commemorative symbols

9.3

A five-pointed FIFA Winners' Star, or such other symbol as FIFA may specify, may be worn by a Member Association's men's or women's senior national representative team (and by each corresponding age group team that competes for that Member Association in the same discipline: see Figure 1) for each edition of the following FIFA Competitions that has been won by that senior team:

9.3.1 FIFA World Cup™;

9.3.2 FIFA Women's World Cup™;

9.3.3 FIFA Futsal World Cup™;

9.3.4 FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup™; and

9.3.5 FIFAe Nations Cup™.

Figure 1: An example of the Teams of a single Member Association that may display FIFA Winners' Stars

FIFA titles won:	
FIFA World Cup™	★★★★
FIFA Women's World Cup™	★★
FIFA Futsal World Cup™	★
FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup™	
FIFAe Nations Cup™	★★★

Display of FIFA Winners' Stars per national representative Team:	
Senior men's national Team:	★★★★
Senior women's national Team:	★★
U-20 men's national Team:	★★★★
U-20 women's national Team:	★★
U-17 men's national Team:	★★★★
U-17 women's national Team:	★★
Futsal senior men's national Team:	★
Beach soccer senior men's national Team:	
FIFAe Nations Cup™ Team:	★★★

9.4
The year of the respective FIFA title win (e.g. "1994" or "94") may appear within a FIFA Winners' Star.

9.5
There is no equivalent symbol for a Club that has won a FIFA Club World Cup™ (or successor competition).

FIFA Winners' Stars
art. 9.3



9D. Recognition of continental titles (Member Associations) and national titles (Clubs)

9.6

In FIFA Preliminary Competitions (if the relevant Competition regulations so allow) and in International Friendly Matches, but not in FIFA Final Competitions, a Member Association may display on its Team's Playing Kit an official badge issued by the relevant Confederation, commemorating the Team winning the most recent edition of any continental competition corresponding to the competitions listed in article 9.2, provided that such badge and its display comply with all of the provisions of these Regulations that would apply if the badge were a FIFA World Champions Badge, and does not include any Team Identifier, Decorative Element, Manufacturer Identifier, and/or Sponsor Advertising.

9.7

A Club may display stars denoting the number of times it has won its country's top domestic league and/or any continental competitions on its Team's Playing Kit in FIFA Competitions, adjacent to the Team Emblem or Team Symbol, if such stars are also displayed to the same extent when the Club plays in that domestic league and any continental competitions.

10 DECORATIVE ELEMENTS

10.1

A "Decorative Element" is any kind of visual representation or design feature – such as artwork, an abstract design, a simple geometric design, a watermark, or a tonal image (such as an image of an animal or a culturally relevant landmark – see examples under Figure 2) that appears on, or is incorporated into, an item of Playing Kit or other clothing or equipment (for example, in trim along a seam). Team Identifiers, Manufacturer Identifiers and Sponsor Advertising are excluded from this definition.

Figure 2: Examples of Decorative Elements






16


18


3

10.2
Decorative Elements may be displayed on, or incorporated into, Playing Kit items and other clothing and equipment in accordance with these Regulations, provided they are approved by FIFA.

10.3
A Decorative Element must not:

10.3.1 limit the ability of Match Officials, Players, Team Officials, media, and spectators (including, whenever reasonably practicable, those with a colour vision deficiency) to distinguish clearly between the Players and the Match Officials, between the different Teams, and between the goalkeepers and the Outfield Players on each Team, even in difficult weather conditions;

10.3.2 undermine the contrast between a Team's First-Choice Playing Kit and any Alternative Playing Kit;

10.3.3 dominate a Playing Kit item or impair the predominance of a Dominant Colour on a Playing Kit item;

10.3.4 impair the legibility of a Name or Number on a Playing Kit item;

10.3.5 function as a trademark or include anything that gives the visual impression of a Manufacturer Identifier or Sponsor Advertising, or that creates an association with a Manufacturer, a sponsor, or other third party, or that constitutes a promotion or other commercial message of any kind; or

10.3.6 portray, or give the impression of, a person's face or identity, or the shape of a country or territory.

10.4
A Decorative Element may incorporate elements of a Team Identifier. In particular, it may incorporate elements of a National Flag (e.g. its colours) even if they do not maintain the official geometric form and usual proportions of the National Flag.

10.5
Unless otherwise stated below in respect of a particular item, there is no limit on the number, the size, or the positioning of the Decorative Element(s) on the Playing Kit item or other clothing or equipment.

11 MANUFACTURER IDENTIFIERS

11.1

The following types of Manufacturer Identifier may be displayed on Playing Kit and/or other clothing or equipment in accordance with these Regulations, once they have been approved by FIFA:

Examples of Manufacturer Identifiers [8]				
Name/Word Mark	ADIDAS	NIKE	PUMA	NEW BALANCE
Logo/Graphic Mark				
Composite Mark (name and logo)				
Product line (name/logo/ Composite Mark)				
Script (i.e. a word mark written in a specific font)				
Technology Label				
Quality Seal				

8 These are illustrative examples only. Each of them would still need to be approved by FIFA prior to use.

11.2
Technology Labels and Quality Seals may be included as a means of evidencing the technological purpose and functioning of the item in question and/or as a means of evidencing the sustainable sourcing of the material used to make the item. They are treated in these Regulations as a type of Manufacturer Identifier, and so references to Manufacturer Identifiers also refer to them, unless stated otherwise in a particular context.

11.3
A Manufacturer Identifier may be of any shape. It must not:

11.3.1 limit the ability of Match Officials, Players, Team Officials, media, and spectators (including, whenever reasonably practicable, those with a colour vision deficiency) to distinguish clearly between the Players and the Match Officials, between the different Teams, and between the goalkeepers and the Outfield Players on each Team, even in difficult weather conditions;

11.3.2 undermine the contrast between a Team's First-Choice Playing Kit and any Alternative Playing Kit;

11.3.3 impair the predominance of a Dominant Colour on a Playing Kit item;

11.3.4 impair the legibility of a Name or Number on a Playing Kit item;

11.3.5 touch, or be positioned adjacent to, any other Manufacturer Identifier or any Name, Number, or Team Identifier on the item in question;

11.3.6 contain or constitute any form of machine-readable code, such as a barcode or a QR ("Quick Response") code that provides a link to further information; or

11.3.7 incorporate, by any means, any Team Identifier or Sponsor Advertising or any element(s) thereof.

11.4
A Manufacturer Identifier may appear:

11.4.1 on any buttons, zippers, drawstrings, and/or similar functional device, as long as it blends in with the colour of the device; and/or

11.4.2 on a size label, care instruction, anti-counterfeit label or similar that appears on or is attached to the interior surface of the item.

As long as such Manufacturer Identifier is not visible from more than 5m away (either at all times or in certain conditions, e.g. due to the application of sweat or other moisture or due to the weather conditions), this use will not be considered a display of that Manufacturer Identifier and therefore will not count towards any quotas on Manufacturer Identifier use established in these Regulations.

11.5
Where these Regulations permit the use of an MI Band on more than one Playing Kit item, the MI Band must be identical on each Playing Kit item. It may not touch, or be positioned adjacent to, any Manufacturer Identifier or any Name, Number, or Team Identifier on the item in question.

12 SPONSOR ADVERTISING

12.1
Sponsor Advertising is not permitted on the Playing Kit or any other playing item of a Team representing a Member Association in a Competition or an International Friendly Match.

12.2
Sponsor Advertising approved by FIFA is permitted on the Playing Kit of a Team

representing a Club or eFootball Club in a Competition, but only:

12.2.1 on the Players' Shirts, in the same form on each Shirt; and

12.2.2 if it also appears on the Shirts worn by that Team in at least one of the Team's other domestic and/or continental competitions in that season (or, where applicable, in the season just completed or just beginning).

12.3
Sponsor Advertising approved by FIFA is also permitted on the Playing Kit of an eFootball Player entering a FIFA eFootball Competition in an individual capacity.

12.4
In any Competition in which Sponsor Advertising is permitted, the Sponsor Advertising must:

12.4.1 only advertise a single product or service or a single, non-composite brand;

12.4.2 not advertise tobacco products (including smokeless tobacco products and electronic tobacco products), drinks with an alcohol content exceeding 15% ABV, weapons, or pornography or other adult material; and

12.4.3 not contravene any advertising laws or regulations in the country in which the Match takes place.

12.5
Other rules and regulations applicable to FIFA eFootball Competitions may also impose additional Sponsor Advertising product category restrictions.

PART THREE: COMPULSORY PLAYING ITEMS IN ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL COMPETITIONS

13 PLAYING KIT (1): SHIRT

13.1
Shirts that are part of the official Playing Kit for Competitions have the following aspects :

13.1.1 *Back Area*: the entire back of the Shirt, excluding the *Collar Zone* and the *Sleeves*.

13.1.2 *Chest Area*: the top half of the front of the Shirt, excluding the *Collar Zone* and the *Sleeves*.

13.1.3 *Collar Zone*: a 5cm-wide band around the neck opening of the Shirt. If the Shirt has a collar that folds over, the *Collar Zone* also includes both sides of the folded-over part.

13.1.4 *Elbow Point*: where the point of the Player's elbow is located when the elbow is bent.

13.1.5 *Free Zone*: an area at least 12cm high and 8cm wide on each *Sleeve*, positioned symmetrically along the *Shoulder Seam*, and centred between the *Shoulder Point* and the *Elbow Point*.

13.1.6 *Front Area*: the *Chest Area* and *Torso Area* on the front of the Shirt, but not the *Collar Zone* or the *Sleeves*.

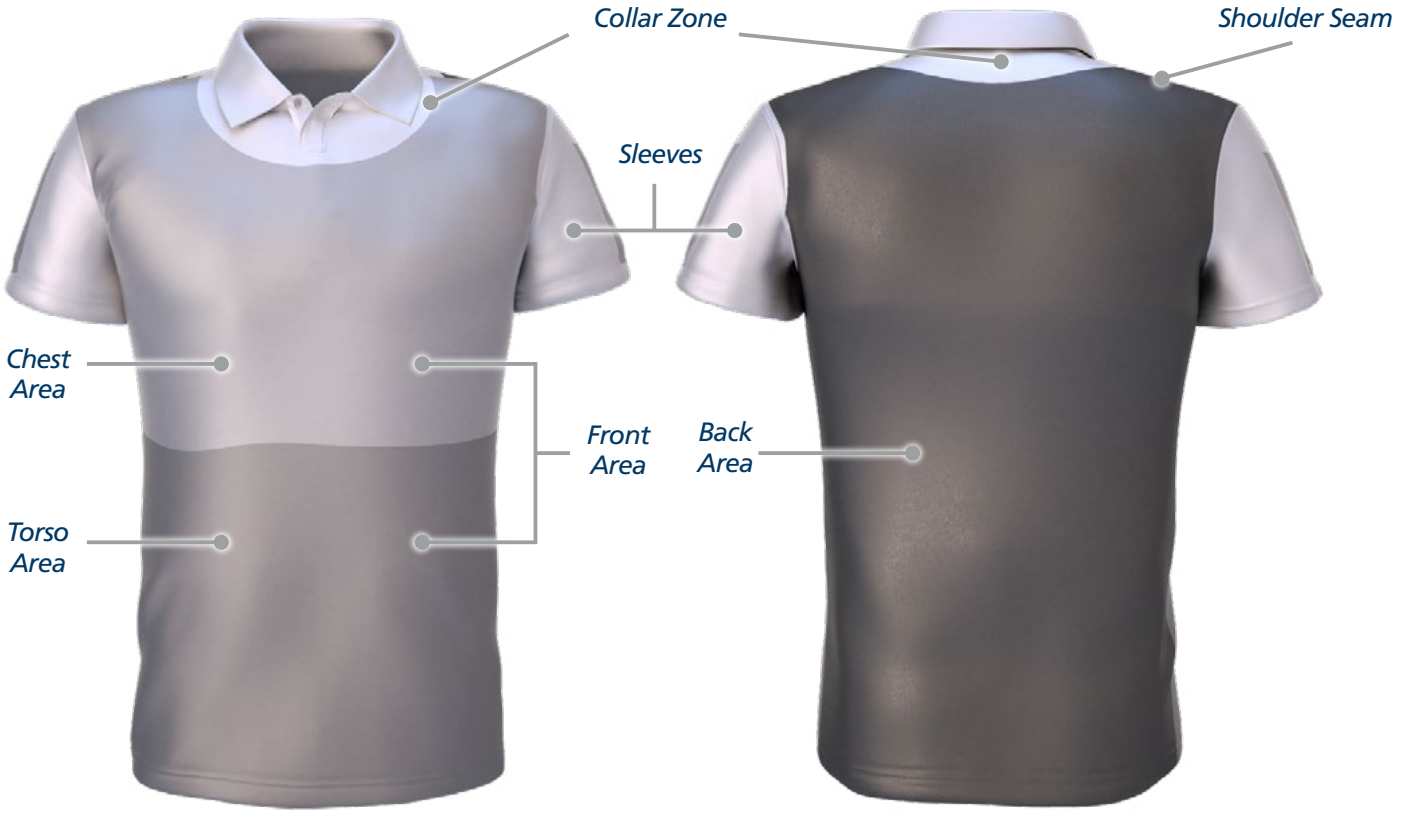
13.1.7 *Lateral or Outer Seam*: a real or virtual line running along the lateral edge of the *Torso Area* up to the base of the *Sleeve*, viewed from the front or the rear perspective, as if ironed flat.

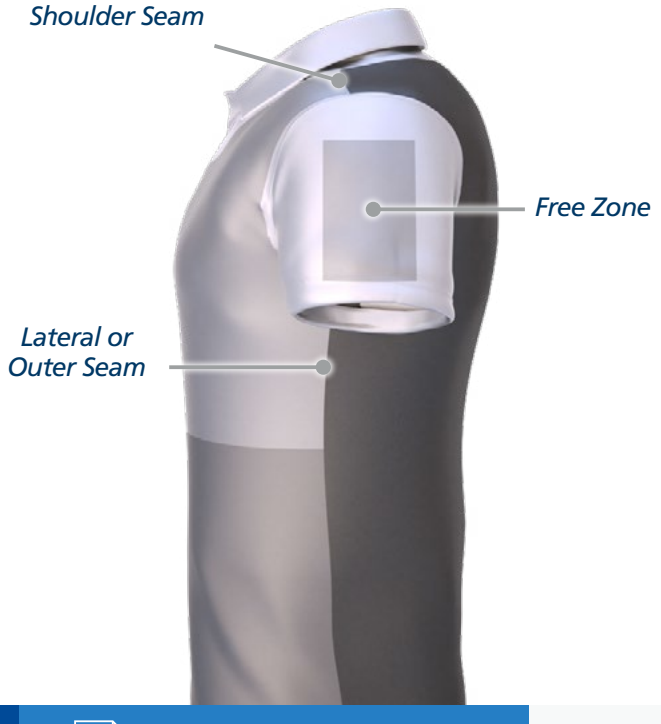
13.1.8 *Shoulder Point*: where the *Chest Area*, *Back Area*, and *Sleeves* meet.

13.1.9 *Shoulder Seam*: a real or virtual line running along the lateral edge of the *Sleeves* of a Shirt, viewed from the front or the rear perspective, as if ironed flat.

13.1.10 *Sleeves*: the arm coverings, starting at the *Shoulder Point* and ending at or above the *Elbow Point* (short *Sleeves*) or at the wrist (long *Sleeves*).

13.1.11 *Torso Area*: the bottom half of the front of the Shirt, immediately below the *Chest Area*.





13.2
Shirt colour(s):

13.2.1 As per article 6.3, the *Front Area* and the *Back Area* of the Shirt must feature the same single Dominant Colour. The *Sleeves* must be the same colour(s) as each other, which must not undermine the predominant visual impression of the single Dominant Colour on the *Front Area* and the *Back Area* of the Shirt.



Art. 13.2.1

Art. 13.2.1



Art. 13.2.1



13.2.2 As the sole exception to the single Dominant Colour rule, the *Front Area* of the Shirt of an Outfield Player (but not a goalkeeper) may feature a basic geometric repeated pattern (such as stripes, hoops, or checks) featuring two equally prominent colours. In such a case:

13.2.2.1 the *Back Area* of the Shirt must:

(a) feature the same pattern and colours;

(b) feature the same two colours, giving them equal prominence; or

(c) feature the lighter colour of the two as its Dominant Colour; and

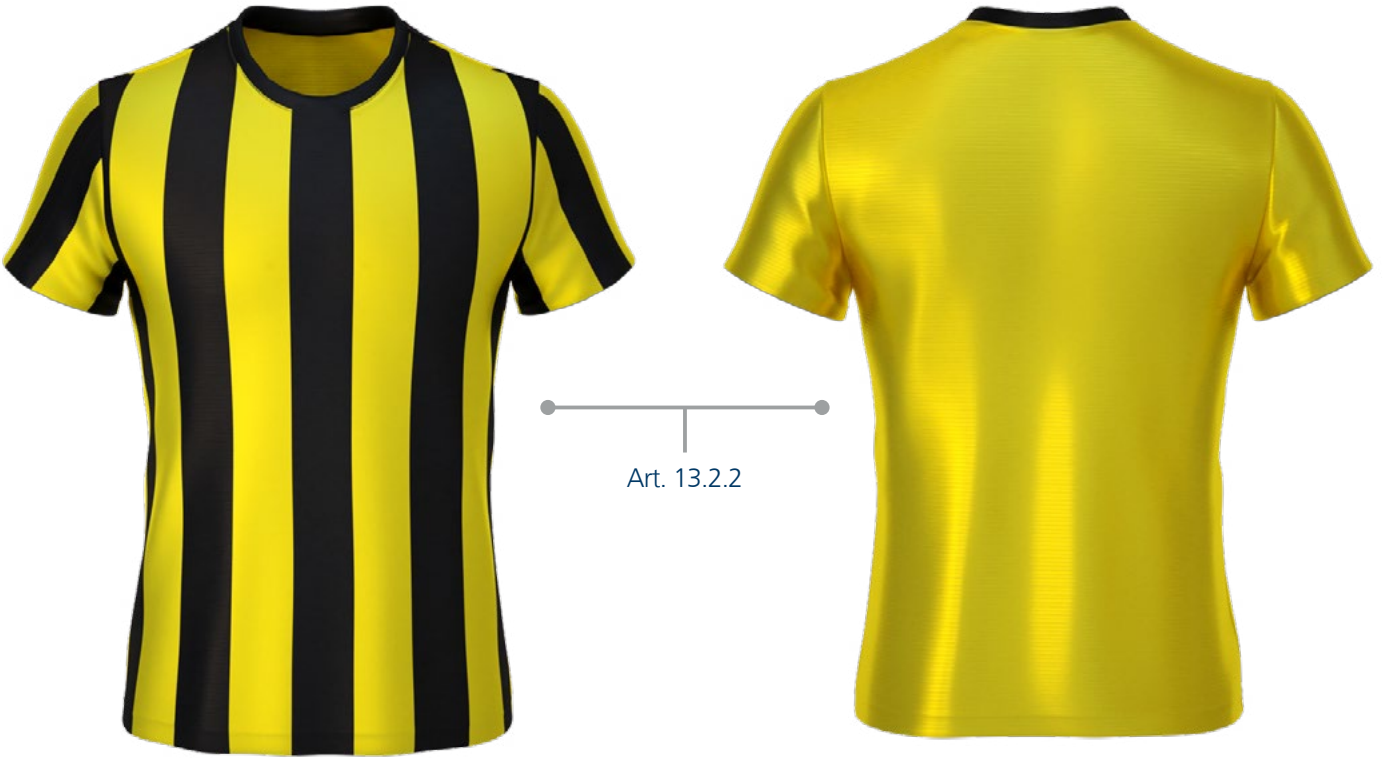
13.2.2.2 the *Sleeves* must feature predominantly the same two colours as the *Front Area* of the Shirt, but the *Sleeves* do not need to be identical to each other.



Art. 13.2.2



Art. 13.2.2


Art. 13.2.2


Art. 13.2.2

13.2.3 Any prominent additional colour(s) on the Shirt (in particular, on a sash, bar, or a colour appearing prominently around the Player's shoulders) must not undermine the predominant visual impression of the Dominant Colour (or the two equally prominent colours, as applicable) of the Shirt.

13.2.4 If the prominent additional colour on the Shirt is different from the Dominant Colour of the Shirt, FIFA may require that the Shirt of at least one of the Team's Alternative Playing Kits features neither that prominent colour nor that Dominant Colour.





Art. 13.2.3

13.3
The Player's Name:

13.3.1 Where the Player's Name must, or may, be included on the Shirt, it must be positioned on the *Back Area*, at least 4cm above the Player's Number.

13.3.2 The letters of the Name must be between 5cm and 7.5cm high.

13.4
The Player's Number:

13.4.1 The Player's Number on the back of the Shirt must be:

13.4.1.1 20-35cm (women)/25-35cm (men) high and 2-5cm in stroke width (each digit);

13.4.1.2 positioned in the centre of the *Back Area*;

13.4.1.3 (where necessary to ensure the Number is legible) located within a Number Zone that:

(a) has one horizontal boundary 2cm above the highest point of the Number and the other horizontal boundary 3cm below the lowest point of the Number;

(b) has one vertical boundary 3cm from the left edge of the left-hand digit, and the other vertical boundary 3cm from the right edge of the right-hand digit (or of the same digit, if there is only one);

(c) is the same Dominant Colour as the Shirt (unless that would mean the Number is illegible, in which case the Number Zone must be a colour that ensures the Number is legible);

(d) does not include any Team Identifier, other than as permitted by article 7.2.5; and

(e) does not include any Manufacturer Identifier;

13.4.1.4 entirely visible when the Shirt is tucked into the Shorts.



13.4.2 Where the Player's Number must, or may, be included on the front of the Shirt, it must be:

13.4.2.1 10-15cm high and 1-3cm in stroke width (each digit);

13.4.2.2 positioned in the *Chest Area* (in the centre or at or towards one side); and

13.4.2.3 (where necessary to ensure the Number is legible) within a Number Zone that:

(a) is proportionate in size to the size of the Number, and big enough to ensure the Number is legible whatever the conditions;

(b) is the same Dominant Colour as the Shirt (unless that would mean the Number is illegible, in which case the Number Zone must be a colour that ensures the Number is legible); and

(c) does not include any Team Identifier or Manufacturer Identifier.

13.5
Team Identifiers:

13.5.1 One or more of the following Team Identifiers may be displayed (in each case, no more than once) within the *Chest Area* of the Shirt:

13.5.1.1 Team Emblem – no bigger than 100cm^2;

13.5.1.2 Team Symbol – no bigger than 100cm^2;

13.5.1.3 Team Name or Team Nickname – no bigger than 12cm^2, with the lettering no higher than 2cm;

13.5.1.4 Country Name or Club Name (as applicable) – no bigger than 12cm^2, with the lettering no higher than 2cm; and

13.5.1.5 National Flag or Regional Flag or Coat of Arms (as applicable) – no bigger than 25cm^2.

13.5.2 Where both the Team Emblem (or Team Symbol) and the Country Name (or Club Name, Team Name or Team Nickname) are displayed in the *Chest Area* of the Shirt, they must be adjacent to each other.

13.5.3 The only Team Identifier that may be displayed on the *Sleeves* is the National Flag or Regional Flag (as applicable). It may be displayed once on each *Sleeve*, between the *Shoulder Point* and the *Elbow Point* but outside of the *Free Zone*. It must be no bigger than 25cm² in size.

13.5.4 Up to two Team Identifiers may be displayed at the centre of the *Collar Zone* in the *Back Area* of the Shirt. Each Team Identifier must be no bigger than 12cm² and must be at least 4cm above the Player's Name, with any lettering or numbers no more than 2cm high.

13.5.5 In addition, in accordance with article 10.4, elements of Team Identifiers may appear on the Shirt as part of a Decorative Element.

13.5.6 One Team Identifier may be displayed on the Shirt as part of a special manufacturing technique, as per article 5.5. The colour used must blend in with the Dominant Colour of the Shirt and must not affect its predominance.

13.6

Decorative Elements may be included on the Shirt.

13.7

Official FIFA Event Badges/recognition of titles/Match customisation:

13.7.1 The *Free Zones* must be:

13.7.1.1 kept free of any Team Identifier, Manufacturer Identifier, or other mark or feature of any kind, the space being reserved instead for the exclusive display of FIFA Event Badges;

13.7.1.2 kept free of any Decorative Element that might impair the prominence of, or distract from, the FIFA Event Badges to be displayed in the *Free Zones* (but Decorative Elements that do not do either of those things are permitted in the *Free Zones*);

13.7.1.3 made of the same fabric and by the same technique as the rest of the *Sleeve*, which fabric and technique must not impede the application of FIFA Event Badges; and

13.7.1.4 of a colour that blends in with the colour of the rest of the *Sleeve*.

13.7.2 The Shirts of Teams representing Member Associations must display:

13.7.2.1 in the *Free Zone* on the right *Sleeve*, the official FIFA Event Badge provided by FIFA for the Competition in question; and

13.7.2.2 in the *Free Zone* on the left *Sleeve*, any other official badge provided by FIFA for the Competition in question (e.g. FIFA Living Football badge, official campaign badge, etc.).

13.7.3 FIFA Winners' Stars may be displayed in the *Chest Area* of the Shirt, but only if adjacent to a Team Emblem or Team Symbol. Each individual star may be no more than 2cm in diameter, and separate stars must be positioned no more than 2cm apart.

13.7.4 In FIFA Preliminary Competitions, a continental championship winners' badge no bigger than 8x5.5cm may be displayed once on the Shirt, either:

13.7.4.1 in the *Chest Area*; or

13.7.4.2 on one *Sleeve*, between the *Shoulder Point* and *Elbow Point* but outside the *Free Zone*.

13.7.5 The Shirts for a particular Match may display in the *Chest Area* the respective Team Names or the National Flags of the opposing Teams (subject to the consent of the other Team), the date of the Match, and the name of the host city and/or country of the Match, together being a maximum total size of 50cm^2, and with any letters and numbers no higher than 2cm.

13.8

Captain's armband:

13.8.1 For FIFA Final Competitions, the captain of each Team must wear the captain's armband provided by FIFA. If FIFA provides a choice of captain's armbands, the captain should wear the one that contrasts most clearly with the *Sleeve* on which it is worn.

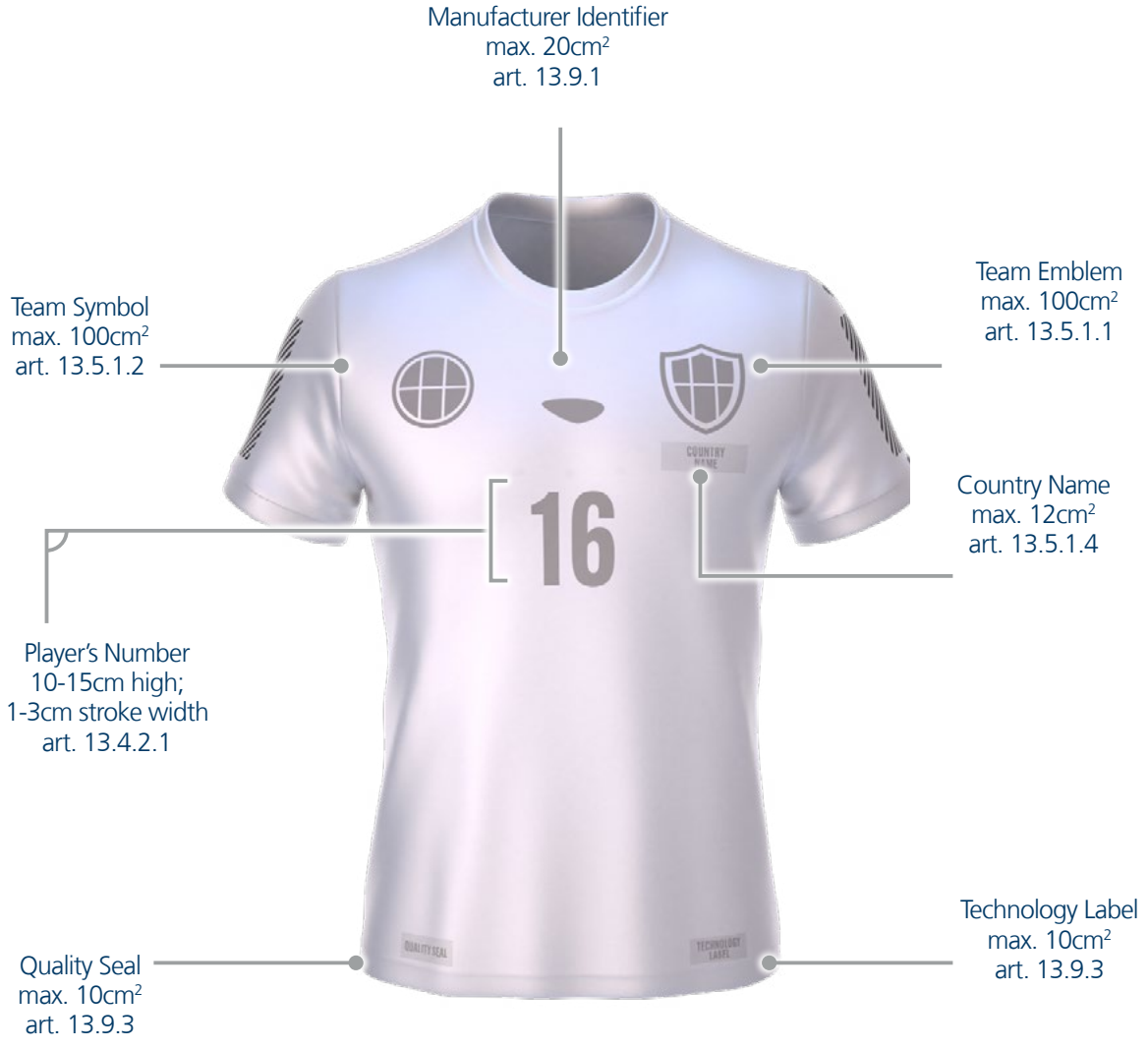
13.8.2 In other Competitions and in International Friendly Matches, any captain's armband worn by the captain of a Team:

13.8.2.1 must be of a colour or colour(s) so as to ensure a clear contrast with the *Sleeve* on which it is worn;

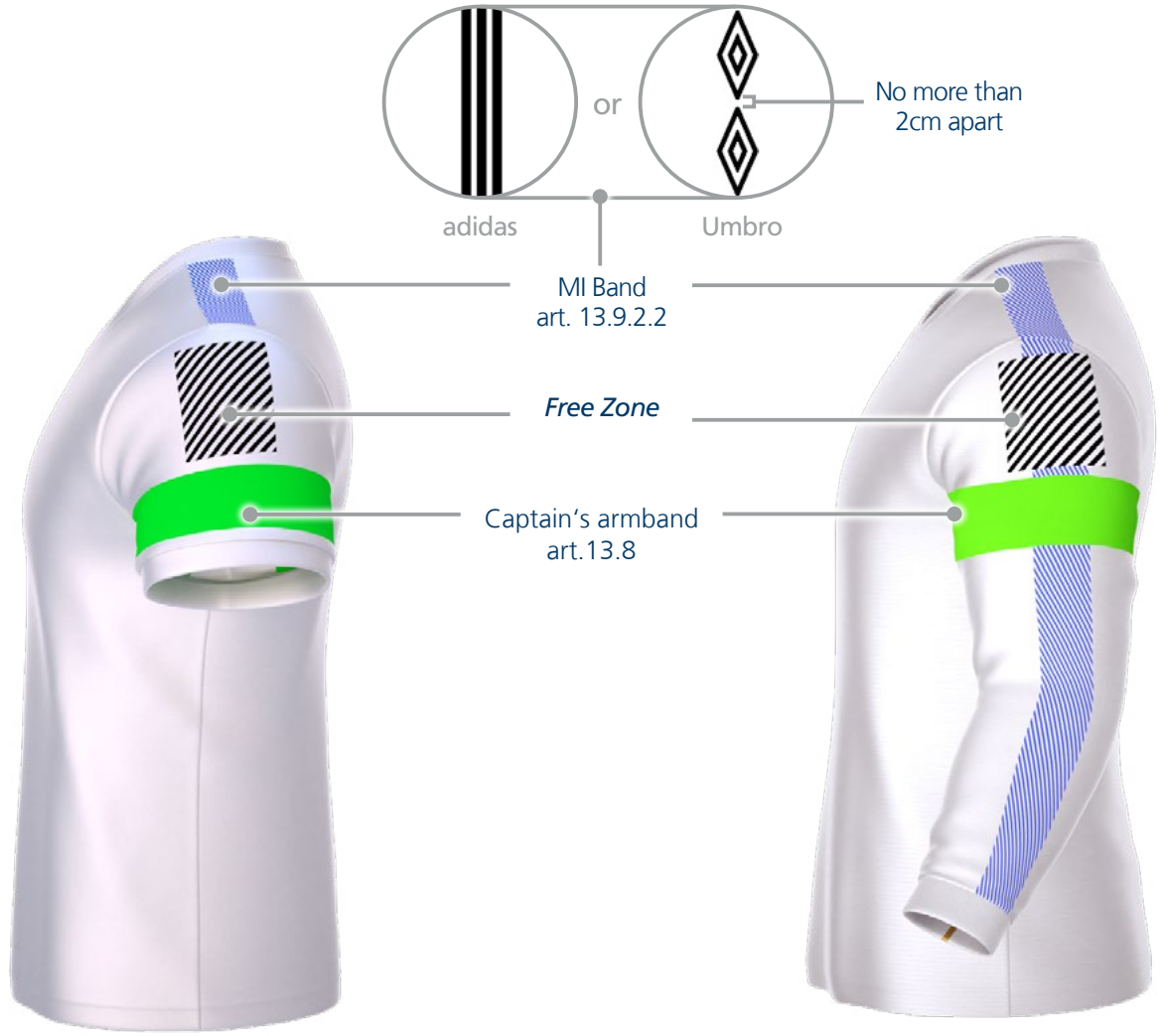
13.8.2.2 may not be incorporated into but rather must be separate from the Shirt itself;

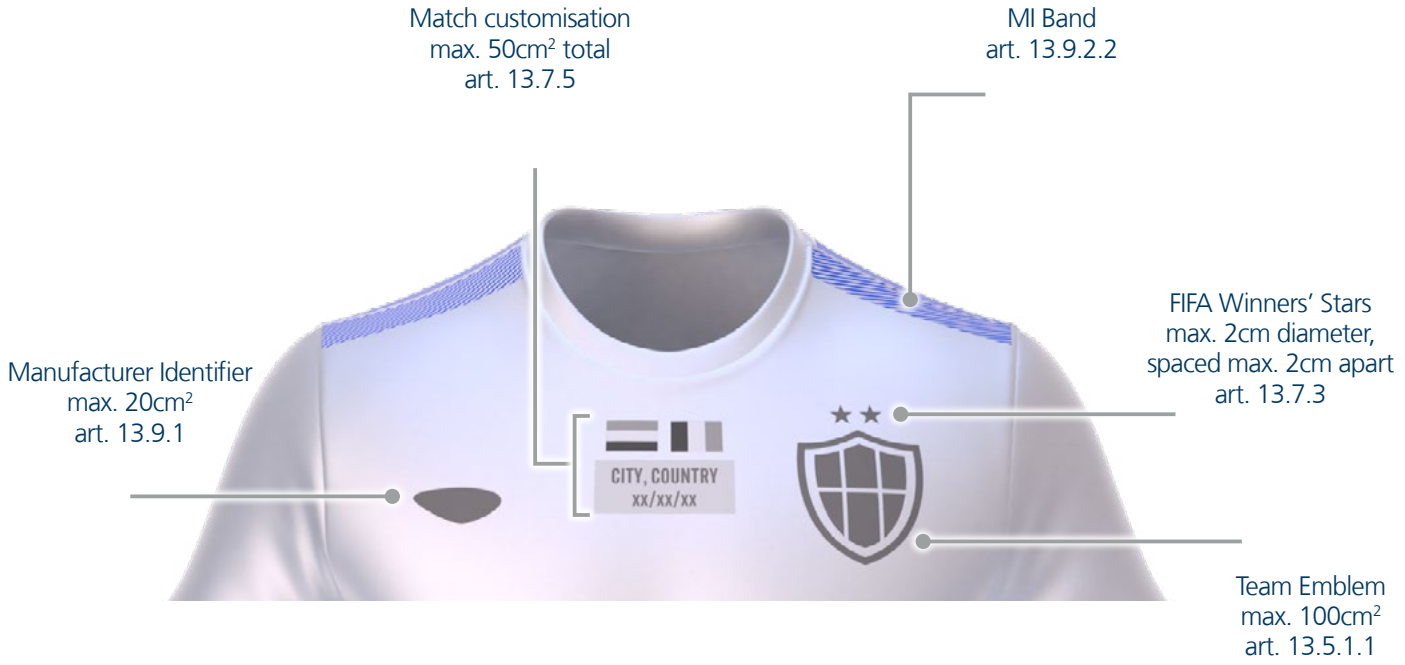
13.8.2.3 must not include any Manufacturer Identifiers, Sponsor Advertising or Decorative Elements;

13.8.2.4 may display the word "captain" (or an abbreviation or translation thereof) in a legible font and with lettering no higher than 5cm.




Team Slogan
max. 12cm²
art. 13.5.4
TEAM SLOGAN
PLAYER
16
At least 4cm
between Name
and Number
art. 13.3.1
Manufacturer Identifier
max 20cm²
art.13.9.2.1
Free Zone
National Flag
max. 25cm²
art. 13.5.3


or
No more than
2cm apart
adidas
Umbro
MI Band
art. 13.9.2.2
Free Zone
Captain's armband
art.13.8



13.9
Manufacturer Identifiers:

13.9.1 One Manufacturer Identifier no bigger than 20cm² may be displayed once on the *Chest Area* of the Shirt.

13.9.2 Either:

13.9.2.1 one graphic form of Manufacturer Identifier no bigger than 20cm² may be displayed once on each *Sleeve*, but it must not be wholly visible when viewing the Shirt from the front or the back;

or

13.9.2.2 an MI Band may be included on both the left-hand side and on the right-hand side of the Shirt (same MI Band on both sides), in a continuous band that is no more than 8cm wide, as follows:

(a) around the end of the *Sleeves*; or

(b) along the *Shoulder Seam* or along the *Lateral or Outer Seam* of the Shirt, provided it is not wholly visible when viewing the Shirt (as worn) from either the front or the back.

13.9.3 One Technology Label and one Quality Seal, each no bigger than 10cm², may be included once each on the front or the back of the Shirt, in each case with its top edge no more than 15cm above the bottom edge of the Shirt.

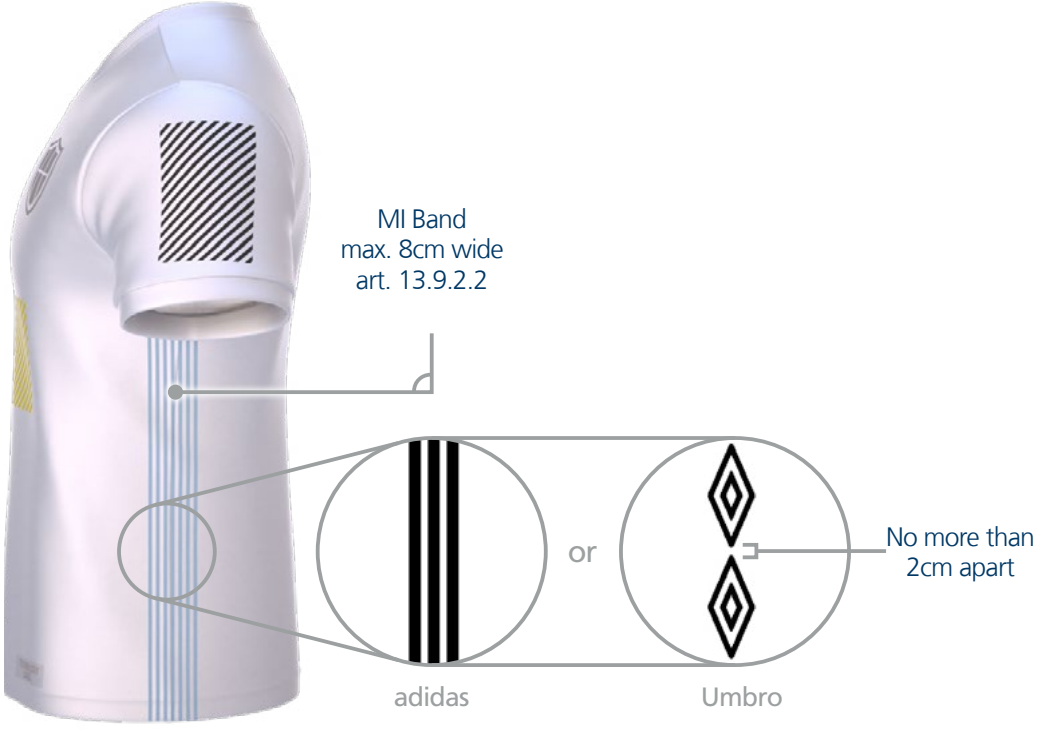
13.9.4 Another Quality Seal no bigger than 5cm² may be included once anywhere on the Shirt other than in the *Collar Zone*, *Chest Area*, or *Sleeves*.

13.10

Any Sponsor Advertising (which is only permitted on the Shirts of a Team representing a Club in a Competition) must be positioned at the intersection of the base of the *Chest Area* and the top of the *Torso Area*, and must be no bigger than 200cm².




Team Symbol
max. 12cm²
art. 13.5.4
PLAYER
7


MI Band
max. 8cm wide
art. 13.9.2.2
or
No more than
2cm apart
adidas
Umbro

14 PLAYING KIT (2): SHORTS

14.1

Shorts that are part of the official Playing Kit for Competitions have the following aspects:

14.1.1 *Lateral or Outer Seam*: a real or virtual line running along the lateral edge of the Shorts as ironed flat, viewed from the front or the rear perspective.

14.1.2 *Left Leg*: the front and back of the left half of the Shorts, viewed from the Player's perspective.

14.1.3 *Right Leg*: the front and back of the right half of the Shorts, viewed from the Player's perspective.

14.1.4 *Waist Edge*: the uppermost edge of the Shorts.



14.2

Colour(s): the Shorts must feature the same single Dominant Colour when viewed from either the front or the back.

Art. 14.2



14.3

The Player's Name may not appear on the Player's Shorts.

14.4
The Player's Number:

14.4.1 The Player's Number must appear on the front of the Player's Shorts, on either the *Left Leg* or the *Right Leg*. The Number must be:

14.4.1.1 10-15cm high and 1-3cm in stroke width (each digit);

14.4.1.2 (where necessary to ensure legibility) positioned within a Number Zone that:

(a) is proportionate in size to the size of the Number, and provides sufficient space around the Number to ensure the legibility of the Number whatever the weather conditions;

(b) is the same Dominant Colour as the Shorts (unless that would mean the Number is illegible, in which case the Number Zone must be a colour that ensures the Number is legible); and

(c) does not include any Team Identifier or Manufacturer Identifier; and

14.4.1.3 entirely visible when the Shirt is untucked and hanging loose over the *Waist Edge*.



14.5
Team Identifiers:

14.5.1 One or more of the following Team Identifiers may be displayed (in each case, no more than once) on the front of the Shorts, either at the bottom of the *Left Leg* or the *Right Leg* or centred on the front *Waist Edge*:

14.5.1.1 Team Emblem – no bigger than 50cm^2;

14.5.1.2 Team Symbol – no bigger than 50cm^2;

14.5.1.3 Team Name or Team Nickname – no bigger than 12cm^2, with the lettering no higher than 2cm;

14.5.1.4 Country Name or Club Name (as applicable) – no bigger than 12cm^2, with the lettering no higher than 2cm; and

14.5.1.5 National Flag or Regional Flag or Coat of Arms (as applicable) – no bigger than 25cm^2.

14.5.2 Where both the Team Emblem (or Team Symbol) and the Country Name (or Club Name or Team Name or Team Nickname) are displayed on the Shorts, they must be adjacent to each other.

14.5.3 One Team Identifier may be displayed on the Shorts as part of a special manufacturing technique, as per article 5.5. The colour used must blend in with the Dominant Colour of the Shorts and must not affect its predominance.

14.6
FIFA Winners' Stars:

14.6.1 FIFA Winners' Stars may be displayed on the front of the Shorts, but only if adjacent to a Team Emblem or Team Symbol.

14.6.2 Each individual star may be no greater than 2cm in diameter, and separate stars must be positioned no more than 2cm apart.



14.7
Decorative Elements may be included on the Shorts.

14.8
Manufacturer Identifiers:[9]

14.8.1 One form of Manufacturer Identifier no bigger than 20cm² may be displayed on the Shorts, in any position on either leg.

14.8.2 An MI Band may be displayed on the Shorts, once on each leg (same MI Band on both legs), as follows:

14.8.2.1 around the bottom edge of the Shorts; or

9 This article 14.8 will also apply to any tracksuit bottoms worn by a goalkeeper during a Match.

14.8.2.2 along the *Lateral or Outer Seam*, provided it is not wholly visible when viewing the Shorts (as worn) from either the front or the back.

14.8.3 One Technology Label and one Quality Seal, each no bigger than 10cm², may be included once on the front or the back of the Shorts, in each case with its top edge no more than 5cm above the bottom edge of the Shorts, or with its bottom edge no lower than 5cm below the *Waist Edge*.



15 PLAYING KIT (3): SOCKS

15.1
Socks that are part of the official Playing Kit for Competitions have the following aspects:

15.1.1 *Foot Area*: the part of the sock that is not visible when boots are worn.

15.1.2 *Leg Area*: the parts of the sock that remain visible when boots are worn.



15.2
Only one pair of Socks may be visible on a Player during a Match. Each Sock must constitute a single piece of material and must not appear to be cut or altered in any way.

15.3
Sock colour(s):

15.3.1 The *Leg Area* of both Socks must be the same Dominant Colour or feature a basic repeated geometric pattern (such as hoops) featuring two equally prominent colours, provided that such colours appear throughout all regions of the *Leg Area*.

15.3.2 Where the Shirt displays a basic repeated geometric pattern (such as stripes, hoops or checks) featuring two equally prominent colours, and the Shorts are a different Dominant Colour, the Dominant Colour or the two equally prominent colours of the Socks in that Playing Kit must be one or two of those three colours (as applicable).

15.3.3 The colour of any support bandage or similar item that covers any part of the *Leg Area* of a Sock must blend in with the colour(s) of the *Leg Area* of the Sock.

Art. 15.3.1



15.4
The Player's Name and Number may not appear on the Player's Socks.

15.5
Team Identifiers:

15.5.1 One or more of the following Team Identifiers may be displayed (in each case, no more than once) anywhere on one or both Socks in the pair, as follows:

15.5.1.1 Team Emblem or Team Symbol – no bigger than 50cm^2;

15.5.1.2 Team Name or Team Nickname – no bigger than 12cm^2, with the lettering no higher than 2cm;

15.5.1.3 Country Name or Club Name (as applicable) – no bigger than 12cm^2, with the lettering no higher than 2cm; and

15.5.1.4 National Flag or Regional Flag or Coat of Arms (as applicable) – no bigger than 25cm^2.

Art. 15.3.2



15.6
FIFA Winners' Stars:

15.6.1 FIFA Winners' Stars may be displayed in the centre of the *Leg Area* of each Sock.

15.6.2 Each individual star must be no greater than 2cm in diameter, and separate stars must be positioned no more than 2cm apart.

15.7
Decorative Elements may be included on the Socks.

15.8
Manufacturer Identifiers:

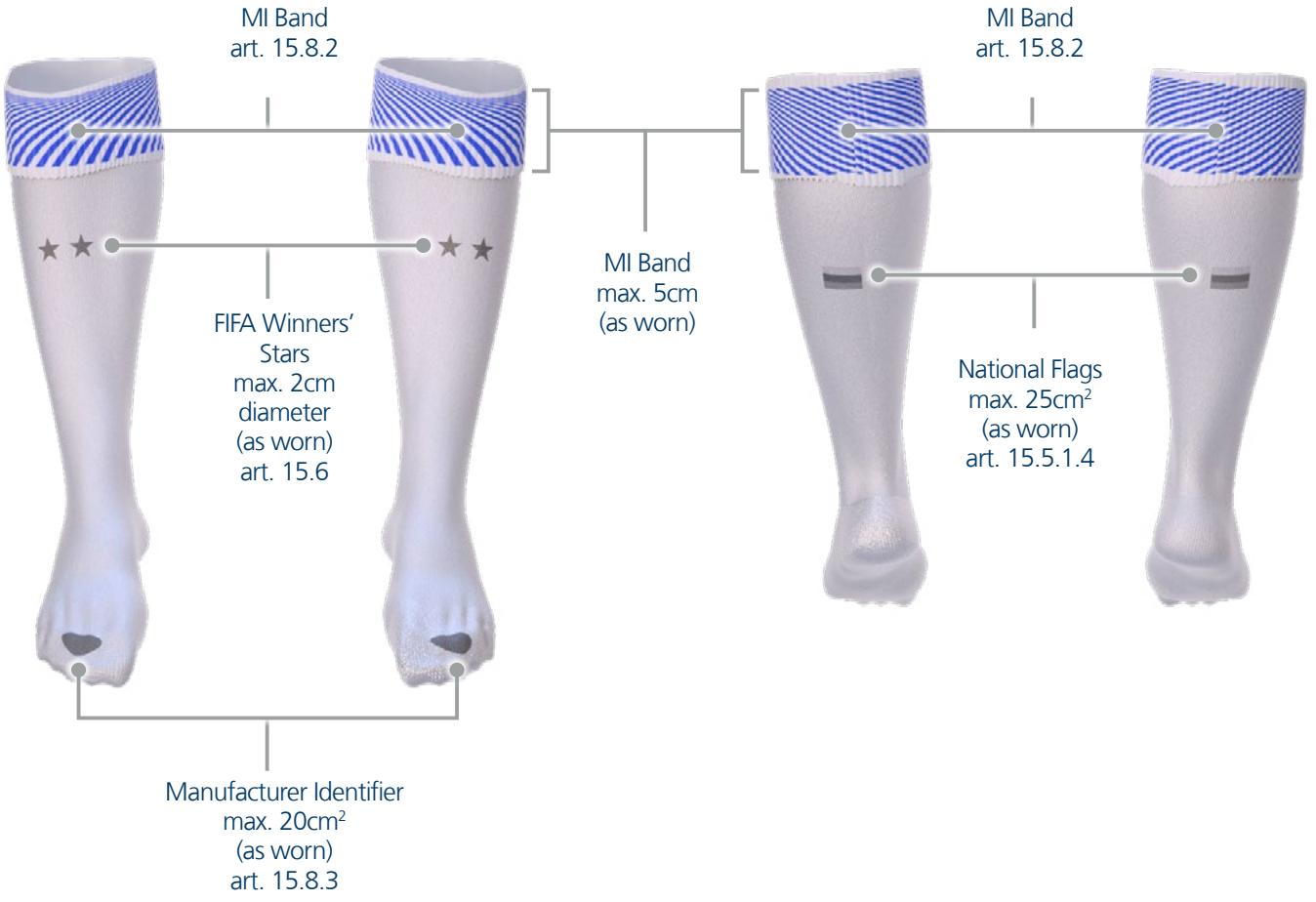
15.8.1 One or two Manufacturer Identifiers, with a combined maximum size of 20cm² (i.e. one identifier of 20cm² or two identifiers each of 10cm²), may be displayed horizontally in the *Leg Area* of each Sock. They must be the same on each Sock in the pair.

15.8.2 An MI Band may be included across the top edge of each Sock (same MI Band on each Sock).

15.8.3 One further Manufacturer Identifier no bigger than 20cm² may appear once in the *Foot Area* of each Sock.







16 BOOTS AND SHINGUARDS

16.1
These Regulations do not restrict the types of footwear and shinguards that Players may wear.

16.2
Players on the same Team do not have to wear the same footwear or shinguards. They may wear footwear or shinguards that are made by different manufacturers and that differ in colour and/or appearance.

16.3
In the event that the colour of a part of a Player's boots diminishes the contrast between the colour of the Player's Socks and the colour of the Socks of the opposing Team, the Match Officials may require the Player to cover that part of the boots with a temporary material (such as tape) in order to restore that colour contrast.

16.4
The footwear and shinguards may display the Player's Name and/or Number, and any Team Identifiers, Decorative Elements, and Manufacturer Identifiers (provided in the case of shinguards that they are not visible outside or beneath the Socks).

16.5
Other than Manufacturer Identifiers, footwear and shinguards may not display anything that gives the visual impression of Sponsor Advertising or that creates an association with a sponsor, or other third party, or that constitutes a promotion or other commercial message of any kind.

16.6
The Match Commissioner or the Match Officials may prohibit the use of any footwear or shinguards that they consider to be dangerous.

17 FOOTBALLS

17.1
FIFA will provide the footballs to be used in FIFA Final Competitions.

17.2
In Competitions other than FIFA Final Competitions, the footballs to be used will be provided by the relevant Competition organisers or as directed by them. Unless FIFA states otherwise, those footballs:

17.2.1 may display the following Team Identifiers of the home Team, in each case no more than once:

17.2.1.1 Team Emblem – no bigger than 50cm^2;

17.2.1.2 Team Symbol – no bigger than 50cm^2; and

17.2.1.3 Team Name – no bigger than 12cm^2, with the lettering no higher than 2cm;

17.2.2 may display the following Manufacturer Identifiers in any position on the football:

17.2.2.1 one Quality Seal no bigger than 50cm^2;

17.2.2.2 one other Manufacturer Identifier displayed any number of times, but in each case no bigger than 50cm^2; and

17.2.2.3 the name of the type of football (including any brand name) no bigger than 30cm^2;

17.2.3 may display or incorporate any number of Decorative Elements, in any position and of any size;

17.2.4 except for approved FIFA quality marks, must not include FIFA marks and/or logos and/or Competition identifiers unless approved or required by FIFA;

17.2.5 may display the respective Country Names or National Flags of the opposing Teams, the date of the Match, and the name of the host city and/or country of the Match;

17.2.6 may identify the type of pitch surface or conditions for which the football has been produced (e.g. winter, grass, artificial turf, indoor or sand); and

17.2.7 must not display any Sponsor Advertising.

17.3

The requirements in article 17.2 also apply to footballs to be used in International Friendly Matches.

PART FOUR: OPTIONAL PLAYING ITEMS IN ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL COMPETITIONS

18 GLOVES

18A. Goalkeepers' gloves

18.1
Goalkeepers in the same Team may wear gloves that are made by different Manufacturers and/or that differ in size, colour, and/or other appearance.

18.2
Names and Numbers:

18.2.1 The goalkeeper's Name and Number may each appear once on each goalkeeper glove with numbering and lettering no higher than 2cm. They must be identical to the Name and Number on the goalkeeper's Shirt.

18.3
Team Identifiers:

18.3.1 One of the following Team Identifiers may be displayed once on each goalkeeper glove, in any position, as follows:

18.3.1.1 Team Emblem – no bigger than 50cm^2;

18.3.1.2 Team Symbol – no bigger than 50cm^2;

18.3.1.3 Team Name or Team Nickname – no bigger than 12cm^2, with the lettering no higher than 2cm;

18.3.1.4 Country Name or Club Name (as applicable) – no bigger than 12cm^2, with the lettering no higher than 2cm; or

18.3.1.5 National Flag or Regional Flag or Coat of Arms (as applicable) – no bigger than 25cm^2.

18.4
Manufacturer Identifiers:

18.4.1 One Manufacturer Identifier no bigger than 20cm² may be displayed once on each goalkeeper glove, in any position.

18.4.2 One Technology Label no bigger than 10cm² may be displayed once on each goalkeeper glove, in any position.

18.4.3 One Quality Seal may be displayed once on each goalkeeper glove, in any position, and must be no bigger than 10cm².



18B. Gloves worn by Outfield Players

18.5
Outfield Players on the same Team may wear gloves that differ in size and/or other appearance. However, the gloves must:

18.5.1 be made by the Manufacturer that makes the Team's Playing Kit;

18.5.2 be either the same colour as the Dominant Colour of the respective *Sleeve* of the Player's Shirt or they must be black; and

18.5.3 not feature the Player's Name or Number.

18.6
Team Identifiers:

18.6.1 One of the following Team Identifiers may be displayed once on each glove, in any position, as follows:

18.6.1.1 Team Emblem – no bigger than $12cm^2$;

18.6.1.2 Team Symbol – no bigger than $12cm^2$;

18.6.1.3 Team Name or Team Nickname – no bigger than $12cm^2$, with the lettering no higher than 2cm;

18.6.1.4 Country Name or Club Name (as applicable) – no bigger than $12cm^2$, with the lettering no higher than 2cm; or

18.6.1.5 National Flag or Regional Flag or Coat of Arms (as applicable) – no bigger than $12cm^2$.

18.7
Manufacturer Identifiers:

18.7.1 One Manufacturer Identifier no bigger than $20cm^2$ may be displayed once on each glove, in any position.

18.7.2 One Technology Label no bigger than $10cm^2$ may be displayed once on each glove, in any position.

18.7.3 Two Quality Seals may be displayed once on each glove, in any position, one no bigger than $10cm^2$, the other no bigger than $5cm^2$.

19 HEAD COVERINGS

19A. Caps

19.1
Goalkeepers on the same Team may wear caps on the field of play that differ in size, colour, and/or other appearance. They must be made by the Manufacturer that makes the Team's Playing Kit.

19.2
Off the field of play, Outfield Players and other Team Delegation members may wear caps (meaning any type of cap, hat, knitted cap, or bonnet) that differ in size, colour, and/or other appearance. If they are not made by the Manufacturer that makes the Team's Playing Kit, they must not display any Manufacturer Identifiers.

19.3
The Player's Name and Number:

19.3.1 The goalkeeper's Name and/or Number may each appear once on the goalkeeper cap with numbering and lettering no higher than 2cm. They must be identical to the Name and Number on the goalkeeper's Shirt.

19.3.2 The cap worn by an Outfield Player off the field of play may also display the Player's Name and/or Number.

19.4
Team Identifiers:

19.4.1 One of the following Team Identifiers may be displayed once in any position on each goalkeeper cap and on the cap of each other member of the Team Delegation, as follows:

19.4.1.1 Team Emblem – no bigger than $50cm^2$;

19.4.1.2 Team Symbol – no bigger than $50cm^2$;

19.4.1.3 Team Name or Team Nickname – no bigger than $12cm^2$, with the lettering no higher than 2cm;

19.4.1.4 Country Name or Club Name (as applicable) – no bigger than 12cm², with the lettering no higher than 2cm; or

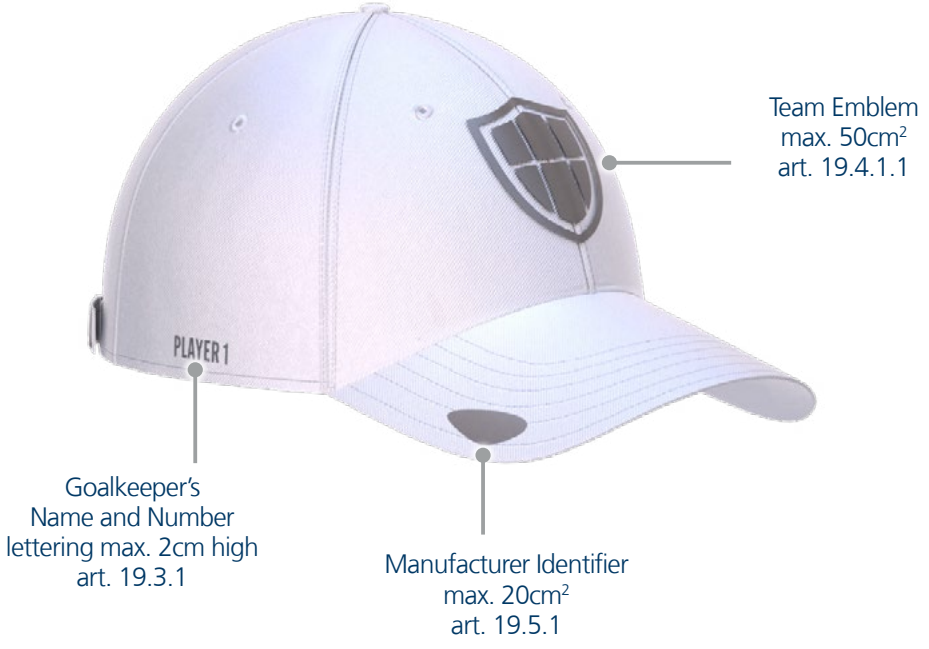
19.4.1.5 National Flag or Regional Flag or Coat of Arms (as applicable) – no bigger than 25cm².

19.5
Manufacturer Identifiers:

19.5.1 One Manufacturer Identifier no bigger than 20cm² may be displayed once anywhere on the goalkeeper cap/Team Delegation member's cap.

19.5.2 One Technology Label no bigger than 10cm² may be displayed once anywhere on the goalkeeper cap/Team Delegation member's cap.

19.5.3 Two Quality Seals, one no bigger than 10cm², the other no bigger than 5cm², may be displayed (in each case, no more than once) anywhere on the goalkeeper cap/Team Delegation member's cap.



19B. Other permitted head coverings

19.6
The only other head coverings that may be worn by Players on the field of play are those worn for religious reasons, such as hijabs, turbans, or similar items ("Permitted Head Covering").

19.7
Players on the same Team may wear Permitted Head Coverings that differ in size and/or other appearance. However, each Permitted Head Covering must:

19.7.1 be either the same colour as the Dominant Colour on the Player's Shirt or it must be black;

19.7.2 not feature the Player's Name or Number or any abbreviation of them;

19.7.3 not feature any Team Identifier or Decorative Element; and

19.7.4 not compromise the safety of the Players on either Team in any way. For example:

19.7.4.1 it must not be attached to the Shirt;

19.7.4.2 it may not have any form of fastening mechanism around the neck; and

19.7.4.3 no part(s) of it may extend out from the surface of the head covering.

19.8

If (but only if) the Manufacturer of the Permitted Head Covering is also the Manufacturer of the Player's Playing Kit, the Permitted Head Covering may feature one Manufacturer Identifier no bigger than 20cm², which must blend in with the rest of the Permitted Head Covering and not be visible from more than 5m away.



20 HAIRBANDS, HEADBANDS AND WRISTBANDS

20.1
Players on the same Team may wear hairbands, headbands, and/or wristbands that differ in size and/or other appearance. However, they must:

20.1.1 be either the same colour as a colour on the Player's Shirt, Shorts or Socks or they must be black or white; and

20.1.2 not feature the Player's Name or Number or any abbreviation of them.

20.2
Team Identifiers:

20.2.1 One of the following Team Identifiers may be included once in any position on each hairband, headband, and/or wristband, as follows:

20.2.1.1 Team Emblem – no bigger than $12cm^2$;

20.2.1.2 Team Symbol – no bigger than $12cm^2$;

20.2.1.3 Team Name or Team Nickname – no bigger than $12cm^2$, with the lettering no higher than 2cm;

20.2.1.4 Country Name or Club Name (as applicable) – no bigger than $12cm^2$, with the lettering no higher than 2cm; or

20.2.1.5 National Flag or Regional Flag or Coat of Arms (as applicable) – no bigger than $12cm^2$.

20.3
Manufacturer Identifiers:

If (but only if) the Manufacturer of the hairband, headband, and wristbands is also the Manufacturer of the Playing Kit worn by the Player:

20.3.1 one Manufacturer Identifier no bigger than $20cm^2$ may be displayed once on each headband and/or wristband, in any position;

20.3.2 one Technology Label no bigger than 10cm^2 may be displayed once on each headband and/or wristband, in any position; and/or

20.3.3 two Quality Seals, one no bigger than 10cm^2, the other no bigger than 5cm^2, may be displayed once on each headband and/or wristband, in any position.

21 UNDERGARMENTS

21.1
Under their Playing Kit, Players may wear underwear, T-shirts, sports bras, thermal shorts, and/or any sort of cooling apparel (each, an "Undergarment"), provided that the Undergarment:

21.1.1 is made by the Manufacturer that makes the Team's Playing Kit;

21.1.2 is not visible outside or beneath the Playing Kit, or, if it is visible:

21.1.2.1 is of the same Dominant Colour as the item it is underneath; and

21.1.2.2 does not display any Team Identifiers, Manufacturer Identifiers, or Decorative Elements;

21.1.3 does not display any Sponsor Advertising.

21.2
An item designed to house electronic performance and tracking systems is not considered an Undergarment, but instead must comply with article 22.2.

21.3
An Undergarment must not be attached to any part of the Playing Kit.

21.4
An Undergarment may not display the Player's Name or Number, or any abbreviation of them.

21.5
An Undergarment may display one Team Identifier.

21.6

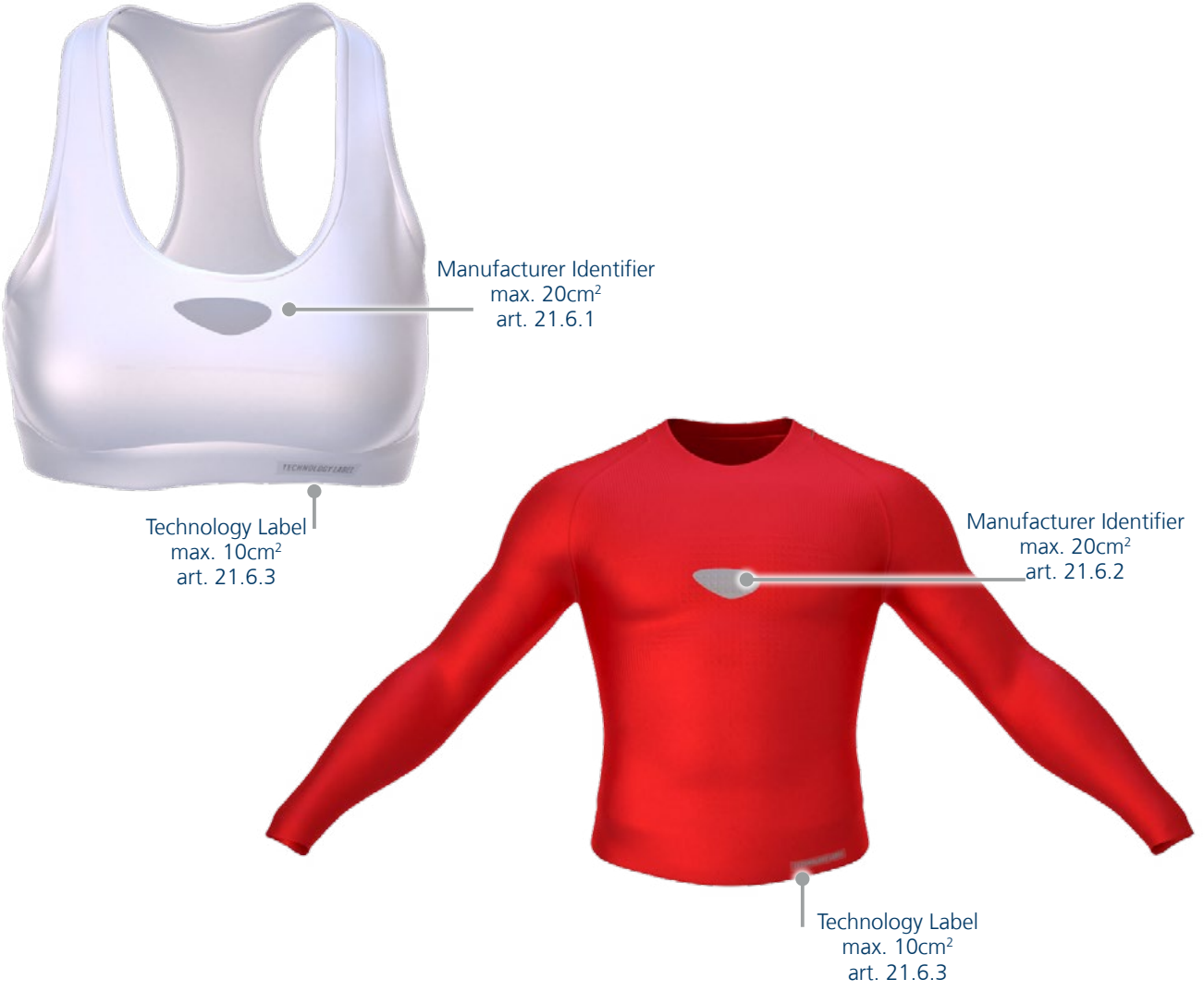
An Undergarment may display Manufacturer Identifiers as follows:

21.6.1 One Manufacturer Identifier no bigger than 20cm² may appear once on the front and/or the back of an undershirt or sports bra, positioned anywhere other than in the *Collar Zone*.

21.6.2 One Manufacturer Identifier no bigger than 20cm² may appear once anywhere on underwear, undershorts, or thermal shorts.

21.6.3 One Technology Label no bigger than 10cm² may be displayed once on each Undergarment, in any position.

21.6.4 Two Quality Seals, one no bigger than 10cm² and the other no bigger than 5cm², may be displayed on each Undergarment, in each case no more than once, in any position.



22 SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

22.1
Equipment used by Players for medical reasons during a Match covered by these Regulations – such as protective headgear, protective facial masks, knee and arm protectors, eyewear, and medical casts or splints – must:

22.1.1 be approved by FIFA, the Match Commissioner or the Match Officials prior to use;

22.1.2 not feature the Player's Name or Number or any abbreviation of them; and

22.1.3 not display any Team Identifier, Manufacturer Identifier, Decorative Element or other words or marks unless FIFA or the Match Commissioner or the Match Officials so permit.

22.2
Electronic performance and tracking system equipment may be worn by Players during a Match covered by these Regulations as follows:

22.2.1 They must be certified and approved for use under the FIFA Quality Programme for Wearable Electronic Performance and Tracking Systems.

22.2.2 They must be worn underneath the Shirt and (unless agreed by FIFA) must not protrude outside of the Shirt.

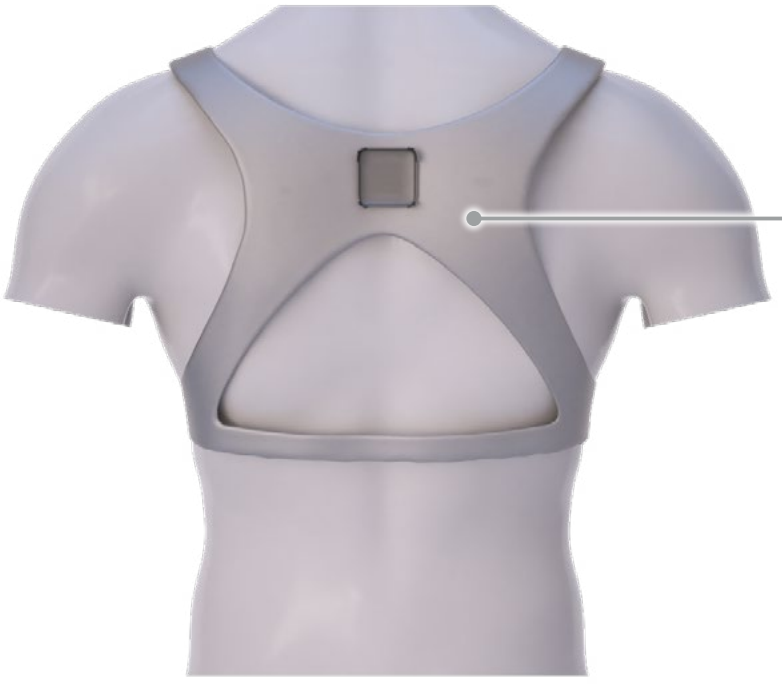
22.2.3 They must not endanger the safety of any Player or Match Official, whether in their shape, the manner of their construction, the materials used, or otherwise.

22.2.4 They may display the Player's Name and Number once.

22.2.5 They may not display any Team Identifier, Manufacturer Identifier, Decorative Element, or Sponsor Advertising.



Player's Name and Number only
art. 22.2.4



Must not protrude
outside of the Shirt
art. 22.2.2

PART FIVE: NON-PLAYING ITEMS

23 FORMAL ATTIRE

23.1
Team Officials may wear, and Players before and after they play may wear, formal attire such as a shirt, jacket, tie, suit trousers, skirt, and/or waistcoat ("Formal Attire") that displays the following:

23.1.1 Team Identifiers no bigger than 100cm^2, in any position and quantity.

23.1.2 FIFA Winners' Stars, but only if adjacent to a Team Emblem or Team Symbol. Each individual star must be no greater than 2cm in diameter and separate stars must be positioned no more than 2cm apart.

23.2
No Manufacturer Identifiers or Sponsor Advertising may be displayed on, or affixed to, the Formal Attire.



24 OUTERWEAR

24.1
Team Officials may wear, and Players before and after they play may wear, training shirts, anthem jackets, pre-Match ceremony attire, hoodies, t-shirts, polo shirts, sweatshirts, tracksuit bottoms, shorts, winter trousers, rainwear, and/or other forms of outerwear ("Outerwear"). Celebratory Attire is not included in the definition of Outerwear.

24.2
Each item of Outerwear may display:

24.2.1 Team Identifiers in any size, quantity, and positioning;

24.2.2 FIFA Winners' Stars of any size, which must be adjacent to a Team Emblem or Team Symbol. Separate stars must be positioned no more than 2cm apart;

24.2.3 up to five Manufacturer Identifiers, in any position, each no bigger than 20cm^2;

24.2.4 (on upper body Outerwear) up to two MI Bands, as follows:

24.2.4.1 around the end of the *Sleeves*; and

24.2.4.2 along the *Shoulder Seam* or along the *Lateral or Outer Seam*, provided in each case that it is not wholly visible when viewed from the front or the back (as worn);

24.2.5 (on lower body Outerwear) up to two MI Bands, as follows:

24.2.5.1 around the bottom edge; and

24.2.5.2 along the *Lateral or Outer Seam*, provided that it is not wholly visible when viewed from the front or the back (as worn).

24.2.6 one Technology Label, in any position, no bigger than 10cm^2;

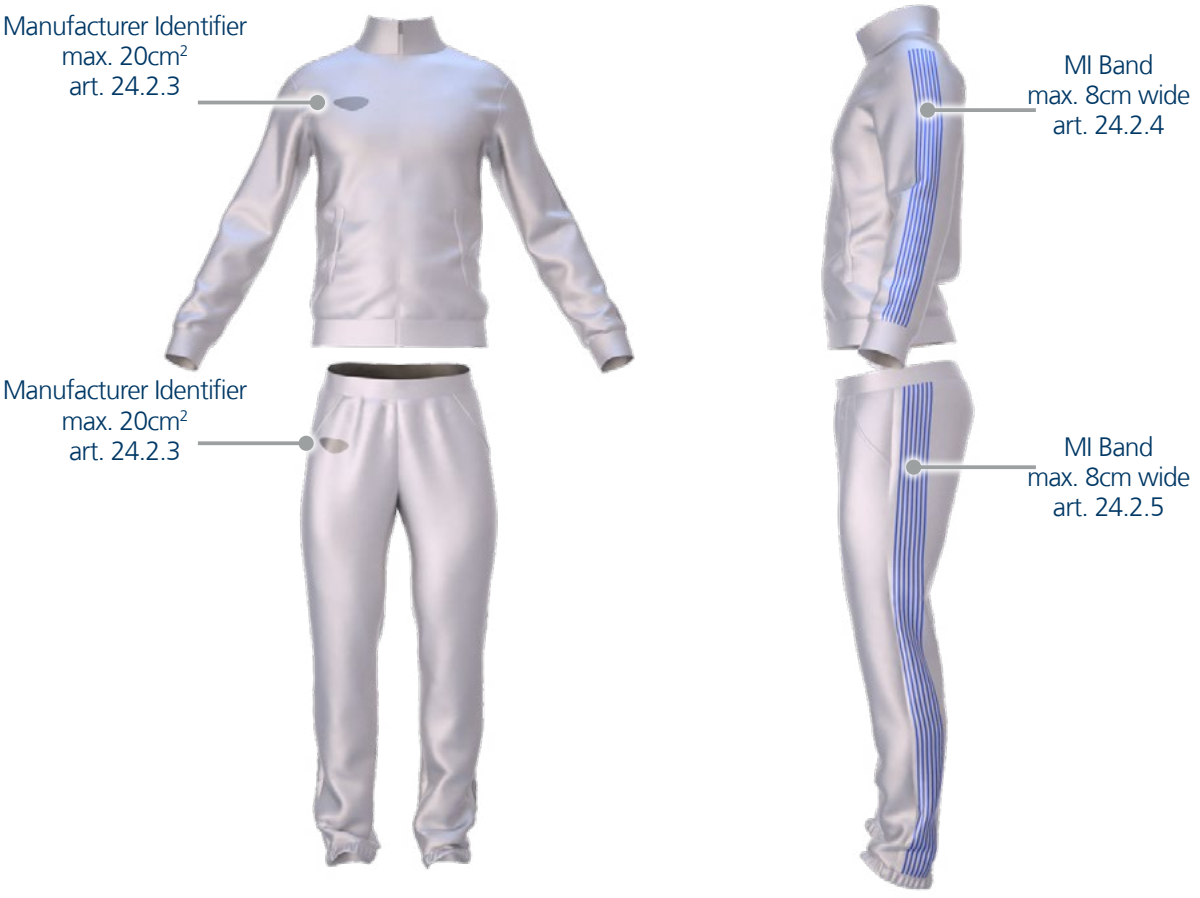
24.2.7 two Quality Seals, in any position, one no bigger than 10cm^2 and the other no bigger than 5cm^2; and

24.2.8 the Team Names or the National Flags of the opposing Teams (subject to the consent of the other Team), the date of the Match, and the name of the host city or country of the Match, together being a maximum total size of 50cm², and with any letters and numbers no higher than 2cm;

provided always that the Outerwear worn by members of the Team Delegation next to the field of play must not undermine the clear distinctiveness of the Playing Kit worn by the Players or the clothing worn by Match Officials on the field of play.

24.3

For FIFA Final Competitions, no Sponsor Advertising may be displayed on any Outerwear, save only that upper body Outerwear worn by a Team Delegation representing a Club in a Competition may have Sponsor Advertising no bigger than 20cm² on the front or back, provided it has been approved by FIFA.



25 WARM-UP AND SUBSTITUTE BIBS

25.1
In FIFA Final Competitions, FIFA will supply bibs to each Team (of a different colour for each Team), to be worn on Matchdays by the Players while warming up and by the substitute Players before they are substituted into the Match.

25.2
In Competitions other than FIFA Final Competitions, bibs used by Teams:

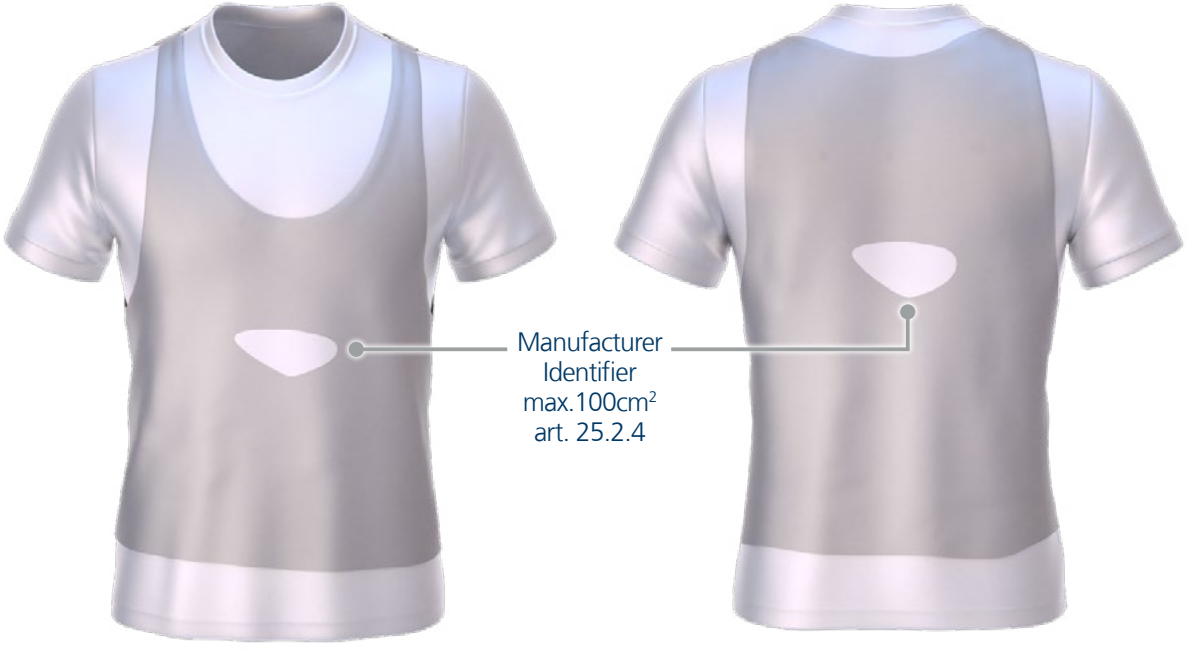
25.2.1 must be clearly distinguishable in colour from the Shirts of both Teams and from the shirts worn by the Match Officials;

25.2.2 may not display the Player's Name or Number or any abbreviation thereof;

25.2.3 may display one or more Team Identifiers in any size and quantity and in any position on the bib;

25.2.4 may display one Manufacturer Identifier no bigger than 100cm^2, once in any position on the front of the bib, and once in any position on the back of the bib; and

25.2.5 may not display any Sponsor Advertising.



26 BAGS AND OTHER ITEMS

26.1
For FIFA Final Competitions, FIFA may supply bags (e.g. ball nets and/or medical bags) for use by Team Delegations. These bags may display FIFA marks and/or logos and/or identifiers of the relevant Competition. Ball nets may also display the graphic Manufacturer Identifier of the official supplier of the Match ball. If instructed by FIFA, Team Delegations must use such bags to the exclusion of any other comparable items.

26.2
Bags used by Team Delegations within the Controlled Areas (including medical bags, equipment bags and ball nets) in FIFA Final Competitions:

26.2.1 may display Team Identifiers (in each case no bigger than 100cm^2) in any position and quantity;

26.2.2 in the case of equipment bags only, may display one Manufacturer Identifier no bigger than 20cm^2, once, in any position; and

26.2.3 may not display any Sponsor Advertising.



26.3

Any other items used by Team Delegation members within the Controlled Areas (including, by way of example, personal devices, personal bags, accessory clothing items, and other fashion accessories) in FIFA Final Competitions:

26.3.1 may display Team Identifiers in any position, size, and quantity;

26.3.2 may not display Manufacturer Identifiers or Sponsor Advertising, or include anything that creates an association with a Manufacturer, a sponsor, or other third party, or that constitutes a promotion or other commercial message of any kind; and

26.3.3 must not be used in such a manner that in FIFA's opinion could amount to Ambush Marketing.



27 CELEBRATORY ATTIRE

27.1
A Team may wear T-shirts commemorating their qualification for or their winning of a FIFA Final Competition ("Celebratory Attire"). That Celebratory Attire:

27.1.1 must all be made by the same Manufacturer;

27.1.2 may display Team Identifiers in any size, position, and quantity;

27.1.3 may refer to the fact of the qualification or the victory, but may not display any FIFA marks and/or logos or Competition identifiers unless the Manufacturer has been formally licensed by FIFA to do so;

27.1.4 may display FIFA Winners' Stars of any size, which must be displayed adjacent to a Team Emblem or Team Symbol, each star no more than 2cm apart;

27.1.5 may display one Manufacturer Identifier in any position, but no bigger than $20cm^2$; and

27.1.6 may not display any Sponsor Advertising.

27.2
In FIFA Final Competitions, Celebratory Attire may only be worn on the field of play after the following official FIFA activities have taken place (during which the Team must wear the Shirts they wore during the Match in question):

27.2.1 the trophy presentation;

27.2.2 official FIFA photographs; and

27.2.3 official media appearances.

PART SIX: CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT AT FIFA BEACH SOCCER COMPETITIONS AND FUTSAL COMPETITIONS

28 BEACH SOCCER

28.1
Each Player on a Team entered in a FIFA beach soccer Competition:

28.1.1 must wear a Shirt that complies with Part Two and article 13;

28.1.2 must wear Shorts that comply with Part Two and article 14; and

28.1.3 may wear beach soccer foot bindings (which include other support bandages, additional socks, and similar items provided for in Law 4 of the FIFA Beach Soccer Laws of the Game)[10] that:

28.1.3.1 are of any colour(s);

28.1.3.2 do not display any Team Identifiers or the Player's Name or Number;

28.1.3.3 include the following, once in each case, but only in a manner that blends in with the rest of the foot binding, and that is not visible from more than 5m away:

(a) one Manufacturer Identifier no bigger than 20cm^2;

(b) one Technology Label no bigger than 10cm^2; and

(c) two Quality Seals, one no bigger than 10cm^2, and the other no bigger than 5cm^2; and

28.1.3.4 otherwise do not display anything that functions as a trademark, that creates an association with a Manufacturer, a sponsor, or other third party, or that constitutes a promotion or other commercial message of any kind.

10 The Laws of the Game forbid the use of footwear in beach soccer.

28.2
Each member of a Team Delegation for a FIFA beach soccer Competition may wear or use any of the optional clothing or equipment referenced in Parts Four and Five.

29 FUTSAL

29.1
Each Player on a Team entered in a FIFA futsal Competition must wear:

29.1.1 a Shirt that complies with Part Two and article 13;

29.1.2 Shorts that comply with Part Two and article 14;

29.1.3 Socks that comply with Part Two and article 15; and

29.1.4 indoor shoes (being canvas or soft leather training or gymnastic shoes with soles of rubber or a similar material) compliant with Law 4 of the FIFA Futsal Laws of the Game.

29.2
In addition, the goalkeeper(s) on a Team entered in a FIFA futsal Competition may wear padded trousers compliant with Law 4 of the FIFA Futsal Laws of the Game and that meet the same requirements (amended as necessary to fit the different context) as article 14 applies to Shorts.

29.3
Each member of a Team Delegation for a FIFA futsal Competition may wear or use any of the optional clothing or equipment referenced in Parts Four and Five.

PART SEVEN: CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT AT FIFA EFOOTBALL COMPETITIONS

30 GENERAL PROVISIONS

30.1
Each eFootball Player representing a Member Association or a Club in a FIFA eFootball Competition must wear either:

30.1.1 a Shirt that complies in full with Part Two and article 13 (save that it may only display a Player Number and/or official FIFA badges as permitted by article 31); or

30.1.2 a Shirt that complies in full with Part Two and article 31 (an "eFootball Shirt").

30.2
Each eFootball Player representing an eFootball Club in a FIFA eFootball Competition must wear an eFootball Shirt that complies in full with Part Two (reading "eFootball Club" for "Club") and article 31.

30.3
Each eFootball Player not representing a Member Association or Club or eFootball Club competing in a FIFA eFootball Competition in an individual capacity must wear an eFootball Shirt that complies in full with Part Two and article 31 (excluding article 31.5).

30.4
While competing in a FIFA eFootball Competition, the eFootball Player must not wear anything that hides or obscures their Shirt or eFootball Shirt (as applicable). Any Undergarment that the eFootball Player wears underneath their Shirt or eFootball Shirt must:

30.4.1 be made by the Manufacturer that makes the eFootball Shirt; and

30.4.2 must not be visible outside or beneath the eFootball Shirt, or, if it is visible:

30.4.2.1 must be the same colour(s) as the eFootball Shirt; and

30.4.2.2 must not display any Team Identifiers, Manufacturer Identifiers,

30.5
If a member of a Team Delegation for a FIFA eFootball Competition chooses to wear a head covering or any item(s) of Outerwear during a FIFA eFootball Competition, the head covering must comply with article 32 (eFootball caps) or section 19B (other permitted head coverings), as applicable, and the Outerwear must comply with article 33 (Outerwear).

30.6
Save as set out above, while participating in FIFA eFootball Competitions, Team Delegation members may wear any kind of clothing and any kind of footwear, as long as it does not display any Sponsor Advertising.

30.7
Items of non-apparel equipment (e.g. controllers) will be addressed elsewhere, not in these Regulations.

31 EFOOTBALL SHIRT

31.1
In this article 31, the terms *Back Area*, *Chest Area*, *Collar Zone*, *Free Zone*, *Front Area*, *Shoulder Point*, *Shoulder Seam*, *Sleeves*, and *Torso Area*, have the meanings given to those terms in article 13.1.

31.2
Colour(s):

31.2.1 The eFootball Shirt may be of any colour(s). Article 6 does not apply to eFootball Shirts.

31.3
Name:

31.3.1 The eFootball Player's Name (which, for the purposes of this Part Seven, means the eFootball Player's given name or their Gamertag registered with FIFA prior to the FIFA eFootball Competition in question) must be displayed on the top of the *Back Area* of the eFootball Shirt, with its top edge being no more than 8cm below the neck opening.

31.3.2 The letters must be between 5cm and 7.5cm high.

31.4
Number:

31.4.1 An eFootball Shirt may not display any Number for the eFootball Player.

31.5
Team Identifiers:

31.5.1 One of the following Team Identifiers may be displayed once within the *Chest Area* of the eFootball Shirt:

31.5.1.1 Team Emblem – no bigger than 100cm^2;

31.5.1.2 Team Symbol – no bigger than 100cm^2;

31.5.1.3 Team Name or Team Nickname – no bigger than 12cm^2, with the lettering no higher than 2cm;

31.5.1.4 Country Name or Club Name or eFootball Club Name (as applicable) – no bigger than 12cm^2, with the lettering no higher than 2cm; or

31.5.1.5 National Flag or Regional Flag or Coat of Arms (as applicable) – no bigger than 25cm^2.

31.5.2 No Team Identifier may be displayed on the *Sleeves* of the eFootball Shirt.

31.5.3 One Team Identifier no bigger than 20cm^2 may be displayed at the centre of the *Collar Zone* in the *Back Area* of the eFootball Shirt. Any lettering or numbers must be no more than 2cm high.

31.5.4 A Team Identifier may be displayed on an eFootball Shirt as part of a Decorative Element, in accordance with article 10.4.

31.5.5 One Team Identifier may be displayed on the eFootball Shirt as part of a special manufacturing technique, as per article 5.5. The colour used must blend in with the colour(s) of the eFootball Shirt.

31.6
FIFA badges:

31.6.1 Each eFootball Player in each Team must display the FIFA Event Badge provided by FIFA for the FIFA eFootball Competition in question in the *Free Zone* on the right *Sleeve* of the eFootball Shirt, and any other FIFA Event Badge provided by FIFA in the *Free Zone* on the left *Sleeve* of the eFootball Shirt.





31.6.2 Unless FIFA permits otherwise with respect to any future FIFA eFootball Competitions, FIFA World Champions Badges may not be displayed on any clothing items in any FIFA eFootball Competition.

31.7
FIFA Winners' Stars:

31.7.1 FIFA Winners' Stars may be worn on the Shirts or eFootball Shirts (as applicable) of a Team representing a Member Association in a team-format FIFA eFootball Competition, to commemorate the number of times that the Member Association in question has previously won that FIFA eFootball Competition. The star(s) may be displayed in the *Chest Area*, but only if adjacent to a Team Emblem or Team Symbol, with each star no bigger than 2cm in diameter, and multiple stars spaced no more than 2cm apart.

31.7.2 FIFA Winners' Stars may not be displayed on eFootball Shirts worn in FIFA eFootball Competitions contested by Clubs, eFootball Clubs, and/or eFootball Players participating in an individual capacity.

31.8
Captain's armband:

31.8.1 For FIFA eFootball Competitions played in a team format, the captain of each Team may wear a captain's armband only if provided by FIFA. If FIFA provides a choice of captain's armbands, the captain should wear the one that contrasts most clearly with the *Sleeve* on which it is worn.

31.9
Manufacturer Identifiers:

31.9.1 One Manufacturer Identifier no bigger than 20cm^2 may be displayed once on the *Chest Area* of the eFootball Shirt.

31.9.2 No Manufacturer Identifiers may be displayed on the *Sleeves* of the eFootball Shirt.

31.9.3 An MI Band may be included on both the left-hand side and on the right hand-side of the eFootball Shirt (the same MI Band on both sides), as follows:

31.9.3.1 around the end of the *Sleeves*; or

31.9.3.2 along the *Shoulder Seam* or along the *Lateral or Outer Seam* of the eFootball Shirt, provided in either case it is not wholly visible when viewing the eFootball Shirt (as worn) from the front or the back.

31.9.4 One Technology Label no bigger than 10cm² may be included once on the front or the back of the eFootball Shirt, with its top edge no more than 15cm above the bottom edge of the eFootball Shirt.

31.9.5 One Quality Seal no bigger than 10cm² may be included once anywhere on the eFootball Shirt other than in the *Collar Zone* or *Chest Area* or on the *Sleeves*, with its top edge no more than 15cm above the bottom edge of the eFootball Shirt.

31.9.6 Another Quality Seal no bigger than 5cm² may be included once anywhere on the eFootball Shirt other than in the *Collar Zone*, *Chest Area*, or *Sleeves*.

31.10

Sponsor Advertising:

31.10.1 Sponsor Advertising is not permitted on eFootball Shirts worn in any FIFA eFootball Competition contested by Member Associations.

31.10.2 Sponsor Advertising is permitted on eFootball Shirts worn in FIFA eFootball Competitions contested by Clubs, eFootball Clubs, and/or eFootball Players participating in an individual capacity, as follows:

31.10.2.1 Sponsor Advertising for two sponsors may be displayed at the intersection of the base of the *Chest Area* and the top of the *Torso Area*, with a maximum aggregate size of 400cm².

31.10.2.2 Sponsor Advertising for the same or another sponsor may be displayed on the *Back Area*, beginning at least 35cm below the Player's Name, with a maximum size of 200cm².

31.10.2.3 Sponsor Advertising for the same or other sponsors may be displayed along the *Shoulder Seam* above the *Free Zone* on both *Sleeves*, with a maximum size (in each case) of 50cm².


Sponsor Advertising
(except for Member Associations)
max. 50cm² on each
Sleeve
art. 31.10.2.3
Sponsor Advertising
(except for Member
Associations)
max. 400cm²
art. 31.10.2.1
GAMERTAG
At least 35cm
between Sponsor Advertising
and eFootball Player's Name
or Gamertag
art. 31.10.2.2
Sponsor Advertising
(except for Member
Associations)
max. 200cm²
art. 31.10.2.2


Free Zone
MI Band
max. 8cm wide
art. 31.9.3

32 EFOOTBALL CAPS

32.1
The members of a Team Delegation in a FIFA eFootball Competition may wear caps that are made by the same manufacturer and that are the same or that differ in size, colour, and/or other appearance (each, an "eFootball Cap").

32.2
No Names or Numbers may be displayed on eFootball Caps.

32.3
Team Identifiers:

32.3.1 One of the following Team Identifiers may be displayed once on an eFootball Cap, in any position:

32.3.1.1 Team Emblem – no bigger than 50cm^2;

32.3.1.2 Team Symbol – no bigger than 50cm^2;

32.3.1.3 Team Name or Team Nickname – no bigger than 12cm^2, with the lettering no higher than 2cm;

32.3.1.4 Country Name or Club Name or eFootball Club Name (as applicable) – no bigger than 12cm^2, with the lettering no higher than 2cm; or

32.3.1.5 National Flag or Regional Flag or Coat of Arms (as applicable) – no bigger than 25cm^2.

32.4
FIFA Winners' Stars:

32.4.1 FIFA Winners' Stars may be worn on the eFootball Caps of a Team representing a Member Association in a FIFA eFootball Competition, to commemorate the number of times that the Member Association in question has previously won that FIFA eFootball Competition. FIFA Winners' Stars must be adjacent to a Team Emblem or Team Symbol, with each star no bigger than 2cm in diameter, and multiple stars spaced no more than 2cm apart.

32.4.2 FIFA Winners' Stars may not be displayed on eFootball Caps worn in FIFA eFootball Competitions contested by Clubs, eFootball Clubs, and/or eFootball Players participating in an individual capacity.

32.5
Manufacturer Identifiers:

The following may be displayed, once in each case, anywhere on the eFootball Cap:

32.5.1 One Manufacturer Identifier no bigger than 20cm^2.

32.5.2 One Technology Label no bigger than 10cm^2.

32.5.3 Two Quality Seals, one no bigger than 10cm^2, and the other no bigger than 5cm^2.

32.6
Sponsor Advertising is not permitted on eFootball Caps worn in any FIFA eFootball Competition.



33 OUTERWEAR

33.1
Members of the Team Delegation may wear Outerwear compliant with article 24 while participating in FIFA eFootball Competitions.

33.2
Each item of Outerwear may display:

33.2.1 one Team Identifier no bigger than 100cm^2, in any position;

33.2.2 one Manufacturer Identifier no bigger than 20cm^2, in any position;

33.2.3 (on upper body Outerwear) up to two MI Bands, as follows:

33.2.3.1 around the end of the *Sleeves*; and/or

33.2.3.2 along the *Shoulder Seam* or along the *Lateral or Outer Seam*, provided in each case that it is not wholly visible when viewed from the front or the back (as worn);

33.2.4 (on lower body Outerwear) up to two MI Bands, as follows:

33.2.4.1 around the bottom edge; and/or

33.2.4.2 along the *Lateral or Outer Seam*, provided that in each case it is not wholly visible when viewed from the front or the back (as worn);

33.2.5 one Technology Label no bigger than 10cm^2, in any position; and

33.2.6 two Quality Seals, once in each case, one no bigger than 10cm^2 and the other no bigger than 5cm^2, and neither of them with their top edge more than 15cm above the bottom edge of the Outerwear item.

33.3
FIFA Winners' Stars:

33.3.1 FIFA Winners' Stars may be displayed on the Outerwear of a Team representing a Member Association in a FIFA eFootball Competition, to commemorate the number of times that the Member Association

in question has previously won that FIFA eFootball Competition. FIFA Winners' Stars must be adjacent to a Team Emblem or Team Symbol, with each star no bigger than 2cm in diameter, and multiple stars spaced no more than 2cm apart.

33.3.2 FIFA Winners' Stars may not be displayed on Outerwear worn in FIFA eFootball Competitions contested by Clubs, eFootball Clubs, and/or eFootball Players participating in an individual capacity.

33.4
Sponsor Advertising:

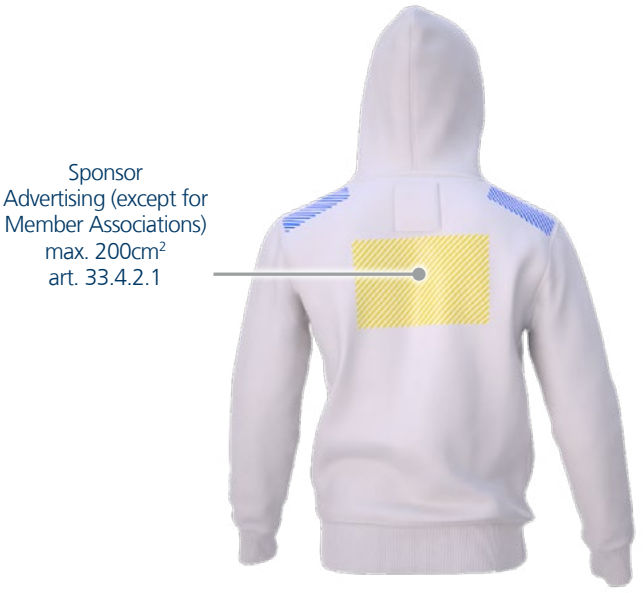
33.4.1 Sponsor Advertising is not permitted on Outerwear worn in any FIFA eFootball Competition contested by Member Associations.

33.4.2 Sponsor Advertising is permitted on Outerwear worn in FIFA eFootball Competitions contested by Clubs, eFootball Clubs, and/or eFootball Players participating in an individual capacity, as follows:

33.4.2.1 Sponsor Advertising for one sponsor may be displayed in the *Back Area* of any upper body Outerwear, with a maximum size of 200cm^2.

33.4.2.2 Sponsor Advertising for the same or another sponsor may be displayed below the Manufacturer Identifier on any lower body Outerwear, with a maximum size of 50cm^2.




Sponsor
Advertising (except for
Member Associations)
max. 200cm²
art. 33.4.2.1


Team Emblem
max. 100cm²
art. 33.2.1
Manufacturer Identifier
max. 20cm²
art. 33.2.2
Sponsor
Advertising (except for
Member Associations)
max. 50cm²
art. 33.4.2.2


Manufacturer Identifier
max. 20cm²
art. 33.2.2
Sponsor
Advertising (except
for Member
Associations)
max. 50cm²
art. 33.4.2.2
Team Emblem
max. 100cm²
art. 33.2.1


MI Band
max. 8cm wide
art. 33.2.4

PART EIGHT: MATCH OFFICIALS AND MATCH SUPPORT PERSONNEL

34 MATCH OFFICIALS

34.1
Match Officials must wear the official kit and use the official equipment provided by FIFA when officiating in FIFA Final Competitions, FIFA eFootball Competitions and (where applicable) FIFA Preliminary Competitions, including displaying on the sleeve(s) specified by FIFA any official FIFA Event Badge(s) provided by FIFA (whether affixed to the kit or displayed on armbands).

34.2
FIFA will provide the Match Officials with kit in different colours to help to avoid any clash with the Playing Kit of either Team. The Match Officials officiating at a particular Match who are present on the field of play must wear the same kit as each other.

34.3
When in a Controlled Area, Match Officials may not wear any kit or clothing that has not been provided or otherwise approved by FIFA.

34.4
The Match Officials' kit may display Manufacturer Identifiers to the same extent as the Playing Kit of the Teams playing in the Match is governed under these Regulations.

34.5
FIFA may place Sponsor Advertising on the sleeves of the shirts worn by Match Officials in FIFA Final Competitions and/or FIFA eFootball Competitions and/or (where applicable) FIFA Preliminary Competitions.

35 MATCH SUPPORT PERSONNEL

35.1
In FIFA Final Competitions and FIFA eFootball Competitions, the Match Support Personnel must wear the official kit and use the official equipment provided by FIFA, including displaying any official FIFA Event Badges provided by FIFA (whether affixed to the kit or displayed on armbands).

35.2
When in Controlled Areas on the day of a Match in a FIFA Final Competition or FIFA eFootball Competition, Match Support Personnel may not wear any kit or clothing that has not been provided or otherwise approved by FIFA.

35.3
FIFA may place Sponsor Advertising on the clothing worn by Match Support Personnel in FIFA Final Competitions and/or FIFA eFootball Competitions.

35.4
For FIFA Preliminary Competitions and International Friendly Matches, persons escorting Players onto the field of play may wear replicas of the Playing Kit of the Players they are escorting, but any other Match Support Personnel must wear clothing that is clearly distinguishable from the clothing of the Players and the Match Officials.


Manufacturer Identifier no bigger than max. 20cm²
adidas
FIFA REFEREE 2020
FIFA REFEREE 2020
FIFA ASSISTANT REFEREE 2020
FIFA VIDEO MATCH OFFICIAL 2020
FIFA BEACH SOCCER REFEREE 2020
FIFA FUTSAL REFEREE 2020


FIFA may place Sponsor Advertising on *Sleeves*
LIVING FOOTBALL FIFA

ANNEXE A: RULES OF INTEPRETATION AND DEFINED WORDS AND PHRASES

1 Rules of interpretation

1.1
If there is any inconsistency between the official English, French, German, and/or Spanish texts of these Regulations, the official English text will prevail.

1.2
The illustrations set out in, and the annexes to, these Regulations form an integral part of these Regulations, but if there is any inconsistency between them and the provisions in the main body of these Regulations, the provisions in the main body of these Regulations will prevail.

1.3
In these Regulations, unless expressly stated otherwise:

(a) words importing the singular include the plural, and vice versa;

(b) words importing one gender include the other genders;

(c) references to parts, sections, articles, or annexes are to parts, sections, articles, or annexes of these Regulations, in each case as amended from time to time;

(d) references to a "day" means any calendar day; and

(e) any phrase introduced by the terms "including", "in particular", "for example", "such as", or any similar expression is illustrative and does not limit the sense of the words preceding those terms.

2 Defined words and phrases

2.1

In these Regulations, the following words and phrases have the following special meanings:

Alternative Playing Kit: a Playing Kit that a Team wears as an alternative to the First-Choice Playing Kit. A Team may have more than one Alternative Playing Kit.

Ambush Marketing: any attempt by any entity or individual to gain an unauthorised association with a Competition and/or the organiser of the Competition, or to exploit the goodwill and publicity generated by the Competition and/or the Competition organiser in a manner not expressly authorised by the Competition organiser.

Celebratory Attire: as defined in article 27.1.

Club: a football club that is a member of, or affiliated to, a Member Association and whose representative team participates in the FIFA Club World Cup™, FIFAe Club World Cup™, and/or another FIFA club competition.

Club Name: the official name of the Club, including standardised abbreviations of that name.

Coat of Arms: the officially recognised heraldic emblem or symbol of the city, town, village, or region represented by the Club or eFootball Club.

Competition: as defined in article 2.3.

Confederation: a group of Member Associations recognised by FIFA that belongs to the same continent (or assimilable geographic region).

Content Creator: any individual who is contracted by a Member Association, Club, eFootball Club or an eFootball Player to produce audiovisual content in relation to a FIFA eFootball Competition.

Controlled Areas: as defined in article 2.5.

Country Name: the official name of a country recognised by the international community represented by a Member Association, including standardised abbreviations thereof.

Decorative Element: as described in article 10.1.

Dominant Colour: as defined in article 6.3.

eFootball Cap: as defined in article 32.1.

eFootball Club: as defined in article 2.1.

eFootball Club Name: the official name of the eFootball Club, including standardised abbreviations of that name.

eFootball Shirt: as defined in article 30.1.

eFootball Player: an eFootball player competing in a FIFA eFootball Competition.

FIFA: Fédération Internationale de Football Association.

FIFA Event Badge: an official badge provided by FIFA, including the Competition badge, FIFA Living Football badge, badge of an official campaign, etc., but not including the FIFA World Champions Badge.

FIFA eFootball Competition: as defined in article 2.3.4.

FIFA Final Competition: as defined in article 2.3.1.

FIFA Preliminary Competition: as defined in article 2.3.2.

FIFA Winners' Star: as defined in article 9.3.

FIFA World Champions Badge: a special badge designed by FIFA that may be provided to the respective reigning champions of a FIFA Final Competition or FIFA eFootball Competition.

First-Choice Playing Kit: the Playing Kit that a Team normally wears as its first choice.

Foundation Year: the year that the Member Association, Club or eFootball Club was founded, displayed in a script or figure.

Formal Attire: as defined in article 23.1.

International Friendly Match: a Match between national representative teams of Member Associations that does not take place as a part of or count towards any Competition or any other competition organised by a Confederation but that is incorporated into FIFA's international match calendar.

Laws of the Game: means, as applicable, the following laws established in accordance with article 7 of the FIFA Statutes: (1) the laws of association football issued by The IFAB; (2) the FIFA Futsal Laws of the Game issued by the FIFA Council; or (3) the FIFA Beach Soccer Laws of the Game issued by the FIFA Council, each as may be amended from time to time.

Manufacturer: a company that designs, produces (directly or through a non-branded licensee) and sells clothing and/or other equipment that is covered by these Regulations. Suppliers or other entities distributing such products are not considered Manufacturers.

Manufacturer Identifier: any mark, word, sign, or device that signifies that the item in question was manufactured by a particular Manufacturer. Also commonly referred to as an "MI".

Match: an association football, beach soccer or futsal match or an eFootball match.

Match Commissioner: the official Match commissioner who is appointed and entrusted by FIFA to supervise the orderly organisation of a Match and to ensure that FIFA's regulations and instructions are observed.

Match Officials: the referee, assistant referees, VAR Team, and the fourth official on the International List, and any other appointed match officials.

Match Support Person/Personnel: the ball boys and girls, persons escorting Players and/or Match Officials onto the field of play, flag bearers and any other support workers who are required to be present in the Controlled Areas on the day of a Match.

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

Regulations: this 2022 edition of the FIFA Equipment Regulations.

Shirt: the shirt worn by a Player during a Match as part of the official Playing Kit, as described in article 13.1.

Shorts: the shorts worn by a Player during a Match as part of the official Playing Kit, as described in article 14.1.

Socks: the socks worn by a Player during a Match as part of the official Playing Kit, as described in article 15.1.

Sponsor Advertising: commercial messaging of any kind promoting a sponsor of the Team (but excluding Manufacturer Identifiers when the Manufacturer is a sponsor of the Team).

Team: the Players in the starting line-up and the Players named as substitutes for a Match in a Competition or an International Friendly Match; or (where the context so requires) a team competing in a FIFA eFootball Competition.

Team Delegation: the Players in the starting line-up and the Players named as substitutes for the Match, as well as the Team Officials and any other Players accompanying the Team to and within the Controlled Areas for the Match; or (in the context of a FIFA eFootball Competition) the eFootball Player(s), their named coach(es) and Content Creator.

Team Emblem: the official emblem, symbol, mark or logo selected by a Member Association, Club or eFootball Club (as applicable) to represent its Team.

Team Identifier: any graphic or text-based feature used by a Member Association, Club or eFootball Club (as applicable) to identify its Team.

Team Name: the official name of a Team as notified to FIFA, in the national language(s) of the Member Association or country of the Club or eFootball Club or in any other official FIFA language, as well as common abbreviations of that name.

Team Nickname: a descriptive name or designation commonly used and understood to refer to a given Team. A slogan, campaign or similar message associated with a Team shall not be considered a Team Nickname.

Team Officials: all coaches, assistant coaches, managers, media officers, medical staff (doctors, physiotherapists, etc.), representatives, and other individuals appointed by a Member Association or Club (as applicable) to support the Team.

Team Slogan: a short descriptive phrase commonly used and understood to refer to the history or identity of a Team.

Team Symbol: any symbol or graphic element (other than the Team Emblem) that is used by the Member Association, Club or eFootball Club (as applicable) to represent its Team officially.

Technology Label: a type of Manufacturer Identifier that is used as an identification label by a Manufacturer to communicate a material or method used in the manufacturing of an item.

The IFAB : The International Football Association Board.

Undergarment: as defined in article 21.1.

VAR Team: video assistant referee, assistant video assistant referee and other support staff located in the VOR.

VOR: video operation room.

ANNEXE B: APPROVAL PROCESS

1 Introduction

1.1
A Member Association, Club, eFootball Club or eFootball Player participating in a Competition in an individual capacity, must not use or allow their Team Delegation to use any Playing Kit or other clothing or equipment that is covered by these Regulations in connection with a Competition or International Friendly Match unless it complies in full with all of the requirements of these Regulations and any other applicable FIFA rules or regulations, and/or with any circulars, guidelines, directives, and/or decisions issued by FIFA, and contains only elements that are specifically authorised under these Regulations.

1.2
Where FIFA specifies that any Playing Kit or other clothing or equipment item must be reviewed for compliance prior to use in any Competition or International Friendly Match, the item must not be used unless and until FIFA has reviewed a physical sample of the item and provided written confirmation of its compliance ("FIFA Approval").

(a) For a FIFA Preliminary Competition, FIFA may delegate this authority to grant or withhold approval to the Match Commissioner or relevant Competition organiser.

(b) For International Friendly Matches, FIFA may delegate this authority to grant or withhold approval to the competing Member Associations or to the Confederation(s) of the competing Member Associations.

1.3
Use without FIFA Approval of any Playing Kit or other clothing or equipment that require FIFA Approval constitutes a breach of these Regulations, even if the item otherwise complies in all respects with the Regulations.

1.4
FIFA may issue detailed guidelines and/or instructions and/or forms to supplement this Annexe B and to assist submissions for preliminary examination or applications for FIFA Approval. However, in case of any inconsistency between those materials and this Annexe B, this Annexe B prevails.

2 Submission of samples for preliminary examination

2.1
A Member Association, Club, eFootball Club or eFootball Player (or any Manufacturer that is supplying relevant items to a Member Association, Club, eFootball Club or eFootball Player) may submit to FIFA samples of Playing Kit and other clothing or equipment for which FIFA Approval is required at any stage.

2.2
The Member Association, Club, eFootball Club or eFootball Player (as applicable) may send to FIFA electronic files (e.g. of artwork and/or product specifications). FIFA will only review such electronic files if they constitute a complete specification of the sample item, and include, if and when requested by FIFA, full details of the method of manufacture, materials and techniques used. The Member Association, Club, eFootball Club or eFootball Player (as applicable) may also send life-size physical samples of each such item to FIFA.

2.3
FIFA will use all reasonable endeavours to conduct a preliminary examination of each item within no more than 30 working days of receipt.

2.4
FIFA may respond with a non-binding indication of whether an item made to such specifications would be likely to be given FIFA Approval. However, this process does not equate to, or act as a substitute for, FIFA Approval of Playing Kit and other clothing and equipment applicable to each Competition. Instead, a formal application for FIFA Approval must still be made and the outcome of that application may not be assumed. No claim may be brought against FIFA based on the non-binding indication or on any subsequent rejection of an application for FIFA Approval in respect of the item.

2.5
FIFA will not review incomplete submissions for preliminary examination. At any time, FIFA may seek any further information that it considers necessary to conduct the preliminary examination.

2.6
All costs incurred in connection with the submission for preliminary examination are to be borne by the party submitting the sample(s). In no circumstances will they be recoverable from FIFA.

3 Timeline of application for FIFA Approval

3.1
The Member Association, Club, eFootball Club or eFootball Player (as applicable) must submit an application for FIFA Approval by no later than the deadline specified in the applicable Competition regulations or associated circular.

3.2
Alternatively, FIFA may specify a day or period in advance of a particular Competition when it will physically inspect all items relevant to that Competition.

3.3
FIFA will process each application as quickly as reasonably possible without undermining the integrity of the process. FIFA will use all reasonable endeavours to complete the process and to provide its decision within no more than 30 working days of receipt of the completed application. In no circumstances may FIFA be held liable if, despite that use of all reasonable endeavours, it is unable to meet that deadline.

3.4
Where FIFA sets a deadline for submission of samples of items for use at a particular Competition, it has no obligation to process applications received after that deadline.

3.5
The deadline for submission of samples of Celebratory Attire is no later than 48 hours prior to the Match at which the Celebratory Attire would be worn.

4 Processing the application

4.1
The application for FIFA Approval must include a full-size physical sample of the item for which FIFA Approval is sought, together with full details of the method of manufacture, materials and techniques used, if and when requested by FIFA. If a preliminary application has previously been made in respect of such item, this subsequent application shall specify any differences between the sample item as previously submitted and the sample item as now submitted.

4.2
FIFA will assess the sample item for compliance with each provision of these Regulations that applies to that item. FIFA will make its assessment in good faith and without discrimination. Its decision will be final and is not subject to appeal.

4.3
FIFA will assess compliance with colour requirements by visual inspection. Where it considers it appropriate to do so, FIFA may supplement the visual inspection by means of alternative colour measuring techniques with defined contrast parameters, such as the use of a spectrophotometer.

4.4
All Team Identifiers, Manufacturer Identifiers, and other relevant features displayed on the item will be measured according to their smallest and simplest geometric form, such as square, rectangle, triangle or circle, and the dimensions of that form will be calculated using the applicable mathematical formula. To calculate the surface area, the widest part of the feature will be measured from edge to edge. Exceptionally, the features may be divided into several individual geometric forms. Features of Socks, hairbands, headbands and wristbands will be measured on an "as worn" basis.

4.5
The applicant may submit to FIFA a written proposal as to how to measure non-standard types of Manufacturer Identifiers, Team Identifiers, or other features. FIFA will decide in its absolute discretion whether to follow that proposal.

4.6
Manufacturer Identifiers are measured as individual geometric forms when the distance between the various elements does not exceed 0.5cm.

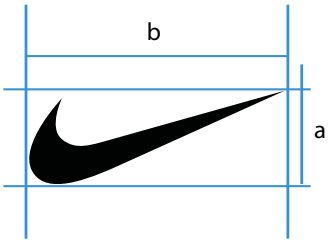
4.7
The following diagrams and related descriptions provide examples of the measurement procedure:

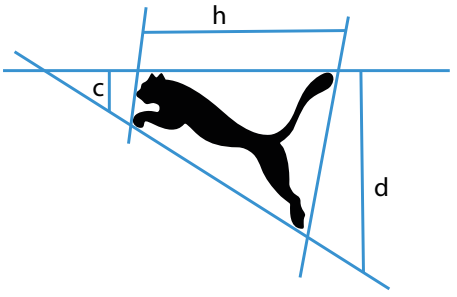
(a) Manufacturer logo:

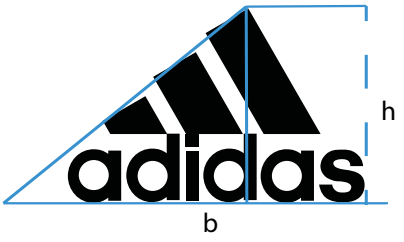
(i) The Nike logo size is calculated using the formula: "a" x "b"

(ii) The Puma logo size is calculated using the formula: ("c" + "d") /2 x "h"

(iii) The adidas logo size is calculated using the formula: ("b" x "h")/2





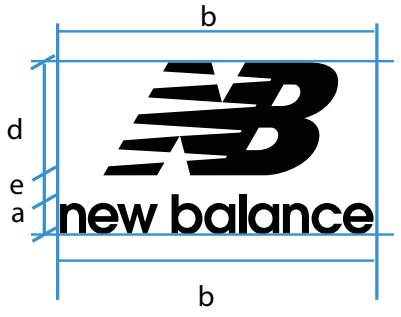


(b) Manufacturer composite mark:

(i) The total size is calculated by adding the size of the two separate areas, measured as follows:

(A) The word mark size, which is calculated using the formula: "a" x "b"
(B) The design mark size, which is calculated using the formula: "b" x "d"

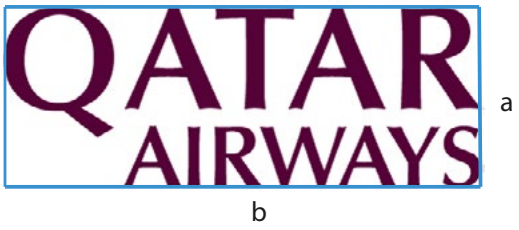
(ii) The distance between the design mark and the word mark in a composite mark may not exceed 0.5cm (otherwise they will be considered to be two separate Manufacturer Identifiers).



4.8

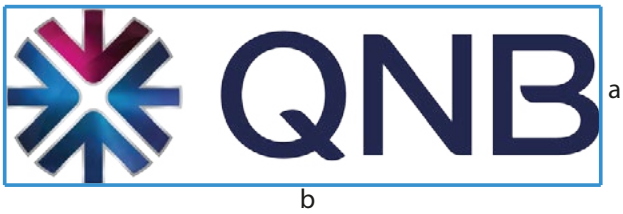
Sponsor Advertising will be measured by using the larger of the following surface areas of the sponsor brand: (i) the surface area of the Sponsor Advertising, if it is printed directly on the Shirt or on a patch that is the same colour as the Shirt; or (ii) if the patch is not the same colour as the Shirt, the surface area of the patch. It is measured as several individual geometric forms when made up of more than one separable line of text or consisting of a logo and text separately (the distance between the various elements must not exceed 5cm).

(a) Sponsor Advertising on a neutral patch – the Sponsor Advertising size is calculated using the formula of the neutral patch: "a" x "b"



a

b



a

b

(b) Sponsor Advertising applied on a coloured patch:

(i) the size of Sponsor Advertising made up of a single constituent part is calculated using the formula: "a" x "b"



a

b

(ii) Sponsor Advertising containing more than one constituent part is measured by adding together the size of the two separate parts, measured as follows:

(A) Two words calculated as ("a" x "b")+("c" x "d")
(B) Word and logo calculated as ("a" x "b")+(area of the circle "c")
(C) The distance ("d") between the word and the logo may not exceed 5cm





5 Grant of FIFA Approval

5.1
FIFA Approval is only valid when granted in writing, in the form of an official FIFA communication. No reliance may be placed on any approval purportedly given in any other form.

5.2
The grant of FIFA Approval constitutes confirmation that, in FIFA's view, the item in question complies in full with all of the requirements of these Regulations and any other applicable FIFA rules or regulations, as well as any circulars, guidelines, directives and/or decisions issued by FIFA.

(a) FIFA will not consider whether the item complies with all applicable national and transnational laws and the grant of FIFA Approval provides no assurance of such compliance.

(b) It is the responsibility of the Member Association, Club, eFootball Club or eFootball Player in question to ensure that the item complies with all applicable national and transnational laws.

5.3
Unless otherwise specified, a granted FIFA Approval will be valid for all Competitions and International Friendly Matches played within a calendar year of the grant.

5.4
Where FIFA Approval is granted conditionally or with restrictions, such conditions must be strictly satisfied and such restrictions (e.g. where the approval lapses after a specified date) must be strictly observed by the applicant, or else the FIFA Approval will be withdrawn.

5.5
Any grant of FIFA Approval is specific to the sample item reviewed by FIFA. It does not apply to any item that is not identical in all specifications to that sample item. A new application for FIFA Approval would have to be made in respect of any such non-identical item. Use of the non-identical item without separate FIFA Approval will constitute a breach of these Regulations.

5.6
Notwithstanding a grant of FIFA Approval, the Match Officials retain the right to determine whether any item may be used by a Team during a Match. Among other things, they may order parts of an item to be covered and/or may require a Team to combine Playing Kit items from its First-Choice Playing Kit and an Alternative Playing Kit in order to meet their requirements.

6 Refusal of FIFA Approval

6.1
Where FIFA refuses an application for FIFA Approval in respect of an item, it will give written reasons for that refusal, so that the applicant may understand what changes are required in order to obtain FIFA Approval for the item.

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.

CONTENTS

Article 1. Scope of application

Article 2. Objectives

Article 3. Beneficiaries

Article 4. Rights of the member associations and the confederations

Article 5. Duties of FIFA

Article 6. Financial conditions under Forward 2.0

Article 7. Procedure

Article 8. Obligations of the member associations and the confederations

Article 9. Procedure and obligations for zonal/regional associations

Article 10. Payments

Article 11. Alignment of funding

Article 12. Taxes and duties

Article 13. Fees and expenses

Article 14. Financial reporting

Article 15. Statutory audit report

Article 16. FIFA central audit review

Article 17. Misuse of funds allocated under the Forward Programme and the fight against fraud

Article 18. Organisation

Article 19. Matters not provided for

Article 20. Jurisdiction

Article 21. Authoritative version

Article 22. Transitional provisions

Article 23. Adoption and period of validity

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

CONTENTS

1 Preamble
2 Definitions
3 Scope
4 Data Processing
1. Principles
2. Special Categories of Personal Data
5 Data Subject's rights
6 Transmission of Personal Data to Third Parties/Data Processing by Third Parties
7 Cross-border Disclosure
1. Principles
2. Lack of an adequate level of data protection abroad
8 Entity-internal Processing guidelines
1. Responsibilities
2. Process Owner
3. Data inventory
4. Checks by the Process Owner
9 Information security requirements
10 Data Security Incidents
11 Data Protection Officer (DPO)
12 Final provisions
1. Official languages
2. Sanctions
3. Entry into force

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

Article

1 Principle
2 Application for admission
3 Contents of application
4 General
5 FIFA Associations Committee
6 Support
7 Inspections
8 Confederations
9 Final report
10 FIFA Executive Committee
11 Information
12 Enforcement

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:
Joseph S. Blatter

Secretary General:
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.

REGULATIONS
FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022™

20 November – 18 December 2022

ORGANISERS

Fédération Internationale de Football Association

President:	Gianni Infantino
Secretary General:	Fatma Samoura
Address:	FIFA-Strasse 20 P.O. Box 8044 Zurich Switzerland
Telephone:	+41 (0)43 222 7777
Internet:	FIFA.com

Organising Committee for FIFA Competitions

Chairman:	Aleksander Čeferin
Address:	FIFA-Strasse 20 P.O. Box 8044 Zurich Switzerland

FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022 LLC

Chairman:	Hassan Al-Thawadi
Address:	Al Bidda Tower Corniche St. P.O. Box 72022 Doha Qatar

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I General provisions
1 FIFA World Cup™
2 Organising Committee for FIFA Competitions
3 Other Organising Bodies
4 Participating Member Associations – responsibilities
5 Withdrawal, unplayed matches, abandoned matches and replacement

II Disciplinary procedures
6 Disciplinary matters
7 Disputes
8 Protests
9 Yellow and red cards

III Competition format
10 Number of teams
11 Group and knockout stages
12 Equal points and qualification for knockout stage
13 Extra time and kicks from the penalty mark

IV Competition preparation
14 Final Draw, Team Seminar and Team Workshop
15 Venues and kick-off times
16 Friendly matches
17 Team arrivals

V Stadiums and training sites
18 Stadium pitches
19 Stadium roof
20 Stadium clocks and giant screen
21 Training sites

VI Players' and officials' lists
22 Eligibility of players
23 Release list
24 Final list
25 Release of players
26 Accreditation

VII Kit and team equipment
27 Kit and colours approval

28 Numbers and names
29 Match colours designation
30 Other equipment

VIII Match organisation
31 Start list
32 Technical area
33 Match protocol
34 Familiarisation sessions and pre-match warm-up

IX Refereeing
35 Laws of the Game
36 Referees

X Financial provisions
37 Costs borne by FIFA
38 Costs borne by Other Organising Bodies
39 Costs borne by the Participating Member Associations
40 Ticketing

XI Medical
41 Team medical doctor
42 Sudden cardiac arrest and concussion
43 Doping Control

XII Commercial rights and media matters
44 Media and Marketing Regulations

XIII Awards
45 Trophy, awards and medals

XIV Closing provisions
46 Special circumstances
47 Matters not provided for
48 Languages
49 Copyright
50 No waiver
51 Enforcement

Annexe A: Approved FIFA event names
annexe B: Fair Play contest regulations

I GENERAL PROVISIONS

These Regulations for the FIFA World Cup 2022™ ("Regulations") have been modified to reflect the amendments approved by the Bureau of the FIFA Council on 11 August 2022. All updates are set out in the boxes below and either supplement or, if expressly indicated, replace the earlier editions of these regulations. FIFA may modify or supplement the Regulations at any time, including by way of issuing a modified version of these Regulations or by issuing a FIFA circular letter or other document intended to modify or supplement them.

1 FIFA World Cup™

1.
The FIFA World Cup™ is a FIFA competition embodied in the FIFA Statutes.

2.
The FIFA World Cup™ takes place every four years. As a general rule, every association affiliated to FIFA may participate in the FIFA World Cup™.

3.
The FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022™ ("FIFA World Cup 2022™") consists of a preliminary competition and a final competition.

The final competition is scheduled to be played from 21 November to 18 December 2022.

Replace with:
The final competition is scheduled to be played from 20 November to 18 December 2022.

Any rights associated with the FIFA World Cup 2022™ that are not granted by these Regulations and/or further regulations, guidelines and decisions as set forth in these Regulations and/or specific agreements to a Participating Member Association in the preliminary or final competition, or to a confederation, belong to FIFA.

4.
These Regulations regulate the rights, duties and responsibilities of all member associations taking part in the final competition of the FIFA World Cup 2022™ ("Regulations"). The Regulations and all directives, decisions, guidelines and

circulars issued by FIFA are binding for all parties participating and involved in the preparation, organisation and hosting of the FIFA World Cup 2022™.

5.
The FIFA Statutes and all FIFA regulations in force shall apply. Any reference in these Regulations to the FIFA Statutes and regulations refers to the FIFA Statutes and regulations valid at the time of application.

6.
Other rules and/or decisions that are binding on FIFA (e.g. due to FIFA being a signatory to the World Anti-Doping Code) may apply to the subject matter of these Regulations. Any such rules and/or decisions implemented by FIFA shall take precedence over these Regulations in the event of any conflict and must be complied with by each Participating Member Association.

2 Organising Committee for FIFA Competitions

1.
The Organising Committee for FIFA Competitions (the "FIFA Organising Committee"), appointed by the FIFA Council, is responsible for organising the FIFA World Cup 2022™ in accordance with the FIFA Statutes and the FIFA Governance Regulations.

2.
The FIFA Organising Committee may, if necessary, appoint a bureau and/or a sub-committee to deal with emergencies. Any decision taken by the bureau or sub-committee shall come into effect immediately but shall be subject to confirmation by the plenary committee at its next meeting.

3.
The FIFA Organising Committee shall deal with any aspect of the FIFA World Cup 2022™ that is not the responsibility of any other body under the terms of these Regulations, the FIFA Statutes or the FIFA Governance Regulations.

4.
The decisions taken by the FIFA Organising Committee and/or its bureau/sub-committee are final and binding and not subject to appeal.

3 Other Organising Bodies

1.
FIFA appointed the Qatar Football Association ("QFA"), together with its Local Organising Committee ("LOC"), to be responsible for hosting and staging the final competition of the FIFA World Cup 2022™.

2.
FIFA and the LOC subsequently formed a joint venture entity, FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022 LLC ("Q22"), in order to deliver various operational projects relating to the FIFA World Cup 2022™.

3.
The Supreme Committee for Delivery and Legacy ("SC") is also responsible for certain infrastructure and other operational matters relating to the FIFA World Cup 2022™.

4.
The QFA, LOC, Q22 and SC (collectively, "Other Organising Bodies") may communicate with the Participating Member Associations from time to time on matters relating to the FIFA World Cup 2022™. Notwithstanding the foregoing, FIFA remains the ultimate authority on all operational and competition matters relating to the FIFA World Cup 2022™. If any instructions given by the Other Organising Bodies are inconsistent or conflict with instructions given by FIFA (including, for the avoidance of doubt, by the FIFA Organising Committee), then FIFA's instructions shall always take precedence and must be complied with.

5.
The Other Organising Bodies shall ensure that any decision made by FIFA (including the FIFA Organising Committee or FIFA's judicial bodies) comes into force immediately.

4 Participating Member Associations – responsibilities

1.
The member associations that qualify for the final competition (the "Participating Member Associations") shall comply with and ensure that every player, coach, manager, official, media officer, representative, guest and

any other person carrying out duties on behalf of a Participating Member Association ("Delegation Members"), complies with these Regulations, the Laws of the Game, the FIFA Statutes and FIFA's other regulations, in particular the FIFA Media and Marketing Regulations, the FIFA Disciplinary Code, the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, the FIFA Code of Ethics and the FIFA Equipment Regulations, as well as with any other FIFA circular letters, regulations, guidelines, directives and/or decisions, throughout the final competition, and for the entire duration of their stay in the host country.

In addition, the players and team officials shall:

(a) respect the spirit of fair play and non-violence and the authority of the match officials;

(b) behave accordingly; and

(c) refrain from doping as defined by the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

2.
On entering the final competition, the Participating Member Associations automatically undertake to:

(a) observe these Regulations and ensure that each of their Delegation Members also observes these Regulations and the principles of fair play;

(b) observe and comply with the FIFA Statutes, regulations, directives, circular letters, guidelines and decisions as well as all applicable laws;

(c) accept and obey all instructions and decisions taken by the bodies and officials of FIFA under the terms of these Regulations;

(d) participate with the best possible team in all matches of the final competition in which their team is scheduled to take part;

(e) accept all of the arrangements relating to the final competition made by FIFA; and

(f) ensure the provision of adequate insurance to cover their Delegation Members and any other persons carrying out duties on their behalf against all risks, including but not limited to injury, accident, disease and travel arrangements in consideration of the relevant FIFA rules or regulations.

3.
In addition, each Participating Member Association shall be responsible for:

(a) the conduct of its Delegation Members;

(b) paying for incidental costs and expenses incurred by its Delegation Members and any other persons carrying out duties on its behalf during the course of their stay in the host country;

(c) paying for any costs of extending the stay, before or after the final competition, of any Delegation Member or any other persons carrying out duties on its behalf;

(d) applying for visas and submitting required documents in good time in accordance with the respective procedure; and

(e) attending all media conferences and other media activities organised by FIFA in accordance with the FIFA Media and Marketing Regulations, guidelines and circular letters.

4.
All Participating Member Associations shall confirm their participation in the final competition by submitting the entry form and any other required documentation as communicated by FIFA via the corresponding circular(s), duly signed by the deadline(s) set by FIFA. If a Participating Member Association fails to adhere to the time limits and/or fails to meet the formal requirements for submitting the necessary documents, the FIFA Organising Committee shall pass a decision.

5.
All Participating Member Associations shall indemnify, defend and hold FIFA, the Other Organising Bodies and all of their respective officers, directors, employees, representatives, agents, and all other auxiliary persons free and harmless against any and all liabilities, obligations, losses, damages, penalties, claims, actions, fines and expenses (including reasonable legal expenses) of whatsoever kind or nature resulting from, arising out of, or attributable to, any non-compliance with these Regulations by the Participating Member Associations, their Delegation Members, their affiliates and any third parties contracted to the Participating Member Associations.

5 Withdrawal, unplayed matches, abandoned matches and replacement

1.
All Participating Member Associations undertake to play all of their matches until eliminated from the FIFA World Cup 2022™.

2.
Any Participating Member Association that withdraws from the FIFA World Cup 2022™ no later than 30 days before the start of the final competition shall be fined at least CHF 250,000 by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee. Any Participating Member Association that withdraws from the FIFA World Cup 2022™ within 30 days of the start of the final competition or during the final competition shall be fined at least CHF 500,000 by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.

Participating Member Associations that withdraw from the FIFA World Cup 2022™ at any time may be required to reimburse the team preparation money that they received from FIFA.

3.
Depending on the circumstances of the withdrawal, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee may impose additional disciplinary measures, including the expulsion of the Participating Member Association concerned from subsequent FIFA competitions. The FIFA Organising Committee may decide to replace the withdrawn Participating Member Association in question with another member association.

4.
Any match which is not played or which is abandoned – except in cases of force majeure recognised by FIFA – may lead to the imposition of disciplinary measures against the relevant Participating Member Association by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

5.
Any Participating Member Association that withdraws or whose behaviour is liable for a match not being played or being abandoned may be ordered by FIFA to reimburse FIFA, Q22 or any other Participating Member Association for any expenses incurred as a result of its behaviour. In such cases, the association concerned may also be ordered by FIFA to pay compensation

for any damages incurred by FIFA, any Other Organising Body or any other Participating Member Association. The association in question shall also forfeit any claim to financial remuneration from FIFA.

6.
If a Participating Member Association withdraws or a match cannot be played or is abandoned as a result of force majeure, FIFA shall decide on the matter at its sole discretion and take whatever action is deemed necessary.

7.
Further to the above provision, in the case of a match being abandoned as a result of force majeure after it has already commenced, the following principles shall apply:

(a) The match shall recommence at the minute at which play was interrupted rather than being replayed in full, and with the same scoreline. The match shall recommence where play was stopped when the match was interrupted (e.g. with a free kick, throw-in, goal kick, corner kick, kick from the penalty mark, etc.). If the match was abandoned while the ball was still in play, it shall restart with a dropped ball from the position of the ball when play was stopped.

(b) The match shall recommence with the same players on the pitch and substitutes available as when the match was abandoned.

(c) No additional substitutes may be added to the list of players on the start list.

(d) The teams can make only the number of substitutions to which they were still entitled when the match was abandoned.

(e) Players sent off during the abandoned match cannot be replaced.

(f) Any disciplinary measures imposed before the match was abandoned will be dealt with in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

(g) The kick-off time, date, location and any other matter shall be decided by FIFA.

II DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

6 Disciplinary matters

1.
Disciplinary infringements are dealt with in compliance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code in force as well as with all relevant circulars and directives, with which the Participating Member Associations and Delegation Members undertake to comply.

2.
FIFA may introduce new disciplinary rules and measures for the duration of the FIFA World Cup 2022™. Such rules shall be communicated to the Participating Member Associations one month before the first match of the final competition at the latest.

3.
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 FIFA body shall be dealt with by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

7 Disputes

1.
All disputes in connection with the FIFA World Cup 2022™ shall be promptly settled by negotiation (with the exception of those falling under art. 6 above).

2.
In compliance with the FIFA Statutes, Participating Member Associations and their Delegation Members may not take disputes to an ordinary court of law but to the exclusive jurisdiction of FIFA.

3.
The Participating Member Associations and Delegation Members acknowledge and accept that, once all internal channels have been exhausted at FIFA, their sole recourse shall be to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne, Switzerland, unless excluded or for final and binding decisions not subject to appeal. Any such arbitration proceedings shall be governed by the CAS Code of Sports-related Arbitration.

8 Protests

1.
For the purpose of these Regulations, protests are objections of any kind relating to events or matters that have a direct effect on matches, including but not limited to the state of and markings on the pitch, accessory match equipment, eligibility of players, stadium installations and footballs.

2.
Unless otherwise stipulated in this article, protests shall be submitted in writing to the FIFA Match Director within two hours of the match in question and followed up immediately with a full written report, including a copy of the original protest, to be sent in writing to the FIFA headquarters in the host country within 24 hours of the end of the match in question, otherwise they will be disregarded.

3.
Protests regarding the eligibility of players nominated for matches shall be submitted in writing to the FIFA headquarters in the host country no later than five days before the first match of the final competition and shall be dealt with by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.

4.
Protests regarding the state of the pitch, its surroundings, markings or accessory items (e.g. goals, flag posts or footballs) shall be made in writing to the referee before the start of the match by the head of delegation of the team lodging the protest. If the pitch's playing surface becomes unplayable during a match, the captain of the protesting team shall immediately lodge a protest with the referee in the presence of the captain of the opposing team. The protest shall be confirmed in writing to the FIFA Match Director by the head of the team delegation no later than two hours after the match.

5.
Protests against any incidents that occur during the course of a match shall be made to the referee by the team captain immediately after the disputed incident and before play has resumed, in the presence of the captain of the opposing team. The protest shall be confirmed in writing to the FIFA Match Director by the head of the team delegation no later than two hours after the match.

6.
No protests may be made about the referee's decisions regarding facts connected with play. Such decisions are final and not subject to appeal, unless otherwise stipulated in the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

7.
If an unfounded or irresponsible protest is lodged, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee may impose disciplinary measures against the Participating Member Association.

8.
If any of the formal conditions of a protest as set out in these Regulations are not met, such protest shall be disregarded by the competent body. Once the final match of the FIFA World Cup 2022™ has ended, any protests described in this shall be disregarded. Notwithstanding the above, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee remains competent to prosecute any disciplinary infringement *ex officio* as established in the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

9.
FIFA shall pass decisions on any protests lodged, subject to the exceptions stipulated in these Regulations, the FIFA Statutes or any other FIFA regulations.

9 Yellow and red cards

1.
The referee has the authority to take disciplinary action from entering the field of play for the pre-match inspection until leaving the field of play after the match ends (including kicks from the penalty mark). If, before entering the field of play at the start of the match, a player or team official commits a sending-off offence, the referee has the authority to prevent the player or team official taking part in the match (see Laws of the Game, Law 12.3); the referee will report any other misconduct.

2.
Single yellow cards and pending suspensions as a consequence of cautions in different matches in the preliminary competition are not carried over to the final competition. Pending match suspensions imposed as a result of a red card in matches in the preliminary competition are carried over to the final competition.

3.
Single yellow cards in the final competition will be cancelled after the quarter-finals.

4.
If a player or team official receives two cautions during two different matches, he will automatically be suspended from his team's subsequent match.

5.
If a player or team official is sent off as a result of a direct or indirect red card, he will automatically be suspended from his team's subsequent match. In addition, further sanctions may be imposed in the case of a direct red card.

6.
Any suspension that cannot be served during the FIFA World Cup 2022™ will be carried over to the representative team's next official match.

III COMPETITION FORMAT

10 Number of teams

1.
The FIFA Executive Committee (subsequently replaced by the FIFA Council) fixed the number of teams taking part in the final competition of the FIFA World Cup 2022™ at 32, namely the host member association's representative team, Qatar, and the 31 other teams that qualify from the preliminary competition.

2.
The FIFA Organising Committee forms groups for the final competition by seeding and drawing lots whilst taking sporting and geographical factors into consideration, as far as possible. The Final Draw is due to take place in Qatar in 2022: further details shall be communicated by circular letter.

3.
The decisions of the FIFA Organising Committee on the group formation and the duration of the final competition are final. In the event of any withdrawals, the FIFA Organising Committee may change the groups.

4.
On 30 May 2015, the FIFA Executive Committee decided to allocate the following number of slots to the confederations for the FIFA World Cup 2022™:

Confederation	Number of slots
AFC	4.5
CAF	5
Concacaf	3.5
CONMEBOL	4.5
OFC	0.5
UEFA	13
Host (Qatar)	1

11 Group and knockout stages

1.
The final competition will be played in a group stage, followed by the round of 16, quarter-finals and semi-finals, the play-off for third place and the final.

2.
The 32 teams taking part in the final competition will be divided into eight groups of four teams.

3.
The FIFA Organising Committee will divide the teams into groups by seeding and drawing lots in public at the Final Draw, which will take place in Qatar in 2022, whilst taking sporting and geographical factors into consideration as far as possible. The national team of the host country, Qatar, will be seeded as team A1.

The teams in the eight groups will be designated as follows:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
A1	B1	C1	D1
A2	B2	C2	D2
A3	B3	C3	D3
A4	B4	C4	D4

Group E	Group F	Group G	Group H
E1	F1	G1	H1
E2	F2	G2	H2
E3	F3	G3	H3
E4	F4	G4	H4

4.
The group matches will be played following the schedule below. Each team plays each of the other teams in the same group once, according to a league system (three points for a win, one for a draw, none for a defeat).

MATCHDAY 1	MATCHDAY 2	MATCHDAY 3
A1 v. A2 A3 v. A4	A1 v. A3 A4 v. A2	A4 v. A1 A2 v. A3
B1 v. B2 B3 v. B4	B1 v. B3 B4 v. B2	B4 v. B1 B2 v. B3
C1 v. C2 C3 v. C4	C1 v. C3 C4 v. C2	C4 v. C1 C2 v. C3
D1 v. D2 D3 v. D4	D1 v. D3 D4 v. D2	D4 v. D1 D2 v. D3
E1 v. E2 E3 v. E4	E1 v. E3 E4 v. E2	E4 v. E1 E2 v. E3
F1 v. F2 F3 v. F4	F1 v. F3 F4 v. F2	F4 v. F1 F2 v. F3
G1 v. G2 G3 v. G4	G1 v. G3 G4 v. G2	G4 v. G1 G2 v. G3
H1 v. H2 H3 v. H4	H1 v. H3 H4 v. H2	H4 v. H1 H2 v. H3

5.
The last two matches in each group shall have simultaneous kick-off times on the same day.

6.
The two teams finishing first and second in each group qualify for the round of 16.

7.
The 16 teams that qualify from the group stage will contest the round of 16 as follows:

Winner A v. Runner-up B	=	Winner 1 (M49)
Winner B v. Runner-up A	=	Winner 2 (M51)
Winner C v. Runner-up D	=	Winner 3 (M50)
Winner D v. Runner-up C	=	Winner 4 (M52)
Winner E v. Runner-up F	=	Winner 5 (M53)
Winner F v. Runner-up E	=	Winner 6 (M55)
Winner G v. Runner-up H	=	Winner 7 (M54)
Winner H v. Runner-up G	=	Winner 8 (M56)

Note: the above configuration does not necessarily represent the chronological order in which the matches will be played.

8.
The eight teams that qualify from the round of 16 will contest the quarter-finals as follows:

A (M57):	Winner 1 (M49)	v.	Winner 3 (M50)
B (M58):	Winner 5 (M53)	v.	Winner 7 (M54)
C (M59):	Winner 2 (M51)	v.	Winner 4 (M52)
D (M60):	Winner 6 (M55)	v.	Winner 8 (M56)

Note: the above configuration does not necessarily represent the chronological order in which the matches will be played.

9.
The four winners of the quarter-finals will contest the semi-finals as follows:

Semi-final 1 (M61):	Winner A (M57)	v.	Winner B (M58)
Semi-final 2 (M62):	Winner C (M59)	v.	Winner D (M60)

Note: the above configuration does not necessarily represent the chronological order in which the matches will be played.

10.
The two winners of the semi-finals will contest the final.

11.
The runners-up of the semi-finals will contest the play off for third place.

12 Equal points and qualification for knockout stage

If two or more teams in the same group are equal on points after the completion of the group stage, the following criteria, in the order below, shall be applied to determine the ranking:

- **Step 1:**

(a) greatest number of points obtained in all group matches;
(b) superior goal difference in all group matches;
(c) greatest number of goals scored in all group matches.

- **Step 2:**

If two or more teams in the same group are equal on the basis of the above three criteria, their rankings will be determined as follows:

(d) greatest number of points obtained in the group matches between the teams concerned;
(e) superior goal difference resulting from the group matches between the teams concerned;
(f) greatest number of goals scored in all group matches between the teams concerned;
(g) highest team conduct score relating to the number of yellow and red cards obtained:

- yellow card:	minus 1 point
- indirect red card (as a result of two yellow cards):	minus 3 points
- direct red card:	minus 4 points
- yellow card and direct red card:	minus 5 points

Only one of the above deductions shall be applied to a player in a single match. The team with the highest number of points shall be ranked highest.

(h) drawing of lots by FIFA.

With respect to the second step, all affected teams will be ranked by applying the criteria (d) to (g) in order. If one team qualifies for a higher or lower ranking pursuant to one criterion but it is not possible to rank all teams on the basis of the same criterion, the remaining two or three teams will be ranked pursuant to the next criterion, and so on. In any case, the second step of the ranking does not restart for the two or three teams remaining after application of a criterion.

13 Extra time and kicks from the penalty mark

1.
In the knockout stages, if a match is level at the end of normal playing time, extra time shall be played. Extra time shall consist of two 15-minute periods, with an interval not exceeding five minutes before the first period of extra time begins and a short drinks break (interval) not exceeding one minute at half-time. The players shall remain on the pitch during both of these intervals.

2.
If the score is still level at the end of extra time, kicks from the penalty mark shall be taken to determine the winner, in accordance with the procedure specified in the Laws of the Game.

IV COMPETITION PREPARATION

14 Final Draw, Team Seminar and Team Workshop

The Final Draw for the final competition, together with the Team Seminar, shall, in principle, take place approximately six months prior to the start of the final competition. In addition, FIFA may organise a Team Workshop as a separate event prior to commencement of the final competition. Detailed information concerning the Final Draw, Team Seminar and Team Workshop shall be communicated by circular letter.

15 Venues and kick-off times

1.
The venues, dates and kick-off times of the matches shall be determined by FIFA.

2.
The dates and venues of the matches shall be set, allowing each team a minimum rest period of 48 hours between matches, except for the period between the semi-finals and the play-off for third place.

3.
In principle, the last matchday matches of the group stage of the same group shall kick off simultaneously, unless there is a case of force majeure.

4.
FIFA shall confirm the match kick-off times and stadiums after the Final Draw.

16 Friendly matches

1.
Each team taking part in the final competition is entitled to play friendly matches and/or other preparation matches from the date of its arrival in the host country until five days prior to its first match of the FIFA World Cup 2022™ in accordance with the following rules and the FIFA Regulations Governing International Matches:

(a) Prior approval must be given by the host member association and FIFA, and the relevant confederations must be informed. In principle:

(i) matches in stadiums selected for use during the final competition will generally be prohibited; and

(ii) requests to play matches at official team training sites (i.e. team base camp training sites and, potentially, venue-specific training sites) will be considered taking into account the prevailing conditions, such as the quality of the field of play, the weather and operational considerations.

In particular, FIFA may withhold its approval for matches intended to be held at the above sites as from one month prior to the opening match of the final competition in order to ensure that the field of play is of the highest quality.

(b) Each team must comply with the FIFA Media and Marketing Regulations, the FIFA Equipment Regulations and any other applicable FIFA regulations or guidelines.

(c) Teams drawn into the same group of the final competition shall not play friendly matches against each other.

2.

The rights emanating from an approved friendly and/or other preparation match in the host country including, among others, all kinds of financial rights, audiovisual and radio recording, reproduction and broadcasting rights, multimedia rights, marketing and promotional rights and ticketing rights, may be commercialised by the teams participating in such friendly and/or other preparation matches subject to the following conditions (and provided no association is made with the FIFA World Cup 2022™, e.g. "Road to the FIFA World Cup 2022™" or "Preparation match for the FIFA World Cup 2022™" or other prohibited messaging pursuant to the FIFA Media and Marketing Regulations):

(a) In the event of such match taking place in a stadium selected for use during the final competition, no commercialisation is permitted as from one month prior to the opening match of the FIFA World Cup 2022™.

(b) In the event of such match taking place at a team base camp training site (and, potentially, a venue-specific training site), commercialisation is only permitted if the friendly match takes place earlier than five days prior to the

opening match of the FIFA World Cup 2022™; as from five days prior to the opening match of the FIFA World Cup 2022™, only non-commercialised preparation matches may take place at a team base camp training site (or venue-specific training site).

(c) If such match does not take place at an official competition site, commercialisation is permitted until five days prior to the team's first match of the FIFA World Cup 2022™.

(d) FIFA reserves the right to film any friendly matches in which the Participating Member Association plays in the host country after the Final Draw for the FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022™ and before the start of the final competition. For this purpose, FIFA filming crews and FIFA photographers will be accredited for the friendly match as per the applicable procedures in place. Any footage captured may be provided to FIFA's Media Rights Licensees as source material or as part of fully produced features and may be used in any competition-related programming.

3.
FIFA may provide further information on friendly matches by means of a circular letter.

17 *Team arrivals*

1.
Each team participating in the final competition shall arrive in the host country of its first group match at least five days before the match.

2.
Only official team accommodation in Qatar (team base camps and, potentially, venue-specific team hotels) designated as such by FIFA shall be used for the teams' accommodation from five days before the team's first match and up to one day after its last match (elimination).

V STADIUMS AND TRAINING SITES

18 Stadium pitches

1.
Matches shall be played on natural grass or, provided special dispensation is granted by FIFA, on artificial surfaces. For natural grass pitches, FIFA's guidelines and requirements shall be followed. In order to ensure that the field of play is of the highest quality, it shall not be used for a non-football event as of two months before the first match held in the stadium in connection with the FIFA World Cup 2022™. In order to ensure that the field of play is of the highest quality, it shall also not be used for any kind of event as of one month before the first match held in the stadium in connection with the FIFA World Cup 2022™. Any exemption to these deadlines is subject to FIFA's explicit prior approval in writing. Where artificial surfaces are used, the surface must meet the requirements of the FIFA Quality Programme for Football Turf or the International Artificial Turf Standard. In principle, the training sites shall have the same type of turf as the stadium in the same Host City.

2.
Unless otherwise approved by FIFA, the pitch shall have the following dimensions: length 105m, width 68m.

3.
The pitch watering schedule and the height of the grass will be communicated by the FIFA Match Director at the Match Coordination Meeting. The FIFA Match Director, in consultation with the pitch management expert, shall define the grass height and watering schedule.

4.
Each stadium shall have sufficient space behind the goals to allow the players to warm up during the matches. A maximum of six players per team shall warm up at the same time (with a maximum of two team officials). Only the goalkeepers may warm up with a ball.

5.
If there is insufficient space behind the goals, both teams shall warm up in the designated area beside the team bench behind assistant referee no. 1. In this case, only a maximum of three players and one official per team may warm up at the same time and the goalkeepers may not use any balls.

6.
The field of play, accessory equipment and all facilities for each match shall be in optimum condition and comply with the Laws of the Game and all other relevant regulations. All goals shall be equipped with white goal posts and white goal nets with dark support posts and padding. Each stadium shall have spare goals, nets and corner flags located in close proximity to the field of play for contingency purposes.

19 Stadium roof

1.
If a stadium has a retractable roof, FIFA shall decide before the match whether the roof shall be open or closed during the match. This decision must be announced by the FIFA Match Director at the Match Coordination Meeting.

2.
If the match starts with the roof open and there is a serious deterioration in the weather conditions impacting the match, in consultation with the FIFA Match Director, the referee has the authority to order its closure during the match. In such an event, the roof is to remain closed until the end of the match. The roof may only be opened or closed if there is no one on the pitch.

20 Stadium clocks and giant screen

1.
Clocks in the stadium showing the length of time played may run during the match, provided that they are stopped at the end of normal playing time in each half, i.e. after 45 and 90 minutes respectively. This stipulation shall also apply if extra time is played (i.e. after 15 minutes of each half).

2.
Panels or electronic display boards, numbered on both sides for clarity, shall be used by the fourth official to indicate the substitution of players and the number of minutes to be allowed for time lost.

3.
FIFA shall determine the conditions governing all scoreboard and giant screen transmissions.

21 Training sites

1.
In principle, all training sites shall be approved by FIFA.

2.
The training sites (team base camp training sites) shall be made available at least five days before the team's first match until one day after its last match in the FIFA World Cup 2022™. In principle, the training sites shall be made available at any time requested by the teams in accordance with their training schedule.

3.
As from five days before the respective team's first match in the final competition, each team shall only use the official training sites allocated to it (i.e. the team base camp training site and the venue-specific training site, where applicable) for any training sessions or preparation matches.

4.
In order to ensure that the field of play is of the highest quality, such official training sites shall not be used for a football match or other event for a period commencing one month prior to the opening match of the FIFA World Cup 2022™ without the express written permission of FIFA.

5.
Official training sites for the match officials and teams (team base camp training sites and, potentially, venue-specific training sites) shall be in excellent condition and situated near the match officials' base camp hotel and the team base camp hotels (and, potentially, venue-specific team hotels). They shall be made available to FIFA for its exclusive use and shall be free of any and all commercial activities and identifications, e.g. boards and signage other than those of FIFA's Commercial Affiliates, from at least 14 days prior to the opening match of the FIFA World Cup 2022™ until three days after it was last required by a team (venue-specific training site), or the team completes its use of the training site (team base camp training site) or the completion of the final match of the FIFA World Cup 2022™ (match officials' training site).

6.
Unless otherwise approved by FIFA, all training site pitches shall be 105m x 68m in size.

7.
The training sites shall be situated within a reasonable driving distance by team bus from the team hotel, ideally within 20 minutes' drive.

8.
The training sites shall have the same surface as the match pitches and be in perfect condition, freshly mowed and fully marked in accordance with the Laws of the Game.

9.
Pitch maintenance personnel and suitable pitch equipment shall be provided at all official training sites.

10.
Each training site/pitch shall be equipped with a set of floodlights to cater for training sessions. The floodlights shall provide adequate lighting that guarantees that the entire surface of the playing area is evenly lit, ensures clarity of vision for the players and enables media and broadcast activities to take place.

11.
Each training site shall be equipped with at least one dressing room with lockers, showers and toilets.

12.
FIFA World Cup 2022™ training sites shall be tobacco-free and free of vapours from e-cigarettes in accordance with the FIFA Event Policy on Tobacco. FIFA reserves the right to determine whether outdoor designated smoking areas shall be established for each training site.

VI PLAYERS' AND OFFICIALS' LISTS

22 Eligibility of players

1.
Each Participating Member Association shall ensure the following when selecting its representative team for the FIFA World Cup 2022™:

(a) All players shall hold the nationality of their country or territory as represented by the Participating Member Association and be subject to its jurisdiction.

(b) All players shall be eligible for selection in accordance with the FIFA Statutes, the Regulations Governing the Application of the FIFA Statutes and other applicable FIFA rules and regulations.

2.
Each Participating Member Association is responsible for fielding only eligible players. Failure to do so shall lead to the consequences stipulated in the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

3.
Protests regarding the eligibility of players shall be decided by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee in accordance with art. 8 par. 3 and the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

23 Release list

1.
Each member association that qualifies for the final competition shall provide FIFA with a list of no more than 35 players (hereinafter: the release list) whom it has called up in accordance with the relevant provisions of Annexe 1 of the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players.

Replace with:
Each member association that qualifies for the final competition shall provide FIFA with a list of no more than 55 players (hereinafter the release list) whom it has called up in accordance with the relevant provisions of Annexe 1 of the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players and the mandatory release date as defined in these Regulations.

2.
The release list shall contain information such as the player's full last name(s), all first names, popular name, name on the shirt, place and date of birth, passport number and expiry date, name and country of the club, height, weight, number of caps attained and number of international goals scored, and it shall be sent to FIFA. Further details of the release list, and the deadline by which the list shall be submitted to FIFA, will be stipulated in the relevant circular letter.

3.
The release lists shall be published by FIFA.

Replace with:
The release lists will not be published by FIFA.

24 Final list

1.
Each member association shall then be required to provide FIFA with a final list of 23 players (three of whom shall be goalkeepers) and 27 officials (hereinafter: the final list) by the deadline stipulated in the relevant circular letter. This final list shall contain only players named on the release list. A signed copy of the final list shall also be sent by email to FIFA by the same stipulated deadline.

Replace with:
Each member association shall then be required to provide FIFA with a final list of at least 23 players up to a maximum of 26 players (at least three of whom shall be goalkeepers) and up to 27 officials (hereinafter the final list) by the deadline stipulated in the relevant circular letter. This final list shall contain only players named on the release list. A signed copy of the final list shall also be sent by email to FIFA by the same stipulated deadline.

2.
The final list shall show the player's full last name(s), all first names, popular name, name and number on the shirt, position, place and date of birth, passport number and expiry date, name and country of the club, height, weight, number of caps attained and number of international goals scored.

The players on the final list shall be chosen from the players on the release list. Only the 23 players on the final list will be permitted to take part in the final competition.

Replace with:
The final list shall show the player's full last name(s), all first names, popular name, name and number on the shirt, position, place and date of birth, passport number and expiry date, name and country of the club, height, weight, number of caps attained and number of international goals scored.

The players on the final list shall be chosen from the players on the release list. Only the 23 to 26 players on the final list will be permitted to take part in the final competition.

3.
A player listed on the final list may only be replaced in the event of serious injury or illness up until 24 hours before the start of his team's first match. The replacement players do not need to be limited to the release list. The replacement players shall be nominated by the participating team, who shall inform FIFA accordingly (including all of the specific player information as well as a copy of his passport). Upon receipt and acceptance of a written detailed medical assessment in one of the four official languages of FIFA, FIFA Medical, represented by the FIFA General Medical Officer, will ascertain whether the injury or illness is sufficiently serious to prevent the player from taking part in the FIFA World Cup 2022™. The replacement player shall be assigned the shirt number of the injured player being replaced.

Injured players who are replaced shall return their accreditation to FIFA. Accordingly, players who have returned their accreditation shall no longer be considered members of the Participating Member Association's final list.

4.
The final list of 23 players and 27 officials shall constitute the official team delegation list.

Replace with:
The final list of 23 to 26 players and up to 27 officials shall constitute the official team delegation list.

5.
The final list shall be published by FIFA.

6.
Before the start of the FIFA World Cup 2022™, every player on the final list shall prove his identity, nationality and age by producing his legally valid individual passport with photograph (stating day, month and year of birth). Any player who fails to submit his passport shall not be allowed to take part in the FIFA World Cup 2022™.

25 Release of players

To ensure the timely release of players for the final competition of the FIFA World Cup 2022™, FIFA will set aside dates as follows:

(a) The final matchday at club level for the 23 players nominated on the final lists for the final competition of the FIFA World Cup 2022™ will be 13 November 2022.

Replace 25 (a) with:
The final matchday at club level for the 23 to 26 players nominated on the final lists for the final competition of the FIFA World Cup 2022™ will be 13 November 2022.

(b) The mandatory release date for the players on the final list is 14 November 2022. Any special exemptions may only be granted by the FIFA Council.

26 Accreditation

1.
FIFA shall issue each player and team official with an official accreditation bearing a photograph. Each Participating Member Association will receive up to 55 accreditations. For the sake of clarity, FIFA will only cover the costs of up to a maximum of 50 Delegation Members as stipulated in the financial provisions of these Regulations (23 for the players on the final list and 27 for the officials on the final list).

2.
FIFA shall provide a certain number of Supplementary Accreditation Devices (SADs) to each team in order to control and restrict access to the dressing rooms and the field of play on matchdays. Further details will be given to the teams at a later stage.

3.
FIFA reserves the right to revoke the accreditation of any official or player due to the misconduct of the individual concerned in accordance with the accreditation terms and conditions.

4.
The Participating Member Associations shall ensure that all accreditation data required by FIFA is submitted by the deadline stipulated by FIFA. Further details will be outlined in a circular letter.

5.
Players shall wear their accreditation when entering the stadiums, training sites and team hotels. Only players in possession of valid accreditation may play in the FIFA World Cup 2022™. Players shall wear their accreditation at all times in the team hotels.

6.
Team officials shall wear their accreditation when entering the stadiums, training sites and team hotels and at all times in the stadiums, training sites and team hotels.

VII KIT AND TEAM EQUIPMENT

27 Kit and colours approval

1.
The FIFA Equipment Regulations in force apply to all matches of the final competition, unless specified otherwise in these Regulations. To the extent that these Regulations are inconsistent with any aspect of the FIFA Equipment Regulations, the FIFA Equipment Regulations shall take precedence. The display of political, religious or personal messages or slogans of any nature in any language or form by players and officials on their playing or team kits, equipment (including kit bags, beverage containers, medical bags, etc.) or body is prohibited. The similar display of commercial messages and slogans of any nature in any language or form by players and officials is not allowed for the duration of their time at any official activity organised by FIFA (including official matches and training sessions, as well as during official press conferences and mixed-zone activities).

2.
Each team shall inform FIFA of two different and contrasting colours for each of its first-choice (official) and alternative (reserve) team playing kit items (shirt, shorts and socks). In addition, each team shall select three contrasting colours for the goalkeepers. These three goalkeeper kits must be different and contrasting from each other as well as from the first-choice and alternative team playing kits. This information shall be submitted online via the team colour form by the stipulated deadline. Only these colours, once reviewed and approved by FIFA as stated in art. 28 par. 3 below, may be worn during matches.

3.
The Participating Member Associations shall send to FIFA for approval a sample of all items of the full first-choice and alternative team playing kits (shirt, shorts, socks, all three goalkeeper's kits, gloves, caps, wristbands and headbands, etc.) intended for use during the final competition. In addition, FIFA shall organise a kit-day session prior to the final competition, such date to be confirmed by circular letter. Representatives of all Participating Member Associations are obliged to attend. All equipment (kits, gloves, bags, medical equipment, etc.) that could be on display within the stadium, the training grounds and the hotels or during transfers to, from or within Qatar must be approved by FIFA. FIFA shall issue a written decision soon after the kit day

regarding the approval of all submitted articles. Should any of the team kit or any part thereof not be in accordance with the FIFA Equipment Regulations and the FIFA Media and Marketing Regulations, the Participating Member Association will be obliged to change it accordingly and re-submit the corrected items within 30 days of the first written decision. These decisions are not subject to appeal.

4.

All equipment (kits, gloves, bags, medical equipment, etc.) that could be on display in the stadiums, the training sites, the hotels or during transfers to, from or within the host country must be re-checked and approved by FIFA during the Team Arrival Meeting for the FIFA World Cup 2022™.

5.

From the moment that their teams first arrive in the host country, and at the latest five days before the opening match until the end of the final competition, Participating Member Associations may not display (including on any clothing) any third-party commercial identification or branding in any final competition stadiums or training sites, or in connection with any official media activities, other than:

(a) on kit used at unofficial training sessions;

(b) in the indoor press conference facility at their official training site (or other press conference location approved by FIFA), but only when used for unofficial events/activities; and

(c) manufacturer's identifications on kit, in accordance with the FIFA Equipment Regulations.

More details may be provided in the FIFA Media & Marketing Regulations.

28 Numbers and names

1.
Only the numbers 1 to 23 may be allocated to the players, with number 1 being reserved exclusively for one of the goalkeepers. These numbers must be displayed at chest height on the front of the shirts and on the shorts, and the players' names shall be added to the numbers on the back according to the FIFA Equipment Regulations. The numbers shall correspond to the numbers indicated on the final list.

Replace with:
Only the numbers 1 to 26 may be allocated to the players, with number 1 being reserved exclusively for one of the goalkeepers. These numbers must be displayed at chest height on the front of the shirts and on the shorts, and the players' names shall be added to the numbers on the back according to the FIFA Equipment Regulations. The numbers shall correspond to the numbers indicated on the final list.

2.
The player's last name or popular name shall be affixed above the number on the back of the shirt and shall be clearly legible in accordance with the FIFA Equipment Regulations. The name on the shirt must bear a strong resemblance to the player's popular name as indicated on FIFA's official list of players and in any other official FIFA documentation. In case of doubt, FIFA shall have the final decision regarding the name that appears on the shirt.

3.
Each team shall supply a set of goalkeeper shirts without names or numbers for the FIFA World Cup 2022™. These shirts will only be used in those special circumstances in which an outfield player must take the position of goalkeeper during a match. This extra set of goalkeeper shirts must be provided in the same three colours as the regular goalkeeper shirts.

29 Match colours designation

1.
Approximately two months before the start of the final competition, FIFA will inform the teams of the colours that they shall wear for each match of the group stage. As far as possible, each team shall wear its first-choice colours as declared on the team colour form. If the two teams' colours and the match officials' colour might cause confusion, the following principles shall be applied by FIFA to allocate the match colours:

(a) Order of priority from 1 to 5:

1. Team A playing kit
2. Team B playing kit
3. Team A goalkeeper kit
4. Team B goalkeeper kit
5. Match officials (referees) kit

(b) If the above order of priority does not produce a clear colour contrast of the kits, the allocation shall continue step by step in reverse order (5-1) until an acceptable colour contrast is confirmed.

(c) If necessary, one or both teams may have to wear a combination of their first-choice and alternative player or goalkeeper kits.

FIFA will endeavour to ensure that each team wears its first-choice team playing kit at least once during the group stage.

In principle, FIFA shall also consider the option of dark-kit and light-kit colour-contrast assignments in the interests of accommodating individuals with a colour vision deficiency whenever reasonably practicable.

2.
FIFA shall confirm the playing colours to the Participating Member Associations before the start of each match. The colours shall be reviewed during the Match Coordination Meeting by the referee assessor and the FIFA Match Director. The colours assignment decided by FIFA is final.

3.
The first-choice and alternative team playing kits and all goalkeeper kits (including the goalkeeper shirts without names and numbers) shall be taken to every match.

30 Other equipment

1.
FIFA will supply a sufficient number of players' sleeve badges with the official competition logo of the FIFA World Cup 2022™, which shall be affixed on the right-hand sleeve of each shirt. A different FIFA campaign logo may be affixed on the left-hand sleeve. FIFA will communicate to the Participating Member Associations the instructions for use of the players' sleeve badges.

2.
FIFA will provide each participating team with a set of special equipment upon arrival in the host country (e.g. drinks bottles, drinks coolers, medical bags, captain's armbands, etc.). This equipment shall be used at the stadium and official training sessions, to the exclusion of any other similar items.

3.
The footballs used in the FIFA World Cup 2022™ shall be selected and exclusively supplied by FIFA. Each team will receive training balls from FIFA prior to the final competition after the conclusion of the preliminary competition and all teams have successfully submitted the required team entry details. Training balls will also be provided to the participating teams upon arrival in the host country. Only these balls provided by FIFA may be used for training and warm-up sessions at the official stadiums and training sites.

4.
Only warm-up bibs provided by FIFA may be used during official training sessions and at the stadium in the pre-match warm-up, on the team benches and for the warm-up of substitute players during the match.

5.
Participating teams are allowed to use their own wearable tracking system, as long as the system has been tested and certified according to the Laws of the Game, registered with FIFA by the Participating Member Association for use in the final competition and otherwise complies with the FIFA Equipment Regulations, the FIFA Media and Marketing Regulations and any other applicable FIFA regulations.

VIII MATCH ORGANISATION

31 Start list

1.
Each team is responsible for arriving at the stadium at the latest 90 minutes before the kick-off of the respective match and for providing the completed start list to the FIFA Match Director upon such arrival.

2.
At the Match Coordination Meetings (before each match), the teams will receive a start list with all 23 players' full names and shirt numbers together with the full names of the team officials eligible to be seated on the bench.

Replace with:
At the Match Coordination Meetings (before each match), the teams will receive a start list with the full names and shirt numbers of up to 26 players together with the full names of the team officials eligible to be seated on the bench.

3.
The start list should be duly completed by selecting the 11 players who will start the match, indicating the captain, selecting the team officials to be seated on the bench (maximum of 11) and signed by the head coach. Both teams must submit their completed start list to the FIFA Match Director at least 90 minutes before kick-off. If the start list is not submitted on time for any reason, the matter will be reported to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.

4.
The numbers on the players' shirts shall correspond to the numbers indicated on the start list. Each team is responsible for ensuring that the start list is completed properly and that only the 11 selected players start the match.

5.
If any of the 11 players submitted on the start list are not able to begin the match due to injury or illness, they may be replaced by any of the eligible substitutes as long as the FIFA Match Director and the referee are officially informed thereof prior to kick-off. Within 24 hours, the team concerned shall also provide FIFA with a medical report issued by the team doctor responsible (in one of the four official languages of FIFA).

Further to the above, any injured or ill player who is removed from the start list will no longer be eligible to take part in the match, and thus cannot be selected as a substitute player at any time during the match. Such a change to the start list will not reduce the number of official substitutions that may be made by a team during the match in accordance with the Laws of the Game. Although no longer eligible to play as a substitute, the injured or ill player who was removed from the start list before kick-off may be seated on the substitutes' bench.

6.
Only the players who were identified on the official start list submitted to the FIFA Match Director, or were confirmed as a warm-up injury/illness replacement player, may start the match. In the case of any discrepancies of players on the pitch at the beginning of the match, the matter will be submitted to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee for a decision.

32 Technical area

1.
The technical area is the area which the coach, other team officials and substitutes are allowed to occupy during the match. It includes the dugout (if applicable), the team bench and a marked zone adjacent to the pitch.

2.
No more than 23 people (12 substitute players and 11 team officials – one of these officials shall be the team doctor) shall be allowed to sit on the substitutes' bench. A suspended player or official will not be allowed to sit on the substitutes' bench or be allowed in the technical area.

Replace with:
No more than 26 people (up to 15 substitute players and up to 11 team officials – one of these officials shall be the team doctor) shall be allowed to sit on the substitutes' bench. A suspended player or official will not be allowed to sit on the substitutes' bench or be allowed in the technical area.

3.
Additional technical seats in the stand shall be allocated for accredited officials providing technical support to the team during the match (kit manager, assistant physiotherapist, etc.). Staff occupying such seats shall have access to the dressing rooms, with a valid SAD.

Replace with:
Up to 15 additional technical seats (including one seat for the team liaison officer and one seat for the team security liaison officer) in the stand shall be allocated for accredited officials providing technical support to the team during the match (kit manager, assistant physiotherapist, etc.). Staff occupying such seats shall have access to the dressing rooms with a valid SAD.

4.
During the match, substitutes are allowed to leave the technical area to warm up. At the Match Coordination Meeting, the FIFA Match Director shall determine exactly where they may warm up.

5.
A maximum of six players per team shall warm up at the same time (with a maximum of two officials). Only the goalkeeper may warm up with a ball. If there is not sufficient space behind the goals, both teams shall warm up in the designated area behind the first assistant referee. In this case, only a maximum of three players and one official per team may warm up at the same time and without any balls.

6.
Smoking, vaping and the use of any tobacco-related product are only allowed in the designated areas (if made available) and are not allowed in the technical area, in the vicinity of the field of play or within the competition areas, such as the dressing rooms.

7.
Small, hand-held electronic equipment (e.g. microphones, headphones, earpieces, mobile phones/smartphones, smartwatches, tablets, laptops, etc.) are permitted in the technical area only if used for coaching/tactics or player welfare in accordance with the Laws of the Game.

8.
Additional special equipment items (e.g. antennae) for the use of wearable technology at final-competition matches may only be positioned in a dedicated area of a final-competition stadium defined by FIFA, but not in the technical area of such stadium.

33 Match protocol

1.
The countdown to kick-off provided to both teams at the Match Coordination Meeting in advance of the match shall be strictly complied with by both teams.

The FIFA flag and the flags of the host country and both competing Participating Member Associations shall be flown in the stadium at every match, unless FIFA states otherwise.

2.
Unless FIFA states otherwise, the national anthems of the two teams will be played before each match. The Participating Member Associations shall confirm their national anthem to FIFA (maximum duration of 90 seconds) by the date stipulated in the relevant circular letter.

3.
The display of political, religious or personal messages or slogans of any nature in any language or form by players and officials is prohibited. The similar display of commercial messages and slogans of any nature in any language or form by players and officials is not allowed for the duration of their time at any official activity organised by FIFA (including official matches and training sessions, as well as during official press conferences and mixed-zone activities).

34 Familiarisation sessions and pre-match warm-up

1.
In order to preserve the quality of the pitch for the matches, no official training sessions will be allowed on the pitches before any match. In principle, all Participating Member Associations' official training sessions will be conducted at the team base camp training sites and/or, if applicable, venue-specific training sites.

2.
Teams that are due to play a match in a stadium in which they have not previously played will be entitled to a familiarisation session in that stadium on the day before the match. The players and officials will be permitted to walk around the field of play (to inspect the pitch only, and wearing training shoes) and stadium to familiarise themselves with the set-up.

3.
Familiarisation times will be communicated by FIFA.

4.
The teams will be entitled to warm up on the pitch before each match, weather and pitch conditions permitting. In principle, such warm-up will be 30 minutes long and will take place from 50 minutes prior to kick-off until 20 minutes prior to kick-off. If the pitch is not in good condition or if warm-up sessions would negatively affect the state of the pitch for the match, or if the pitch is to be used for ceremonies relating to the FIFA World Cup 2022™, FIFA may shorten or cancel the warm-up session timings and/or specify restricted areas of use.

IX REFEREEING

35 Laws of the Game

1.
All matches shall be played in accordance with the Laws of the Game in force at the time of the FIFA World Cup 2022™ and as laid down by The International Football Association Board ("The IFAB") ("Laws of the Game"). In the case of any discrepancy in the interpretation of the translations of the Laws of the Game, the English version shall be authoritative.

2.
One additional substitute may be used at the FIFA World Cup 2022™ when a match goes into extra time (regardless of whether or not the team has already used the full number of permitted substitutes before extra time).

3.
Players are entitled to an interval at half-time, not exceeding 15 minutes; a short drinks break (which should not exceed one minute) is permitted at the interval of half-time in extra time.

4.
Extreme weather conditions may warrant cooling breaks to be implemented during the course of a match in accordance with the protocols established by FIFA Medical. Such breaks will be considered on a match-by-match basis. Responsibility for implementing and controlling cooling breaks resides with the referee.

5.
Goal-line technology may be used for the purpose of verifying whether a goal has been scored to support the referee's decision. The participating teams shall consent, without reservation, to the use of goal-line technology in the FIFA World Cup 2022™, and unconditionally and irrevocably waive any and all rights and interests they may have in connection with or as a result of the use of goal-line technology in matches of the FIFA World Cup 2022™.

6.
Video assistant referees (VARs) may be used for reviewing match-changing decisions/incidents, as per the protocol established by The IFAB.

7.
Each match shall last 90 minutes, comprising two periods of 45 minutes, with a half-time interval not exceeding 15 minutes.

8.
If, in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, extra time is to be played as the result of a draw at the end of normal playing time, it shall always consist of two periods of 15 minutes each, with an interval of five minutes at the end of normal playing time and a short drinks break (interval) not exceeding one minute at half-time.

9.
If the score is still level after extra time, kicks from the penalty mark shall be taken to determine the winner in accordance with the procedure described in the Laws of the Game.

36 Referees

1.
The referees, assistant referees, fourth officials and VARs (if appointed) (hereinafter referred to collectively as "match officials") for the FIFA World Cup 2022™ shall be appointed for each match by the FIFA Referees Committee. They shall be selected from the FIFA International Refereeing List in force and shall not come from a member association that is represented by a team playing in the group or match in question. A reserve assistant referee shall also be appointed for each match of the final competition. The decisions of the FIFA Referees Committee are final and not subject to appeal.

2.
If the referee is prevented from carrying out his duties, such referee shall be replaced by the fourth official. If one of the assistant referees is prevented from carrying out his duties, such assistant referee shall be replaced by the fourth official or by the reserve assistant referee if and when designated. The FIFA Referees Committee shall be informed immediately.

3.

After each match, the referee shall complete the official match report online form whilst still at the stadium. The referee shall note all occurrences of significance, such as misconduct of players leading to caution or expulsion, unsporting behaviour by supporters and/or by officials or any other person acting on behalf of a Participating Member Association at the match and any other incident happening before, during and after the match in as much detail as possible.

X FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

37 Costs borne by FIFA

FIFA shall bear the costs of:

(a) a contribution towards the preparation costs incurred by the Participating Member Associations in accordance with a set tariff to be fixed in due course by FIFA;

(b) business-class return flights for up to 50 Delegation Members from each Participating Member Association between a city to be designated by FIFA and the first point of arrival in the host country. For each delegation's international air travel to the FIFA World Cup 2022™, FIFA may request the Participating Member Association concerned to use either (i) the airline notified to the Participating Member Associations as being FIFA's designated air carrier or (ii) an appropriate network alliance partner of such designated air carrier (if the designated air carrier does not service the international airport(s) of the Participating Member Association). If, contrary to any such request by FIFA, a Participating Member Association elects not to use FIFA's designated air carrier or an appropriate network alliance partner of such designated air carrier, or if it elects to charter a private aircraft for the air travel of its delegation, FIFA's obligation will be limited to the amount FIFA would have incurred had the Participating Member Association used FIFA's designated commercial air carrier for its delegation's air travel;

(c) a contribution towards the costs of board and lodging for up to 50 people from each Participating Member Association in accordance with a set tariff to be fixed in due course, starting five nights prior to each team's first match and up to one night following the date of the team's last match (elimination). FIFA shall determine these rates based on an average of the prevailing FIFA World Cup 2022™ sales rates in the official team hotels;

(d) domestic ground transport as provided for the exclusive use of each Participating Member Association. The details will be defined by FIFA at a later stage and provided in a circular letter;

(e) prize money for the Participating Member Associations, the amounts of which shall be determined by FIFA;

(f) the costs incurred by match officials, referee assessors and FIFA Match Commissioners and other members of the FIFA delegation;

(g) doping control expenses; and

(h) the costs of insurance taken out by FIFA to cover its own risks.

38 Costs borne by Other Organising Bodies

Other Organising Bodies shall bear the costs of domestic ground transport services for up to 50 Delegation Members, including their equipment (up to a maximum weight to be communicated by FIFA), from each Participating Member Association.

A dedicated fleet of vehicles, including one equipment van, will be provided for the exclusive use of each participating team during a period starting five days prior to each team's first match and up to two days following the date of its last match (elimination). One luggage truck will also be provided between the airport and the official team hotel (up to a maximum size to be defined by FIFA in the relevant circular letter).

39 Costs borne by the Participating Member Associations

1.

Each Participating Member Association shall be responsible for and bear the costs of:

(a) adequate insurance to cover its Delegation Members and any other persons carrying out duties on its behalf against all risks, including but not limited to injury, accident, disease and travel in consideration of the applicable FIFA rules or regulations (cf. in particular Annexe 1, art. 2 par. 3 of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players);

(b) board and lodging during the FIFA World Cup 2022™, including rental of meeting rooms and audiovisual technical equipment in excess of the contribution paid by FIFA specified above;

(c) all incidental hotel costs;

(d) any other costs associated with additional members in excess of the 50 Delegation Members;

(e) costs of any additional menu items other than those agreed between FIFA and the team hotels;

(f) costs of any additional transportation not covered by FIFA;

(g) costs of any service or equipment ordered via a rate card.

2.
Any expenses other than those stipulated in these Regulations and explicitly outlined to be borne by FIFA or the Other Organising Bodies shall be borne by the relevant Participating Member Association.

3.
The financial terms and conditions for Participating Member Associations will be regulated in a circular letter.

40 Ticketing

1.
Each Participating Member Association is entitled to receive complimentary tickets and access to an allocation of purchasable tickets for the final competition. The total number of complimentary tickets for each Participating Member Association will be communicated by FIFA prior to the first match of the final competition by means of a circular letter or by the Ticket Allocation Agreement.

2.
FIFA is responsible for the entire ticketing operation of the final competition. FIFA will issue ticketing documents to each of the Participating Member Associations. All Participating Member Associations shall comply with these ticketing documents and ensure that their members, Delegation Members and other affiliates also comply with such documents.

3.

FIFA will, at a later date, issue a Ticket Allocation Agreement for the final competition to each of the Participating Member Associations. All Participating Member Associations must sign and comply with this Ticket Allocation Agreement prior to being granted access to tickets and ensure that their Delegation Members and other affiliates also comply with this agreement.

XI MEDICAL

41 Team medical doctor

Each Participating Member Association shall include at least one medical doctor (two are recommended) in its delegation. It is a mandatory requirement that the medical doctor or any other medical staff member of each Participating Member Association complete and successfully pass the "Concussion" and "Sudden Cardiac Arrest" modules of the FIFA Diploma in Football Medicine (www.fifamedicalnetwork.com).

42 Sudden cardiac arrest and concussion

1.
In order to discover heart issues or risk factors which might lead to a sudden cardiac arrest during matches of the final competition, and to protect players' health, each Participating Member Association shall ensure and confirm to FIFA that its players undergo a pre-competition medical assessment prior to the start of the final competition. FIFA will provide all Participating Member Associations with an assessment form.

2.
A player who experiences suspected concussion during a match must undergo an examination by the team doctor in accordance with the protocols documented in the FIFA Football Emergency Medicine Manual. The referee may temporarily suspend play for up to three minutes whenever an incident of suspected concussion occurs. The referee may only allow the player to continue playing with the authorisation of the team doctor, who shall have evaluated the player and excluded any suspicion of a concussive injury. The team doctor will have the final decision based on a clinical examination and subject to an express prohibition against returning a player to play if concussion is suspected.

FIFA recommends that medical teams follow a graduated return-to-play protocol set forth in SCAT5 for any player who has suffered concussion. SCAT5 recognises that the time frame for return to play may vary, dependent on factors such as the player's age, gender, their symptoms and medical history, and that doctors must use their clinical judgment in making decisions with respect to return to play. The player's welfare must be their sole concern. FIFA

requires that before any player who suffers a concussive episode can return to play in the FIFA World Cup 2022™, the team doctor certify that (a) such player has passed each of the steps set out in SCAT5, and (b) such player is fit for competition by submitting a documented report to the FIFA General Medical Officer.

43 Doping Control

1.
Doping is strictly prohibited. The FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations, the FIFA Disciplinary Code and all other relevant FIFA regulations, circular letters and directives shall apply to the FIFA World Cup 2022™.

2.
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 in any place.

XII COMMERCIAL RIGHTS AND MEDIA MATTERS

44 Media and Marketing Regulations

1.
FIFA is the original owner of all of the rights emanating from the FIFA World Cup 2022™ and any other related events under its 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 rights, reproduction and broadcasting rights, multimedia rights, marketing and promotional rights and incorporeal rights, such as emblems and rights arising under copyright law, whether currently existing or created in the future, subject to any provision as set forth in specific regulations.

2.
Each Participating Member Association is required to support and ensure that its players, coaches, officials and other employees support the commercial programme established by FIFA to exploit the marketing rights to the final competition, including the special marketing programmes run by FIFA and its Commercial Affiliates (e.g. ball kids, player escorts, match-ball carriers, flag bearers, man of the match awards and stadium tours). In this regard, each association must ensure that its players, coaches, officials and other employees do not use or otherwise exploit, directly or indirectly, any commercial rights to the final competition without FIFA's express prior agreement, which may be granted or withheld at its sole discretion.

3.
Media matters and obligations for the FIFA World Cup 2022™ will be outlined in the FIFA Media and Marketing Regulations and corresponding documents (circular letters, team handbook, media guidelines, etc.) relating to TV and media activities. Participating Member Associations and their Delegation Members shall comply with the stipulations contained within these documents with respect to media matters.

The following obligations apply to Participating Member Associations:

(a) Each Participating Member Association shall assist, and ensure that each Delegation Member assists, to the best possible extent, any official FIFA media activity during the final competition period, in accordance with the following terms and conditions.

(b) Each Participating Member Association is required to include a team media officer in its delegation to act as a link between the team, the media officers of FIFA, the local organisers and the accredited media.

(c) Participating Member Associations shall organise dedicated media facilities in their team base camps (i.e. in the hotel or the combined training sites) to meet the needs of the media, including the FIFA TV team crews.

(d) Coaches and/or other team representatives are obliged to attend official media activities organised by FIFA as outlined in the FIFA Media and Marketing Regulations, including but not limited to:

- compulsory media activities upon arrival in Qatar;
- compulsory media activities during preparations on-site;
- compulsory media activities around training sessions on matchday-1;
- compulsory media activities on matchdays ; and
- compulsory media activities on non-matchdays.

The above obligations are not exhaustive.

4.

Journalists, photographers, television and radio commentators, and accredited film and television crews are not permitted to enter the pitch at any time before, during or after the match unless authorised by FIFA. Only a limited number of photographers and the television personnel required to operate the broadcasting equipment, all of whom shall have been issued with dedicated accreditation, may be admitted to the area between the boundaries of the field of play and the spectators.

5.

The FIFA Media and Marketing Regulations for the FIFA World Cup 2022™ specify these commercial and intellectual property rights as well as media matters and obligations relating to the final competition. All FIFA members must comply with these FIFA Media and Marketing Regulations for the FIFA World Cup 2022™ at all times. To the extent that these Regulations are inconsistent with any aspect of the FIFA Media and Marketing Regulations for the final competition, the FIFA Media and Marketing Regulations shall take precedence.

XIII AWARDS

45 Trophy, awards and medals

1.
The winner of the FIFA World Cup 2022™ will be presented with the FIFA World Cup Trophy ("Trophy"), which remains the property of FIFA. The winning team will be provided with the Trophy during an on-pitch ceremony immediately following the final whistle, and will return it to FIFA in its dressing room immediately after the ceremonies of the final match and prior to its departure from the stadium. At this time, the winning team shall be provided with the FIFA World Cup Winner's Trophy ("Winner's Trophy").

2.
FIFA is responsible for engraving the Trophy with the name of the winning team.

3.
The winning Participating Member Association shall take all reasonable steps, at its own expense, to ensure the security and safety of the Trophy and Winner's Trophy while they are in its possession.

4.
The Winner's Trophy may remain in the temporary custody of the winning Participating Member Association but remains at all times the property of FIFA and must be returned immediately to FIFA if so requested by FIFA in writing.

5.
FIFA will issue, at a later date, Trophy Regulations. The winning Participating Member Association shall ensure its full compliance with these Trophy Regulations.

6.
A souvenir plaque will be presented to each Participating Member Association.

7.
A diploma will be presented to the teams ranked first, second and third in the final competition.

8.
Medals will be presented to each of the top three teams in the final competition, i.e. gold medals to the winners, silver medals to the runners-up and bronze medals to the team ranked third.

9.
One medal will be presented to each of the match officials who officiate at the play-off for third place and the final.

10.
A fair play contest will be held during the final competition, for which FIFA has drawn up special regulations (cf. Annexe B). The FIFA Technical Study Group shall determine the ranking at the end of the final competition.

11.
At the conclusion of the FIFA World Cup 2022™, the following special awards will be presented:

(a) Fair Play trophy

The FIFA Fair Play trophy, a fair play medal for each player and team official, a diploma and a voucher for USD 50,000 worth of football equipment (to be used for youth football development) will be presented to the team finishing first in the fair play contest. The applicable rules are in the fair play contest regulations.

(b) Golden, Silver and Bronze Boots

The Golden Boot will be awarded to the player who scores the most goals in the final competition. If two or more players score the same number of goals, the number of assists (as determined by the members of the FIFA Technical Study Group) shall be decisive. If two or more players are still equal after taking into account the number of assists, the total minutes played in the tournament will be taken into account, with the player playing fewer minutes ranked first. A Silver Boot and a Bronze Boot will also be awarded for the second and third-highest goalscorers respectively.

(c) Golden, Silver and Bronze Balls

The Golden Ball will be awarded to the best player of the final competition. Further details will be given to the teams by means of a circular letter. A Silver Ball and a Bronze Ball will be awarded to the second- and third-best players respectively.

(d) Golden Glove

The Golden Glove will be awarded to the best goalkeeper in the final competition, as selected by the FIFA Technical Study Group.

(e) Young Player

The Young Player Award will be presented to the best young player (born on or after 1 January 2001) in the final competition, as selected by the FIFA Technical Study Group.

12.
There are no official awards other than those listed above, unless otherwise decided by FIFA.

XIV CLOSING PROVISIONS

46 Special circumstances

The FIFA Organising Committee may, in conjunction with the Other Organising Bodies, issue any instructions necessitated by special circumstances that may arise in Qatar related to the FIFA World Cup 2022™. These instructions shall form an integral part of these Regulations.

47 Matters not provided for

Any matters not provided for in these Regulations and any cases of force majeure shall be decided by FIFA. All decisions shall be final and binding and not subject to appeal.

48 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.

49 Copyright

The copyright of the match schedule drawn up in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations is the property of FIFA.

50 No waiver

Any waiver by FIFA of any breach of these Regulations (including of any document referred to in these Regulations) will not operate as, or be construed to be, a waiver of any other breach of such provision or of any breach of any other provision or a waiver of any right arising out of these Regulations or any other document. Any such waiver shall only be valid if

given in writing. Failure by FIFA to insist upon strict adherence to any provision of these Regulations, or any document referred to in these Regulations, on one or more occasions will not be considered to be a waiver of, or deprive FIFA of the right to subsequently insist upon, strict adherence to that provision or any other provision of these Regulations, or any document referred to in these Regulations.

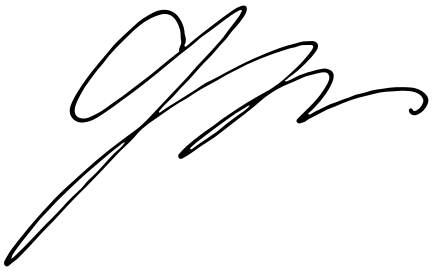
51 Enforcement

1.
These Regulations were approved by the Bureau of the FIFA Council on 11 August 2022 and came into force immediately.

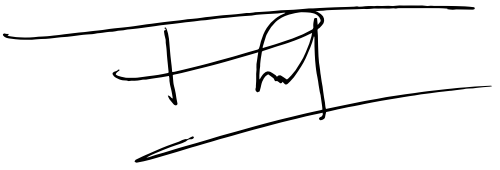
2.
The previous version of these Regulations shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to any matters that arose before these Regulations came into force.

Zurich, 11 August 2022

For FIFA



President
Gianni Infantino



Secretary General
Fatma Samoura

ANNEXE A: APPROVED FIFA EVENT NAMES

FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022™
FIFA World Cup 2022™
FIFA World Cup™
Qatar 2022™

FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022™-related terms:

Final Draw for the FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022™

Team Workshop for the FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022™

FIFA World Cup Host City

FIFA World Cup Trophy*
* The original solid-gold FIFA World Cup Trophy, which is only displayed during certain official FIFA ceremonies and is presented to the winning team during the finals award ceremony.

FIFA World Cup 2022 Winner's Trophy*
* The trophy which will be given to the winners of the FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022™ as a permanent reminder of their outstanding achievement, in exchange for the return of the original solid-gold FIFA World Cup Trophy.

ANNEXE B: FAIR PLAY CONTEST REGULATIONS

I. General provisions

1.
As part of its campaign to promote fair play, FIFA regularly holds a fair play contest during its championships, based on an appraisal of the teams' conduct by a FIFA delegate such as the FIFA Match Commissioner, a member of the Technical Study Group or a member of a standing committee.

2.
The objective of fair play activities is to foster a sporting spirit among players, team officials and spectators, thereby heightening the fans' enjoyment of the game.

3.
At the final whistle of each game, the delegate shall complete the appropriate fair play form after consulting the referee and the referee assessor.

4.
Every match in the final competition shall be taken into account.

5.
FIFA shall compile and publish the classification at the end of the final competition. Its decision is final.

6.
FIFA will award the team that wins the fair play contest a trophy, a medal for each player and official, and a diploma, all of which the team can keep permanently. The team shall also receive a voucher valued at USD 30,000, which shall be exchanged for a supply of football equipment to be used exclusively for youth development.

II. Assessment criteria

1.
The assessment form contains six criteria by which the teams' fair play performance shall be judged, stressing the positive aspects rather than negative. As a general rule, maximum points shall only be awarded if the team concerned displays a positive attitude.

2.
Red and yellow cards shall be deducted from a maximum of 10 points:

– first yellow card:	minus 1 point
– second yellow/indirect red card:	minus 3 points
– direct red card:	minus 4 points
– yellow card & direct red card:	minus 5 points

Red and yellow cards are the only criteria entailing minus points.

3.
Positive play

Minimum 1 point
Maximum 10 points

The aim of this criterion is to reward attacking and attractive play, and shall take into account such aspects as:

a) Positive aspects
- attacking rather than defensive tactics;
- speeding up the game;
- constantly attempting to score even if the desired result (e.g. qualification) has already been achieved.

b) Negative aspects
- tactics that rely on rough play;
- play-acting;
- time-wasting etc.

c) As a general rule, positive play is correlated with the number of scoring chances created and the number of goals scored.

4.
Respect towards the opponent

Minimum 1 point
Maximum 5 points

Players are expected to respect the Laws of the Game, the competition regulations and opponents, etc.

When assessing the players' behaviour towards the opponents, duplication of the judgment for red and yellow cards should be avoided. However, the delegate may take into account the seriousness of the offences punished by cards as well as those overlooked by the referee.

Assessment shall be based on positive attitudes (e.g. helping an injured opponent) rather than on infringements. Behaviour that is basically faultless but does not outwardly show any particularly positive attitude or gesture towards opponents shall be given a mark of 4 rather than 5.

5.
Respect towards the referee/match officials

Minimum 1 point
Maximum 5 points

Players are expected to respect the match officials and the decisions they take.

A positive attitude towards the referee, including acceptance of decisions without protest, shall be rewarded. Behaviour that is basically faultless but does not outwardly show any particularly positive attitude or gesture towards the match officials shall be given a mark of 4 rather than 5.

6.
Behaviour of the team officials

Minimum 1 point
Maximum 5 points

Coaches and other team officials are expected to encourage the sporting, technical, tactical and ethical standards of their team and to direct the players to behave in accordance with the principles of fair play.
Both positive and negative factors in the behaviour of the team officials shall be included in the assessment, such as for instance whether they calm down angry players or how they accept the referee's decisions. Inciting or provoking players shall be rated negatively.

Cooperation with the media shall also be a factor in the assessment. Behaviour that is faultless but does not outwardly show any particularly positive attitude or gesture shall be given a mark of 4 rather than 5.

7.
Behaviour of the crowd

Minimum 1 point
Maximum 5 points

The crowd is considered to be an integral part of a football match. Fans can contribute to the positive atmosphere of a match by encouraging their team by cheering and singing, etc. in the spirit of fair play.

Spectators are, however, expected to respect the opponents and the referee. They should appreciate the opponents' performance regardless of the result and in no way intimidate or frighten opponents, the referee or the opponents' supporters.

The maximum number of points (5) may only be awarded if all these requirements have been satisfied, especially as regards creating a positive atmosphere.

This criterion is applicable only if a substantial number of fans of the team concerned are present. If the number of fans is negligible, "n.a." (not applicable) shall be entered under this item.

III. Final assessment

1.

The final assessment of a team is obtained as follows:

a) the points awarded are added together, e.g. for team A:
8 + 7 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 4 = 31

b) this total is divided by the maximum number of points possible (40):
31 ÷ 40 = 0.775

c) this figure is multiplied by 1,000: 0.775 x 1,000 = 775

If, however, the number of fans supporting a certain team is negligible and the "behaviour of the crowd" criterion consequently disregarded ("n.a." – cf. art. II par. 7 of the fair play contest regulations), the maximum number of points obtainable will be 35.

Thus the final assessment would be attained as follows:

a) the points awarded are added together, e.g. for team B:
7 + 8 + 2 + 5 + 2 = 24

b) this total is divided by the maximum number of points possible (35):
24 ÷ 35 = 0.686

c) this figure is multiplied by 1,000: 0.686 x 1,000 = 686

The overall assessment of a team during the final competition shall be calculated by adding the points attained at each match and dividing this figure by the number of matches played.

2.
Teams that are eliminated after the group stage of the final competition shall be excluded from the fair play contest.

In addition to making the assessment, members of FIFA may give a short oral account of the teams' fair play performance to explain the positive and negative factors, which form the basis of their assessment. The account may also point out any outstanding gestures of fair play from a player, official, referee or any other person. However, no additional points shall be awarded for this reason.

TO THE MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS OF FIFA

Circular no. 1805

Zurich, 8 July 2022
SG/emo/gra

Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players – categorisation of clubs and registration periods

Dear Sir or Madam,

As in previous years, we kindly refer you to those articles of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (**the Regulations**) that address training compensation, classifying clubs into categories and registration periods.

As you are aware, the use of the Transfer Matching System (**TMS**) is mandatory for all associations. The registration periods and categorisation of clubs established by your association must be recorded in TMS. Associations must also maintain accurate data of their affiliated clubs (including club categorisation) in their national registration system (**NRS**).

1. Training compensation: categorisation of clubs

Each affiliated club that exists in TMS must be classified by the relevant association into different categories in TMS by **31 July 2022**, based on the club's financial investment in training players (cf. art. 4 par. 1 of Annexe 4 to the Regulations).

Furthermore, it is important that each association maintain accurate data (both current and historical), including information related to the categorisation of all its affiliated clubs, in its respective NRS. In view of the Clearing House project (due to go live later this year) and the creation of the Electronic Player Passport, each association will be required to send registration details (via the FIFA Connect interface) covering the entire period for which the player was registered with the association. These registration details must include the categorisation of the affiliated club(s) for which the player played.

Each association must therefore also ensure that every affiliated club's training categorisation is accurately reflected in its NRS by **31 July 2022**.

The category specified shall **be valid for the entirety of the relevant season**. Associations are not permitted to amend the category of a club during a season.

The enclosed table shows the categories available to each association to categorise its affiliated clubs, and the applicable training costs (cf. art. 4 par. 2 of Annexe 4 to the Regulations).

Fédération Internationale de Football Association
FIFA-Strasse 20 P.O. Box 8044 Zurich Switzerland T: +41 (0)43 222 7777 www.FIFA.com

If an association does not categorise its affiliated clubs by the established deadline, it may be subject to compliance proceedings. We refer you to the administrative sanction procedure (**ASP**) outlined in FIFA circular no. 1478 of 6 March 2015.

2. Setting registration periods

Professional competitions

Each association must set the two **registration periods** for the next calendar year (i.e. 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023), in accordance with art. 6 pars 1 and 2 of the Regulations, in TMS **by 31 July 2022**.

In the event that an association's current season finishes after that date, it must set the two registration periods immediately following the last day of the current season (cf. FIFA circulars no. 1743 of 14 December 2020 and no. 1752 of 26 March 2021).

Associations may set different registration periods for their competitions for males and females (cf. FIFA circular no. 1601 of 31 October 2017).

Pursuant to art. 6 par. 2 in conjunction with Annexe 3 to the Regulations, the start and end dates of both registration periods and of the season must be communicated to FIFA via TMS **at least 12 months before they come into force**.

Regarding the timing of registration periods, please note that:

- the first registration 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**;
- when fixing registration periods, each association must pay particular attention to their end date. If the end date of a registration period is a holiday or non-business day in the country or territory of the association's domicile, it will not be possible to extend it to the next business day if this would result in the association exceeding the relevant maximum duration; and
- if an association does not set the registration periods for competitions played by a particular gender, the registration periods established for the other gender will not automatically apply. **The association will not be able to register players where no registration period has been defined.**

If an association does not set its registration periods in TMS by 31 July 2022, FIFA may set the dates itself (cf. art. 6 par. 2 of the Regulations). Failure to set registration periods may also result in an ASP.

It is the sole responsibility of each association to ensure that accurate registration periods are properly entered in TMS. Only the dates included in TMS will be recognised by FIFA, irrespective of any communication made outside the system. Where a registration period has not yet started, and in exceptional circumstances, it is possible to change its dates. Once a registration period has started, it is not possible to change its dates.

Amateur competitions

Each association must set the **registration periods** for the next calendar year (i.e. 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023), in accordance with art. 6 par. 4 of the Regulations, in TMS **by 31 July 2022**.

Please note that:

- The provisions related to the maximum duration of registration periods do not apply to purely amateur competitions. Therefore, associations may decide to set a single registration period covering the entire season for purely amateur competitions.

- If an association fails to set registration periods for competitions in which only amateur players participate, it will not be possible to register players for clubs participating in those competitions. The registration periods for professional competitions do not apply to competitions in which only amateur players participate.

Please do not hesitate to contact the Players' Status Department at psdfifa@fifa.org if you have any questions in connection with any of the above.

We thank you for your valuable collaboration.

Yours faithfully,

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION



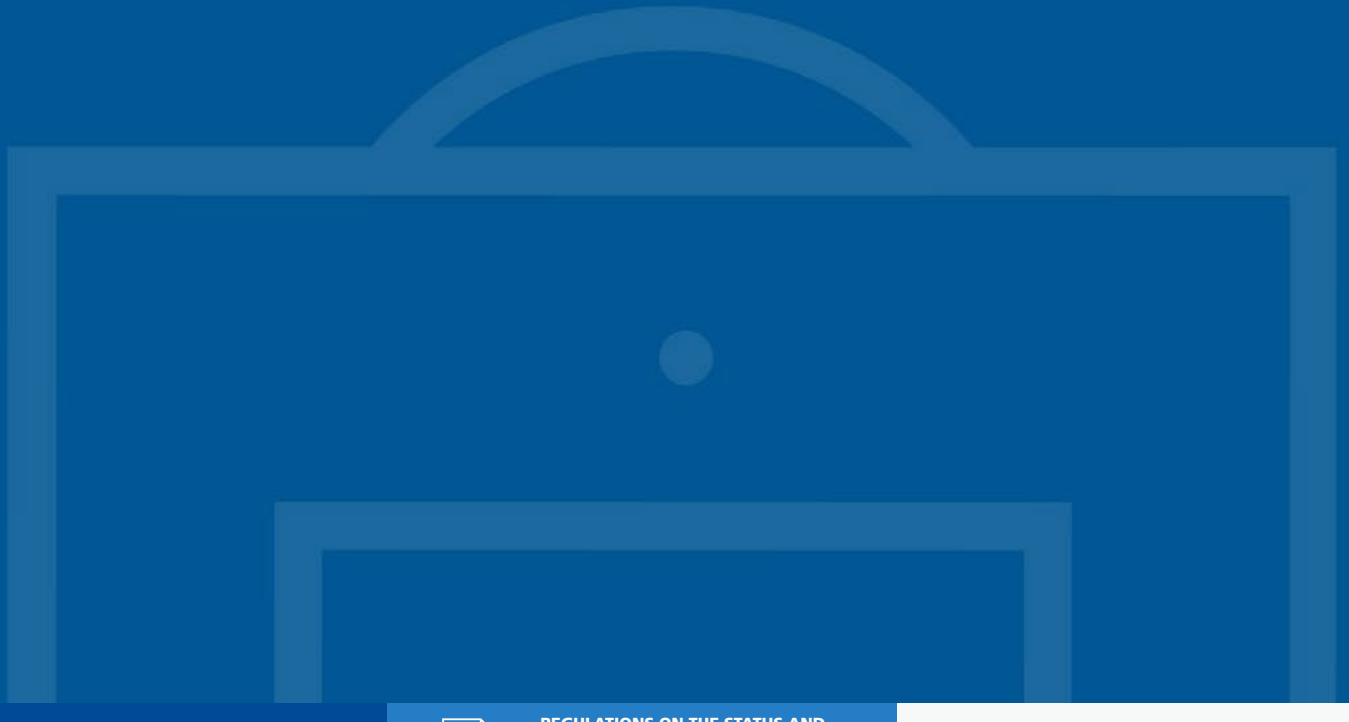
Fatma Samoura
Secretary General

Encl. as mentioned

cc: - FIFA Council
- Confederations
- Football Stakeholders Committee
- Football Tribunal
- ECA
- FIFPRO
- World Leagues Forum

FIFA

Training costs and categorisation of clubs for the year 2022



Training costs and categorisation of clubs for the year 2022

The training costs listed below are established on a confederation basis for each club category. In accordance with art. 4 of Annexe 4 to the Regulations for the Status and Transfer of Players, these training costs are updated at the end of every calendar year.

Confederation	Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV
AFC		USD 40,000	USD 10,000	USD 2,000
CAF		USD 30,000	USD 10,000	USD 2,000
Concacaf		USD 40,000	USD 10,000	USD 2,000
CONMEBOL	USD 50,000	USD 30,000	USD 10,000	USD 2,000
OFC		USD 30,000	USD 10,000	USD 2,000
UEFA	EUR 90,000	EUR 60,000	EUR 30,000	EUR 10,000

Please find below a table for each confederation, setting out the categories in which each association is asked to classify its clubs.

Index

Table 1 – AFC

Table 2 – CAF

Table 3 – Concacaf

Table 4 – CONMEBOL

Table 5 – OFC

Table 6 – UEFA

TABLE 1 – AFC

Member association	Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV
Afghanistan				X
Australia		X	X	X
Bahrain				X
Bangladesh				X
Bhutan				X
Brunei Darussalam				X
Cambodia				X
China PR			X	X
Chinese Taipei				X
Guam				X
Hong Kong				X
India				X
Indonesia				X
IR Iran		X	X	X
Iraq			X	X
Japan		X	X	X
Jordan				X
Korea DPR				X
Korea Republic		X	X	X
Kuwait			X	X
Kyrgyz Republic				X
Laos				X
Lebanon			X	X
Macau				X
Malaysia			X	X
Maldives				X
Mongolia				X
Myanmar				X
Nepal				X

Member association	Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV
Oman				X
Pakistan				X
Palestine				X
Philippines				X
Qatar			X	X
Saudi Arabia			X	X
Singapore			X	X
Sri Lanka				X
Syria				X
Tajikistan				X
Thailand				X
Timor-Leste				X
Turkmenistan				X
United Arab Emirates			X	X
Uzbekistan				X
Vietnam				X
Yemen				X

TABLE 2 – CAF

Member association	Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV
Algeria		X	X	X
Angola				X
Benin				X
Botswana				X
Burkina Faso				X
Burundi			X	X
Cabo Verde				X
Cameroon		X	X	X
Central African Republic				X
Chad				X
Comoros				X
Congo				X
Congo DR				X
Côte d'Ivoire		X	X	X
Djibouti				X
Egypt		X	X	X
Equatorial Guinea				X
Eritrea				X
Eswatini				X
Ethiopia				X
Gabon				X
Gambia			X	X
Ghana		X	X	X
Guinea				X
Guinea-Bissau				X
Kenya				X
Lesotho				X
Liberia				X
Libya			X	X
Madagascar				X
Malawi				X

Member association	Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV
Mali			X	X
Mauritania				X
Mauritius				X
Morocco		X	X	X
Mozambique				X
Namibia				X
Niger				X
Nigeria		X	X	X
Rwanda			X	X
São Tomé and Príncipe				X
Senegal		X	X	X
Seychelles				X
Sierra Leone				X
Somalia				X
South Africa		X	X	X
South Sudan				X
Sudan			X	X
Tanzania				X
Togo			X	X
Tunisia		X	X	X
Uganda				X
Zambia				X
Zimbabwe				X

TABLE 3 – Concacaf

Member association	Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV
Anguilla				X
Antigua and Barbuda				X
Aruba				X
Bahamas				X
Barbados				X
Belize				X
Bermuda				X
British Virgin Islands				X
Canada			X	X
Cayman Islands				X
Costa Rica		X	X	X
Cuba				X
Curaçao				X
Dominica				X
Dominican Republic				X
El Salvador			X	X
Grenada				X
Guatemala		X	X	X
Guyana				X
Haiti				X
Honduras			X	X
Jamaica			X	X
Mexico		X	X	X
Montserrat				X
Nicaragua				X
Panama				X
Puerto Rico				X
St Kitts and Nevis				X
St Lucia				X
St Vincent and the Grenadines				X
Suriname				X
Trinidad and Tobago			X	X
Turks and Caicos Islands				X
USA		X	X	X
US Virgin Islands				X

TABLE 4 – CONMEBOL

Member association	Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV
Argentina	X	X	X	X
Bolivia			X	X
Brazil	X	X	X	X
Chile		X	X	X
Colombia			X	X
Ecuador			X	X
Paraguay			X	X
Peru			X	X
Uruguay		X	X	X
Venezuela			X	X

TABLE 5 – OFC

Member association	Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV
American Samoa				X
Cook Islands				X
Fiji				X
New Caledonia				X
New Zealand			X	X
Papua New Guinea				X
Samoa				X
Solomon Islands				X
Tahiti				X
Tonga				X
Vanuatu				X

TABLE 6 – UEFA

Member association	Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV
Albania			X	X
Andorra				X
Armenia			X	X
Austria		X	X	X
Azerbaijan			X	X
Belarus			X	X
Belgium	X	X	X	X
Bosnia and Herzegovina			X	X
Bulgaria			X	X
Croatia			X	X
Cyprus			X	X
Czech Republic			X	X
Denmark		X	X	X
England	X	X	X	X
Estonia			X	X
Faroe Islands				X
Finland			X	X
France	X	X	X	X
Georgia			X	X
Germany	X	X	X	X
Gibraltar				X
Greece		X	X	X
Hungary		X	X	X
Iceland			X	X
Republic of Ireland		X	X	X
Israel			X	X
Italy	X	X	X	X
Kazakhstan			X	X
Kosovo			X	X
Latvia			X	X

Member association	Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV
Liechtenstein				X
Lithuania			X	X
Luxembourg			X	X
Malta			X	X
Moldova			X	X
Montenegro				X
Netherlands	X	X	X	X
North Macedonia			X	X
Northern Ireland			X	X
Norway		X	X	X
Poland			X	X
Portugal		X	X	X
Romania			X	X
Russia		X	X	X
San Marino				X
Scotland		X	X	X
Serbia			X	X
Slovakia			X	X
Slovenia			X	X
Spain	X	X	X	X
Sweden		X	X	X
Switzerland		X	X	X
Türkiye		X	X	X
Ukraine		X	X	X
Wales			X	X

TO THE MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS OF FIFA

Circular no. 1800

Zurich, 22 June 2022
SG/odb/maa

Extension of temporary amendments to the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (RSTP) to address the consequences of Annexe 7 and amendments to the Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal

Dear Sir or Madam,

On 7 and 16 March 2022, as a consequence of the distressing situation arising from the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the Bureau of the FIFA Council decided to temporarily amend the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (**RSTP**) to provide urgent legal certainty and clarity on a number of important regulatory matters.

The temporary amendments were communicated via circular no. 1787 dated 9 March 2022 and circular no. 1788 dated 24 March 2022, which set out the principles in the form of a temporary annexe to the RSTP (Annexe 7) entitled "**Temporary rules addressing the exceptional situation deriving from the war in Ukraine**".

Following the decisions taken in March 2022, ongoing developments in Ukraine concerning the uncertain duration of the conflict have led to a need for further clarification on the application of Annexe 7 to the RSTP, in particular on the suspension of employment contracts of foreign players and coaches with clubs affiliated to the Ukrainian Association of Football (**UAF**) and Football Union of Russia (**FUR**) after 30 June 2022.

Accordingly, on 20 June 2022, the Bureau of the FIFA Council approved further temporary amendments to the FIFA regulatory framework in order to extend the legal framework of the current Annexe 7 to the RSTP until 30 June 2023.

The following paragraphs briefly set out the conditions of the above-mentioned extension:

(a) Further temporary measures concerning employment contracts of foreign players and coaches with clubs affiliated to the UAF and FUR

Should clubs affiliated to the UAF or the FUR not reach a mutual agreement with their respective foreign players and coaches before or on 30 June 2022, and unless otherwise agreed in writing, said foreign

Fédération Internationale de Football Association
FIFA-Strasse 20 P.O. Box 8044 Zurich Switzerland T: +41 (0)43 222 7777 www.FIFA.com

players and coaches will have the right to suspend their employment contracts with said clubs until 30 June 2023.

(b) Clarity on the protection of minors

Moreover, it has been clarified that minors fleeing Ukraine with their parents to other countries due to the armed conflict will be considered to have fulfilled the requirements of article 19 paragraph 2 a) of the RSTP, thus exempting them from the rule preventing the international transfer of players before the age of 18.

Amendments to the Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal

On 31 March 2022, the 72nd FIFA Congress approved amendments to the FIFA Statutes, in particular article 9 thereof. According to the new provision, all official FIFA documents – minutes, circulars, regulations, decisions and announcements – will be published in English, French and Spanish. Where appropriate, the FIFA administration will also publish documents in Arabic, German, Portuguese and/or Russian.

Subsequently, FIFA issued circular no. 1797 on 7 June 2022, providing further details of the amendments and pointing out that they will be limited in terms of their application in the context of the respective provisions of the FIFA Disciplinary Code, the FIFA Code of Ethics and FIFA Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal ("Procedural Rules").

In this context, the Bureau of the FIFA Council has approved amendments to the Procedural Rules in order to bring them into line with the FIFA Statutes (May 2022 edition). Some provisions of the Procedural Rules have also been amended for clarification purposes and to provide legal certainty.

In particular, please note that all proceedings before the Football Tribunal as well as any communications addressed to the Legal & Compliance Division must be in one of the aforementioned working languages, i.e. English, French or Spanish.

*****

All of the aforementioned amendments entered into **force with immediate effect on 20 June 2022**.

The temporary amendments approved as a result of the war in Ukraine will be periodically reviewed and removed accordingly.

The June 2022 edition of the RSTP with the updated Annexe 7 and the revised edition of the Procedural Rules are enclosed and are also available on legal.fifa.com.

Please do not hesitate to contact us at psdfifa@fifa.org if you have any questions in this regard.

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

Encl. as mentioned

cc: - FIFA Council
- Confederations
- FIFPRO
- ECA
- World Leagues Forum

TO THE MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS OF FIFA

Circular no. 1795

Zurich, 25 April 2022
SG/csh

New FIFA Legal Portal: proceedings before the FIFA Football Tribunal and the FIFA judicial bodies

Dear Sir or Madam,

As part of its ongoing commitment to modernising football's regulatory framework, which is one of the 11 goals laid out in The Vision 2020-2023, FIFA is preparing to launch the new FIFA Legal Portal (legalportal.fifa.com), an online platform through which proceedings before the FIFA Football Tribunal and FIFA judicial bodies will be conducted. The FIFA Legal Portal will enable FIFA member associations and football stakeholders in general to manage their proceedings before the relevant FIFA decision-making or judicial body and will gradually replace the current system of email communication.

While the proceedings will still be governed by the respective FIFA regulations,[1] the FIFA Legal Portal will begin to be used for notifications (including of decisions), other correspondence and submissions on a preliminary test basis. The FIFA Legal Portal is aimed at ensuring simple, secure and transparent communication between FIFA and the parties involved, as well as a better understanding of proceedings and heightened traceability.

A. The scope

The FIFA Legal Portal is an online platform through which proceedings before the FIFA Football Tribunal and FIFA judicial bodies will be conducted.

For the sake of clarity, all matters pertaining to international transfer certificates and proceedings concerning solidarity contributions and training compensation will continue to be handled through the FIFA Transfer Matching System.

B. Users

To access the FIFA Legal Portal, users will first need to create an account, which will involve providing various pieces of information. Once created, the account needs to be approved by FIFA, which will generally take 24 to 48 hours.

[1] In particular, the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players; the Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal; the FIFA Disciplinary Code; and the FIFA Code of Ethics.

Fédération Internationale de Football Association
FIFA-Strasse 20 P.O. Box 8044 Zurich Switzerland T: +41 (0)43 222 7777 www.FIFA.com

In order to ensure access to justice, the FIFA Legal Portal will be open to all stakeholders, from players and coaches to member associations and clubs.

Legal representatives who are involved in proceedings will also be able to register for the FIFA Legal Portal, provided that they submit a valid power of attorney. This will allow them to file and manage claims and perform any other necessary actions on behalf of their clients through a single account.

C. The system

A simple and efficient process for filing claims is an essential part of access to justice, and the FIFA Legal Portal will help to achieve this by offering users predefined options.

The FIFA Legal Portal will not only facilitate the filing of new claims but is also designed to provide an overview of all pending cases in which the user is involved (whether initiated by or against the user). As well as containing a list of all pending claims, the platform will detail the status of the proceedings, any new information and/or documents provided by the other party and/or FIFA, and whether any action is required.

In addition, notifications will be automatically generated and immediately sent to the email address linked to the relevant user's account in the event of: i) a change in the status of a case, ii) new information and/or documents being added to the case, or iii) new proceedings being opened against the user.

A user manual providing further information, including a step-by-step guide to the FIFA Legal Portal, is enclosed with this circular and is also available on legalportal.fifa.com.

D. Users' obligations

a. The account

FIFA Legal Portal users will be required to act in good faith and ensure that all information that they enter on the portal is correct. In particular, each user must keep their account and personal details up to date at all times, meaning that any changes that impact their profile, such as a new email address or a change of status (e.g. from player to coach), must be immediately reflected in their account.

Moreover, there is a limit of one account per user, and users must keep their login details and all information and documents obtained through the FIFA Legal Portal confidential. All users are therefore expected to take all reasonable measures to that effect and exercise the utmost caution, and any issues, suspicions or potential misuse of the FIFA Legal Portal must be immediately reported to the helpdesk via the portal.

b. Mandatory checks and notifications through the portal

As a basic rule, users receiving an automatically generated email should immediately check their account. In addition, users involved in proceedings before the FIFA Football Tribunal and/or FIFA judicial bodies should regularly check their respective accounts and pay particular attention to any changes in the status of claims or notifications of correspondence or decisions, as well as requests for statements or clarifications.

c. Sanctions

A user who enters false and/or erroneous information on the FIFA Legal Portal, fails to keep their account up to date or misuses the portal may be sanctioned by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.

E. Transitional period

As mentioned above, the FIFA Legal Portal will gradually replace the current email communication system. As a result, after a transitional period – which will, in principle, conclude on 31 December 2022 – proceedings will exclusively be initiated through the FIFA Legal Portal.

Taking into account that the new FIFA Legal Portal will be operational from 1 May 2022, the following transitional measures will apply:

- Ongoing proceedings, i.e. those initiated before the above date, will not be affected and will continue to be conducted according to the old system until the closure of the case before the respective body.
- Anyone intending to lodge a new claim before the FIFA Football Tribunal or the FIFA judicial bodies after the above date is invited to use the portal. If proceedings are initiated through the FIFA Legal Portal by any party, or if any of the parties already have an account, the proceedings will be conducted both on the FIFA Legal Portal and by email, according to the respective procedural rules. During the transitional period, only email communications from FIFA will have legal validity and be deemed sufficient to establish time limits. However, parties will be able to communicate either via the portal or by email, with both having legal validity.

FIFA is continuing to modernise its systems so as to facilitate and streamline proceedings before its decision-making and judicial bodies and both the filing and management of claims, while at the same time ensuring transparency and traceability for all football stakeholders.

Accordingly, FIFA encourages its member associations and stakeholders in general to start using the FIFA Legal Portal for legal proceedings before the FIFA Football Tribunal and the FIFA judicial bodies.

Yours faithfully,

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION



Fatma Samoura
Secretary General

Cc: - FIFA Council
- Confederations
- ECA
- WLF
- FIFPro

FIFA | LEGAL PORTAL

User manual • Legal Portal





The following User Manual will allow you to understand the main functionalities of the Legal Portal application.

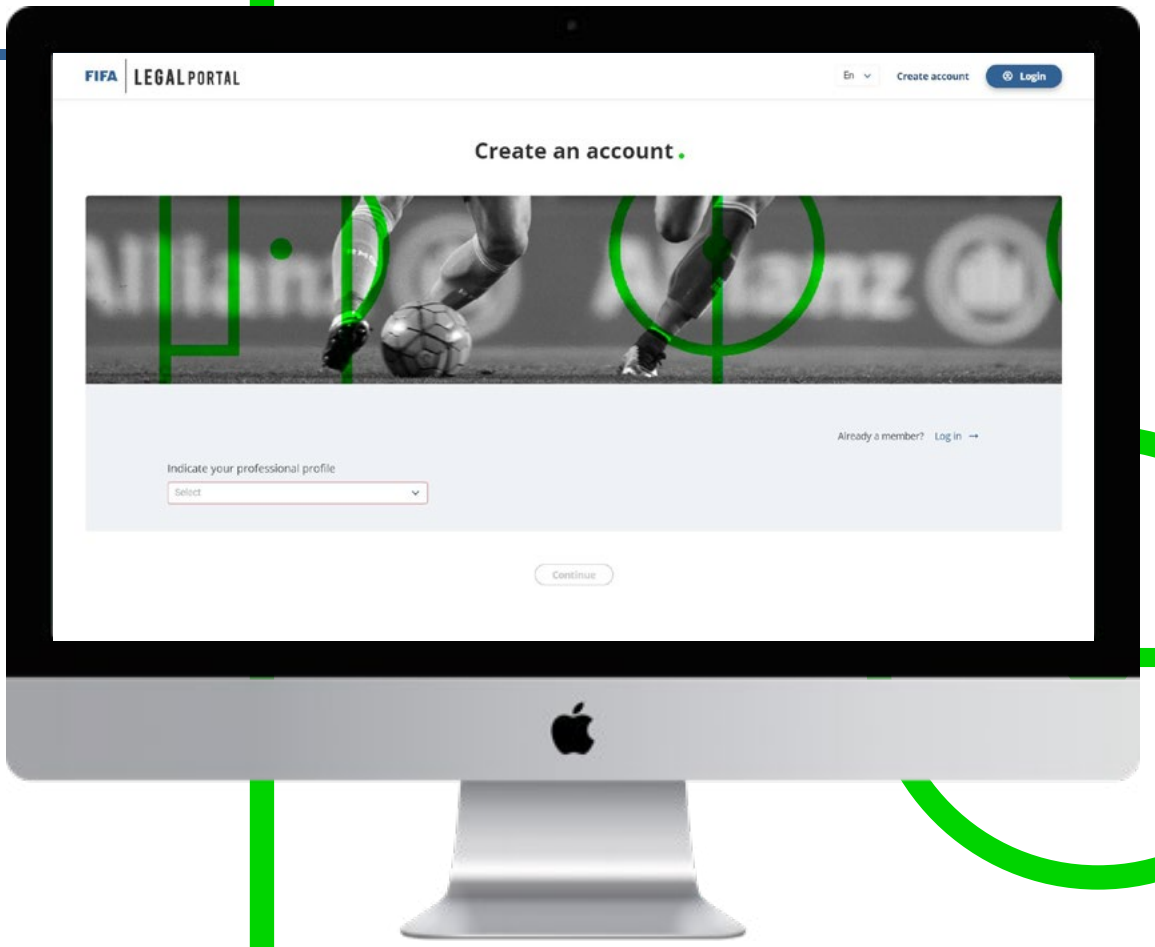
The actions that you will be able to carry out in each of the screens, case status, lists, filters ...

The application link is:
https://legalportal.fifa.com/

New account

In order to access the portal, it is necessary to create a new account, it is not possible to create a user account if the mail is already in use in the active directory.

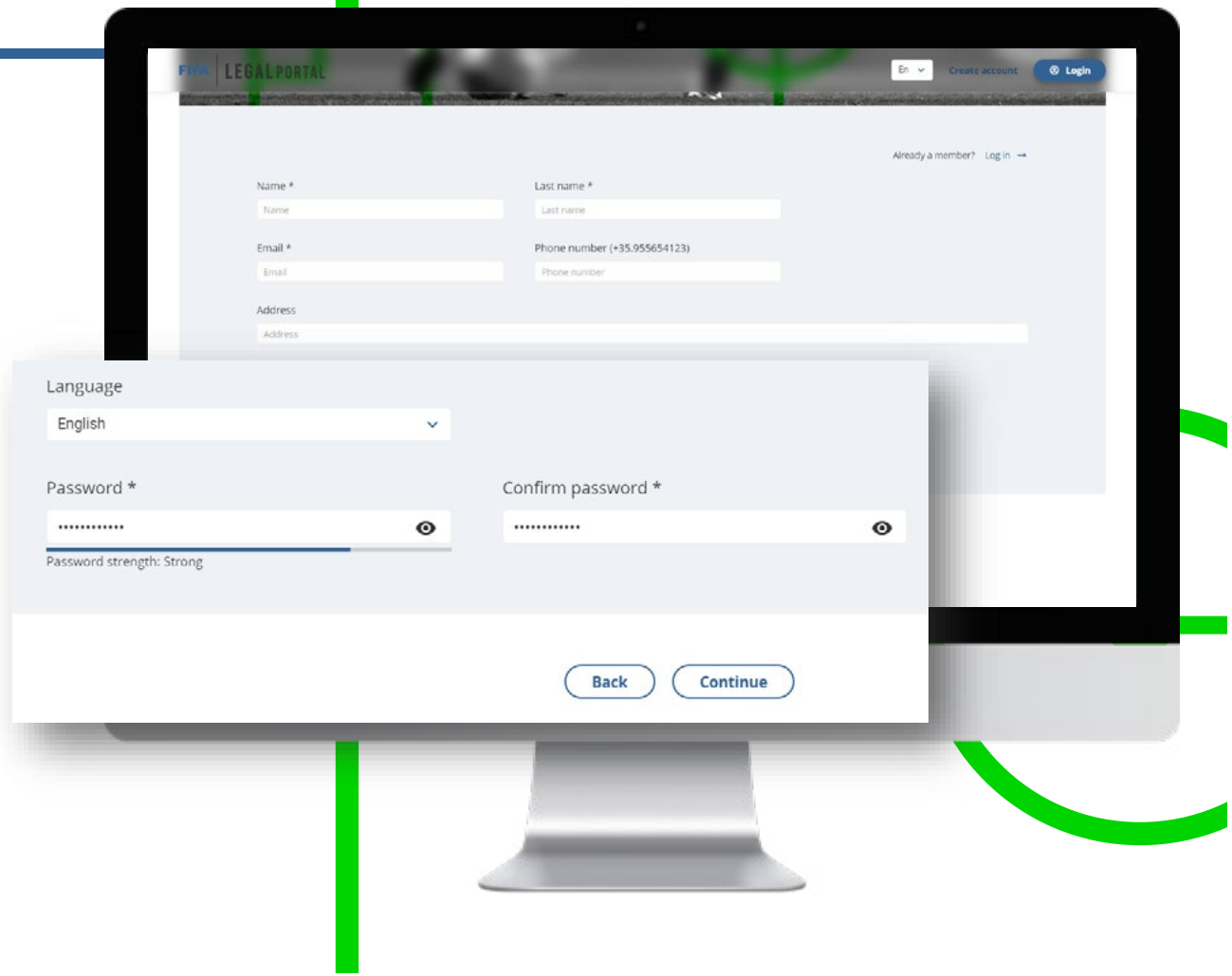
When the registration process begins, the first step is to select the professional profile: Player, Coach, Club, Member Association, or Legal Representative.



New account

Next, the form must be completed with the contact information. The preferred language for the interface can be selected, and an access password must be specified.

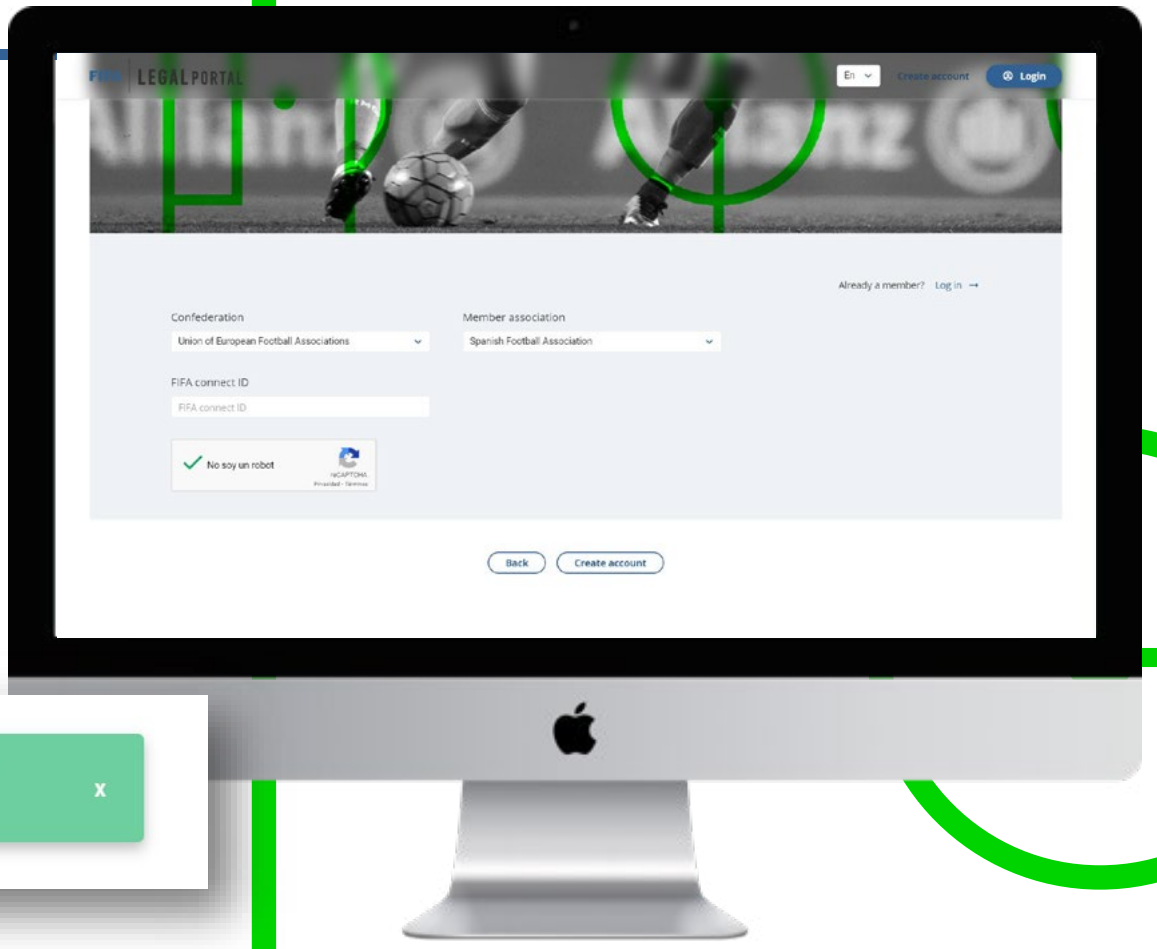
You will not be able to continue if the required form fields are not completed.

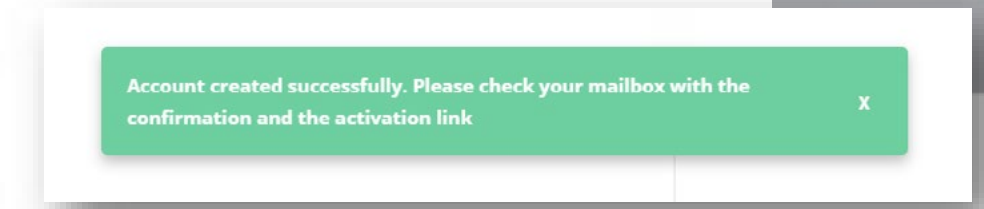


New account

Finally, the Confederation and Member Association to which it belongs.

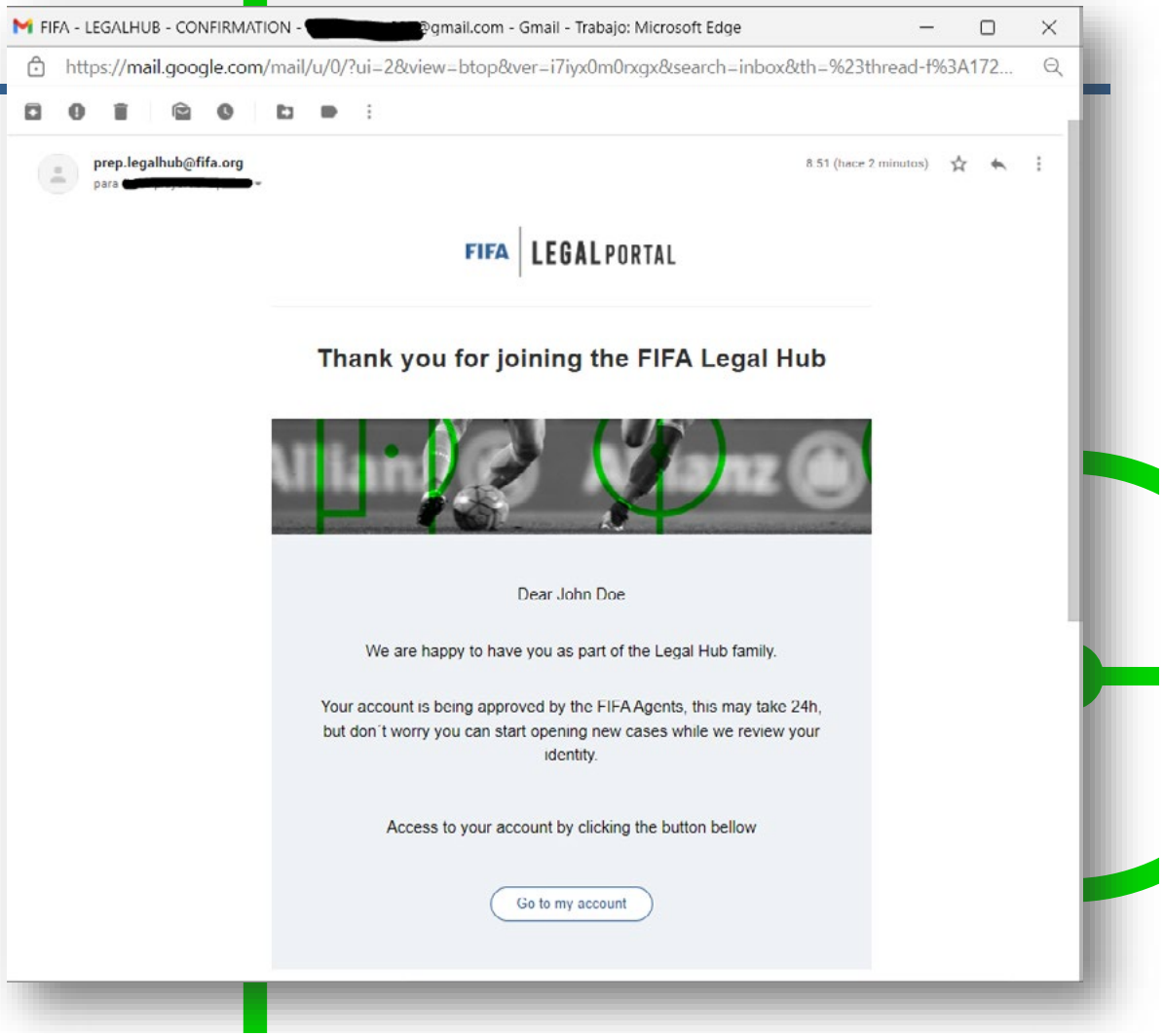
Once the account creation process is complete, the user is redirected to the main page and will receive a confirmation message on the screen.





New account

The user will receive in his email account with which he has registered a confirmation email as shown in the image.



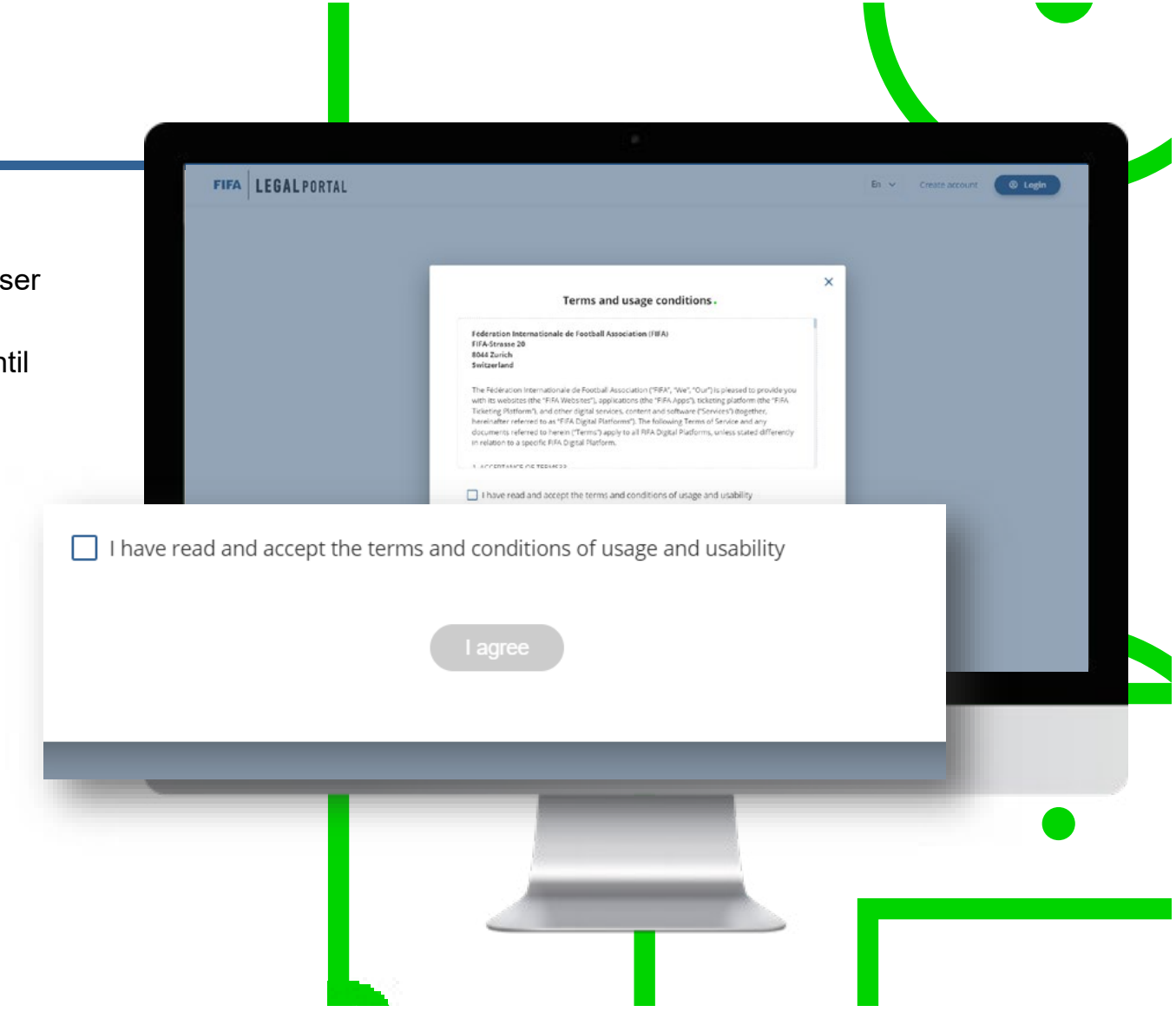
Login

By clicking on the login button on the main page of the portal, you are redirected to the FIFA login page to register with the email and password entered in the new account form.



Login

When accessing for the first time the user will accept the conditions and terms of use. This message will be displayed until the read checkbox is checked.

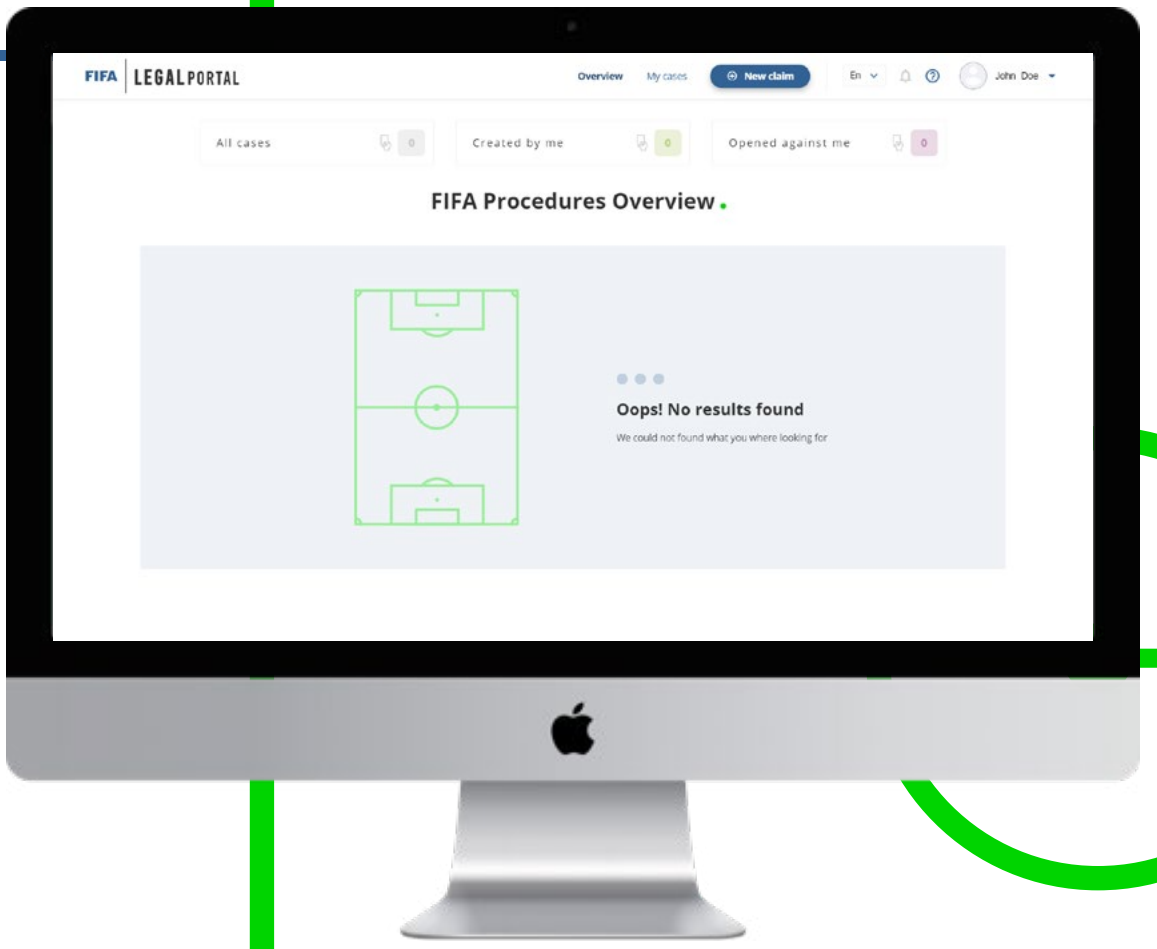


Overview

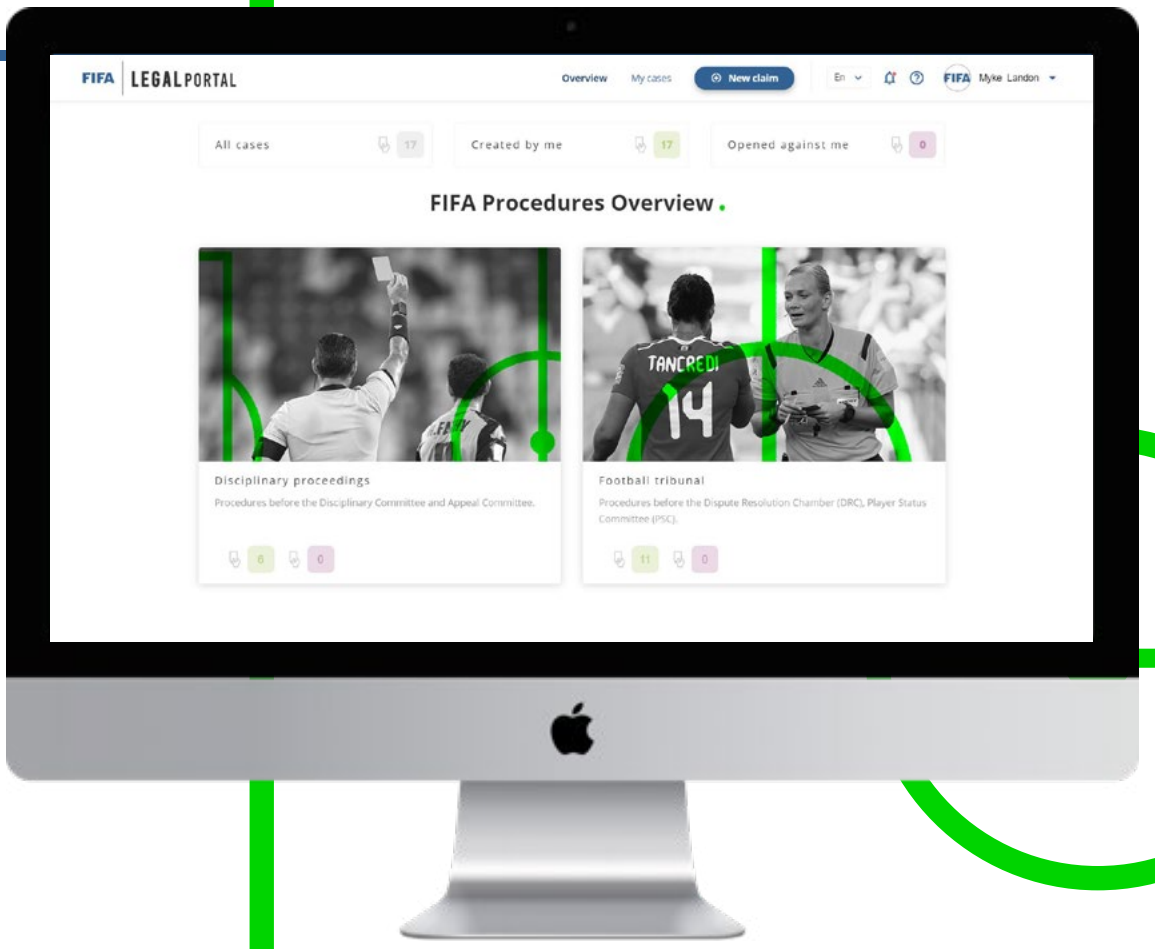
Once the user has logged in, the first page accessed is the 'Overview' section.

If it is the first time that it is accessed, there are no results. However, if the user had or had created new cases, a summary of the cases opened by the user, and the cases against him, will appear.

The image illustrates the case of the Overview section without cases created, or created against the user.

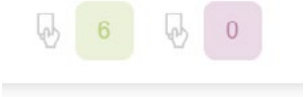


Overview



In this image we can see the Overview section of a user with open cases in two departments (Disciplinary proceedings and Football tribunal).

In each of the blocks you can see at a glance the cases opened by the user (green icon), and the cases against the user (red icon).

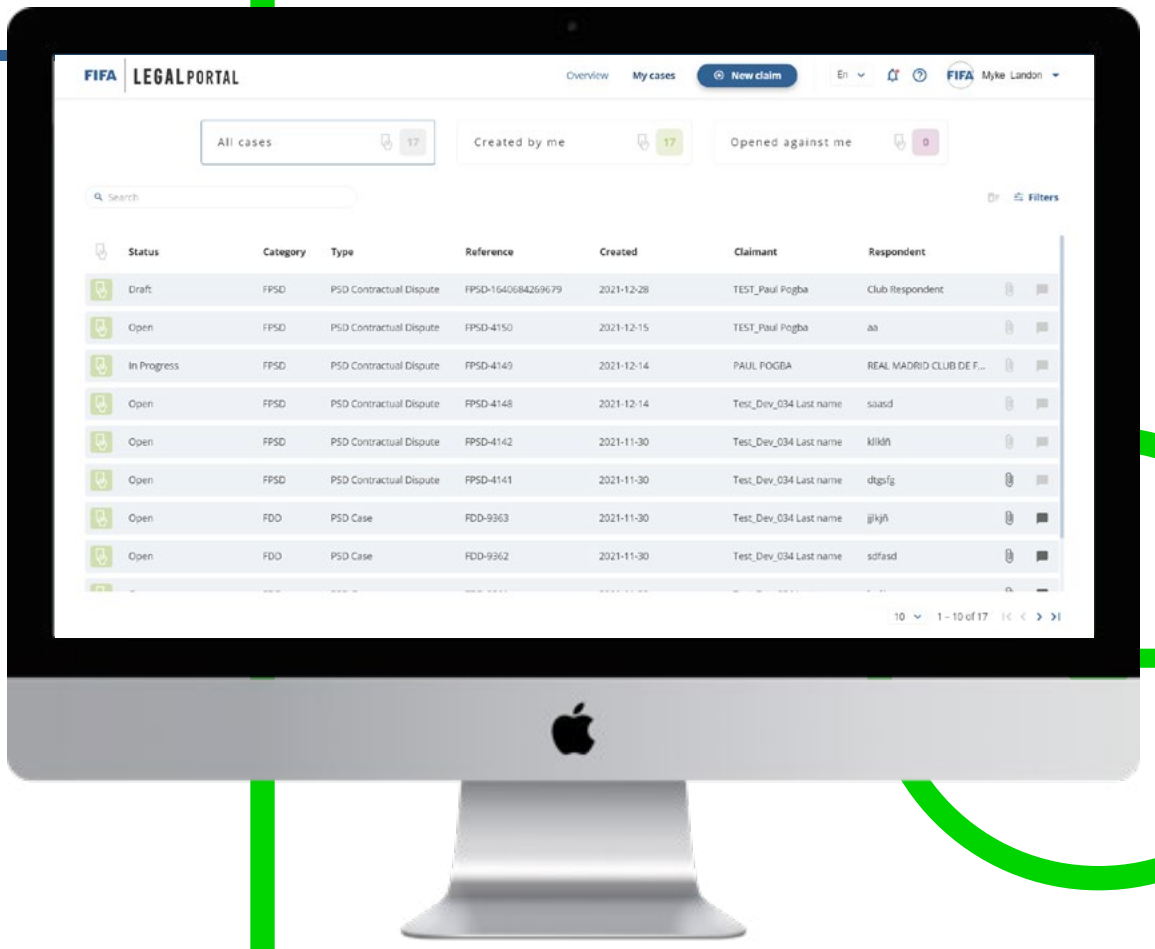


From this page the user will be able to access the My Cases page, either from the link in the header, or by clicking on the "All Cases", "Created by me" or "Opened against me" options.

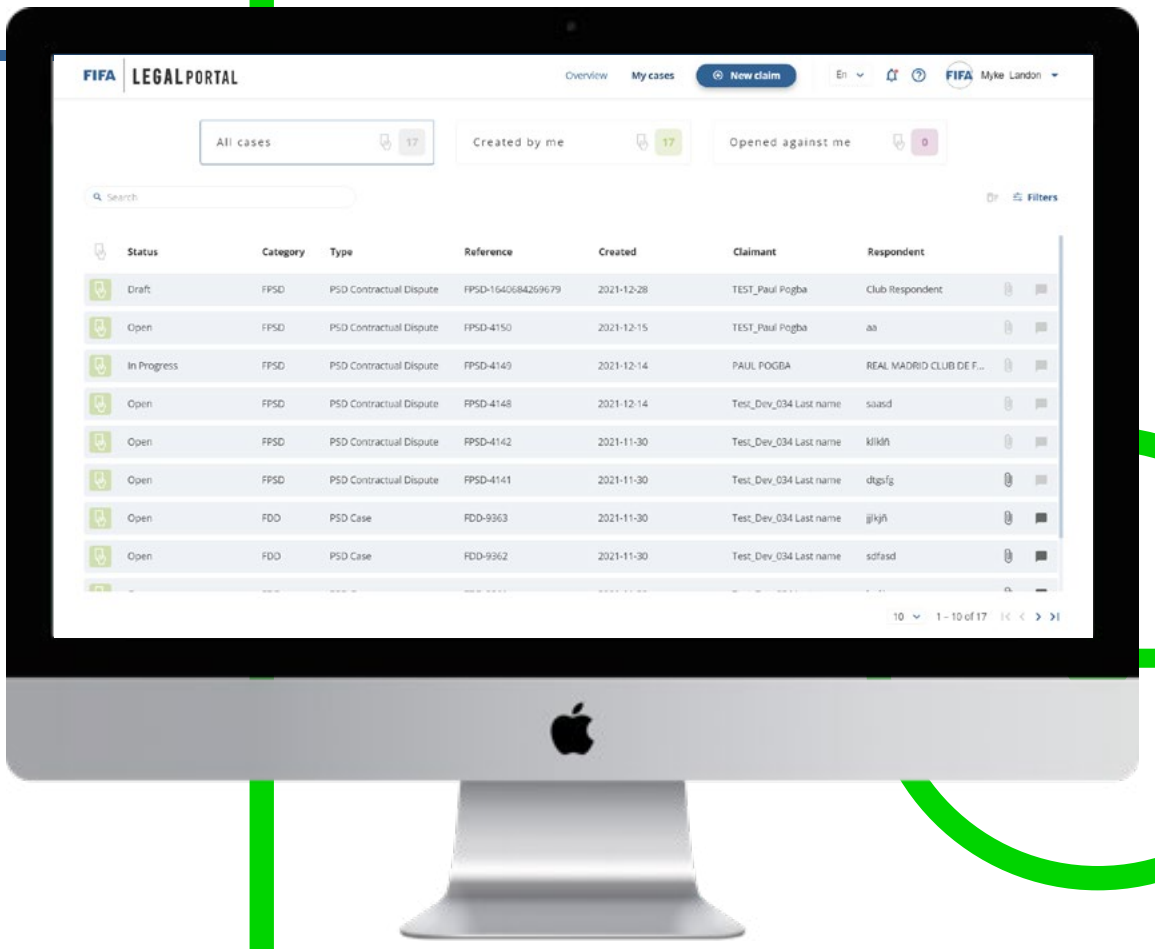
My Cases

In this section the user will see the open cases listed in a table. The buttons above the table behave like a filter, and you can quickly see all cases, only those created by the user, or those that have been opened against the user.

The information that is represented in columns in the table is the following: Icon that identifies if it is a case opened by the user or against the user, status of the case. The statuses can be “Draft”, “Open”, “In progress”, or “Closed”. Category and subcategory in which the case was created, case reference number, creation date, claimant and respondent.



My Cases



Each row in the table is clickable, and the details of the case are accessed. Only those cases that are Draft take the user to the case creation page, the rest take the detail page.

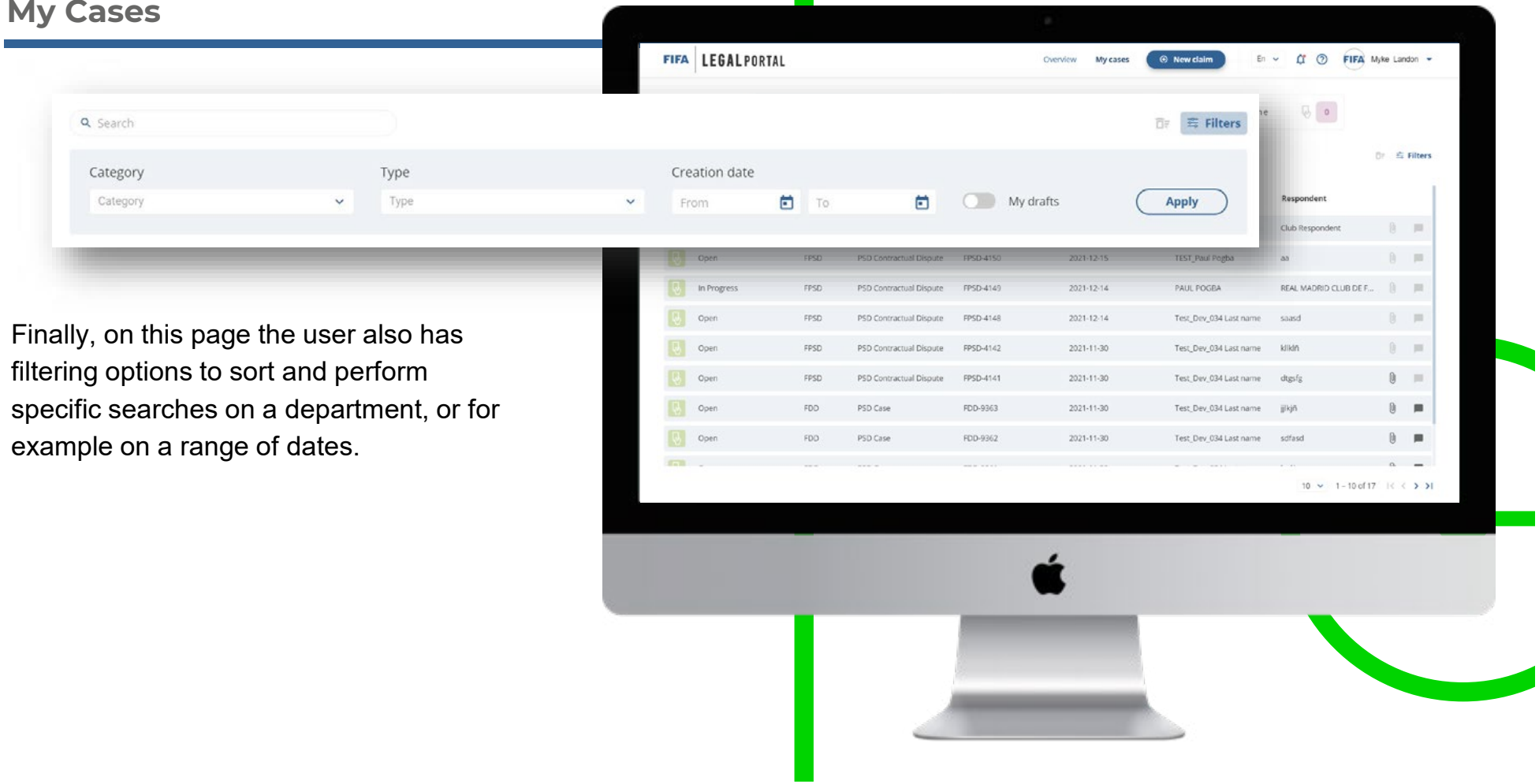
In the last two columns you can see two icons that represent whether the case contains comments and attachments.

Not comments and attachments

Comments and attachments

The table has pagination options that allow you to modify the number of elements per page, buttons to advance or go back.

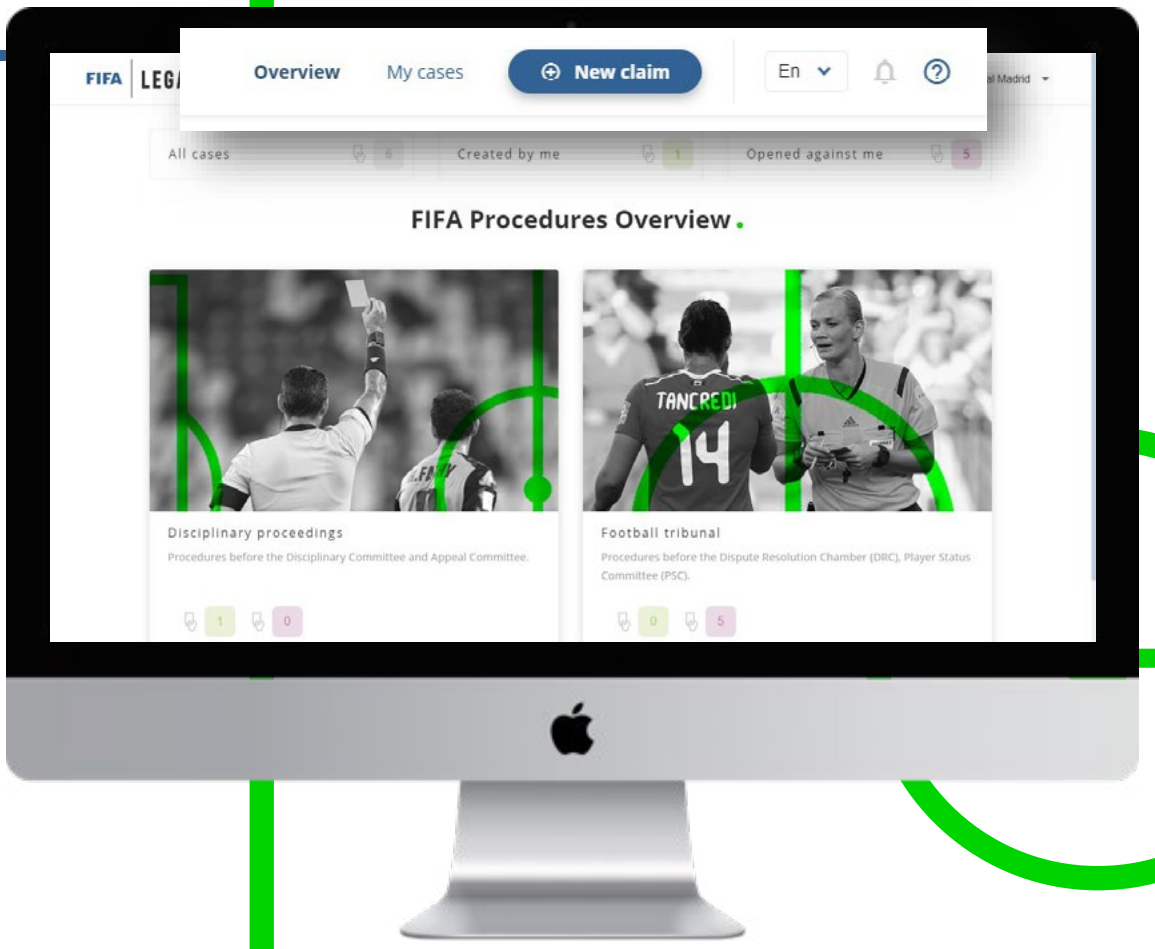
My Cases



Finally, on this page the user also has filtering options to sort and perform specific searches on a department, or for example on a range of dates.

New claim

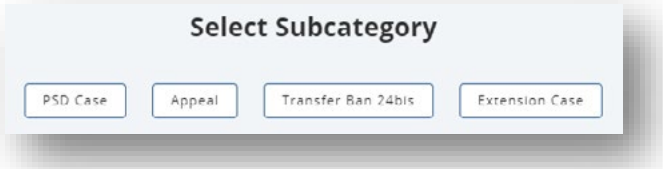
At any time you can from the header have access to the creation of a new legal case by clicking on the highlighted "New claim" button.



New claim

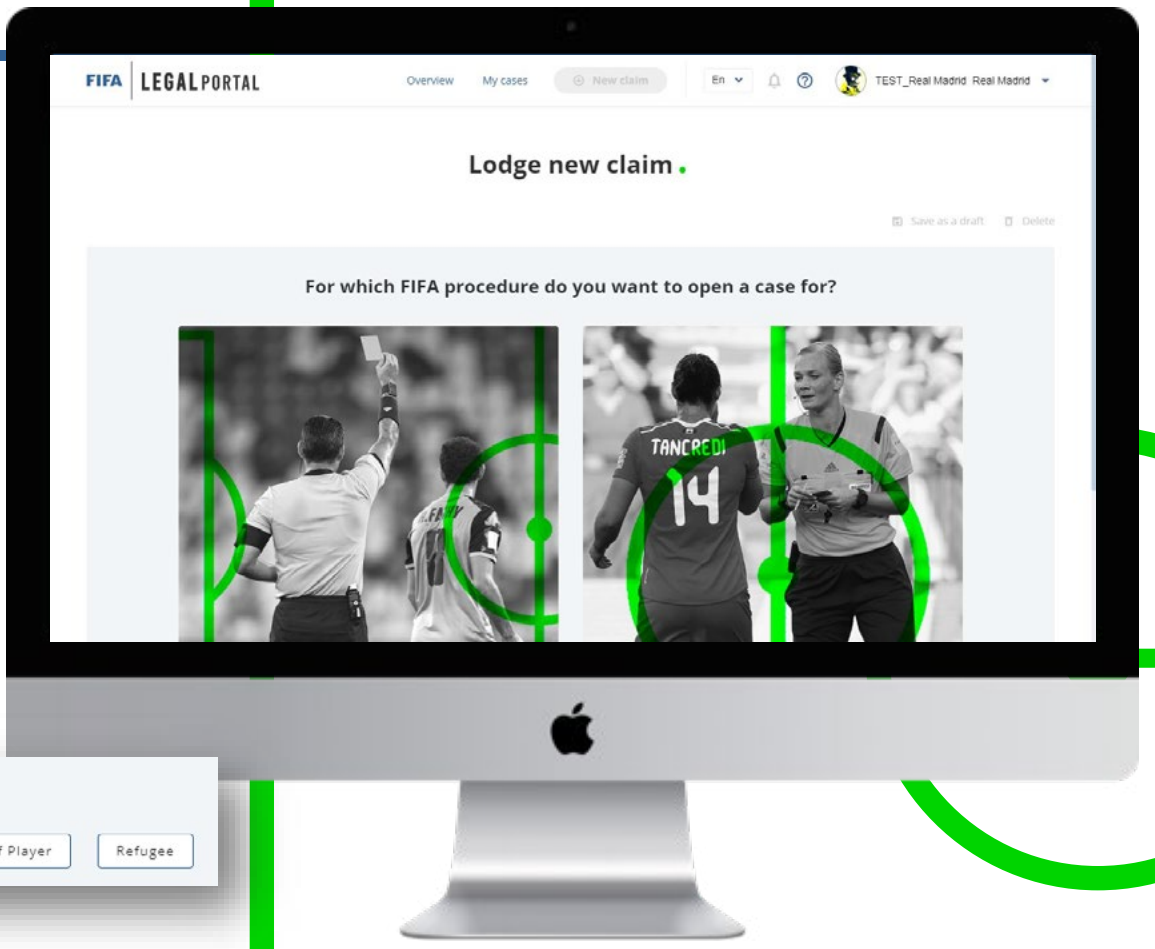
When you want to open a new claim, you must select for which department you want to open the claim and then select the subcategory of the claim depending on the selected department.

Disciplinary proceedings:



Football tribunal:





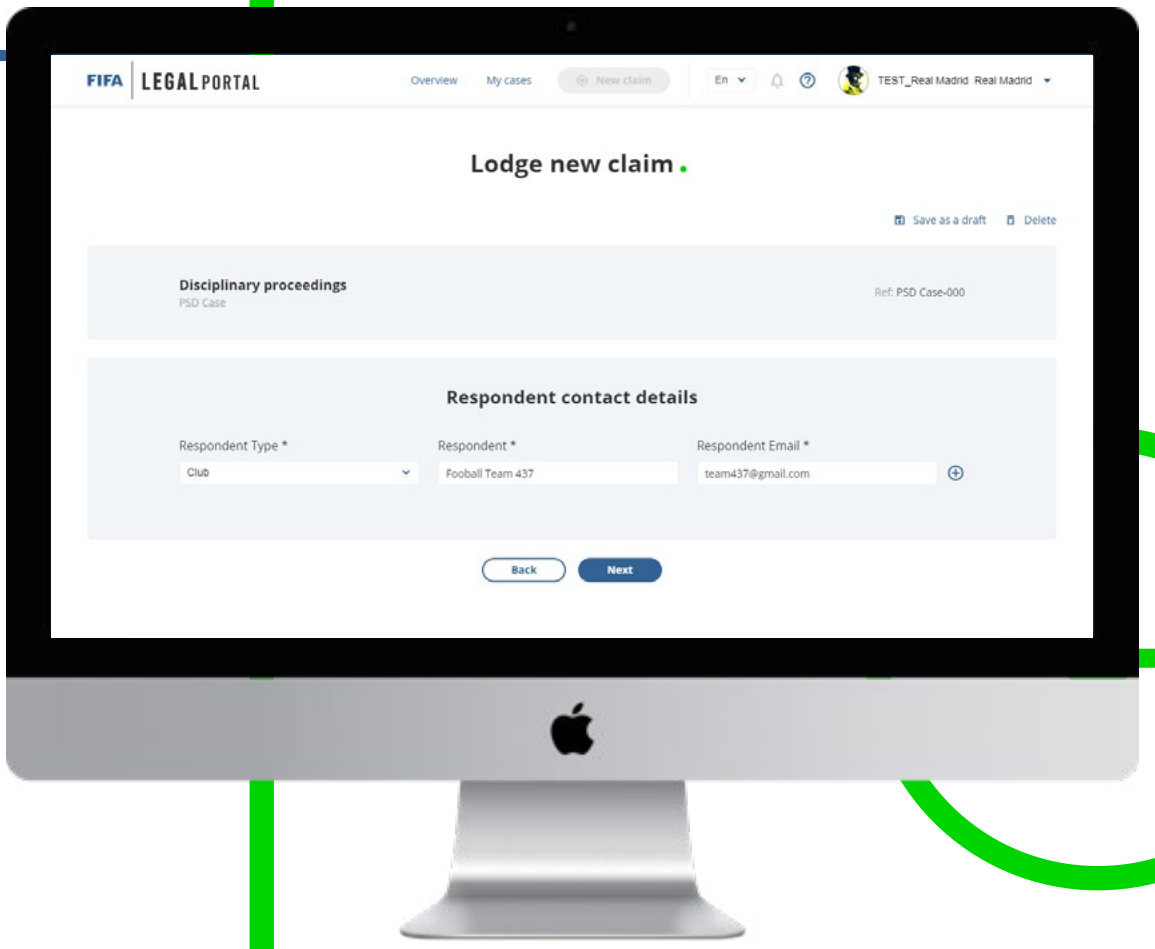
New claim

Once a department and a sub-category have been selected, you must first fill in a form with the details of the identity which you want to open the case against.

Respondent Type:
The options are: Player, Coach, Club, and Member Association.

Respondent:
Name of the respondent.

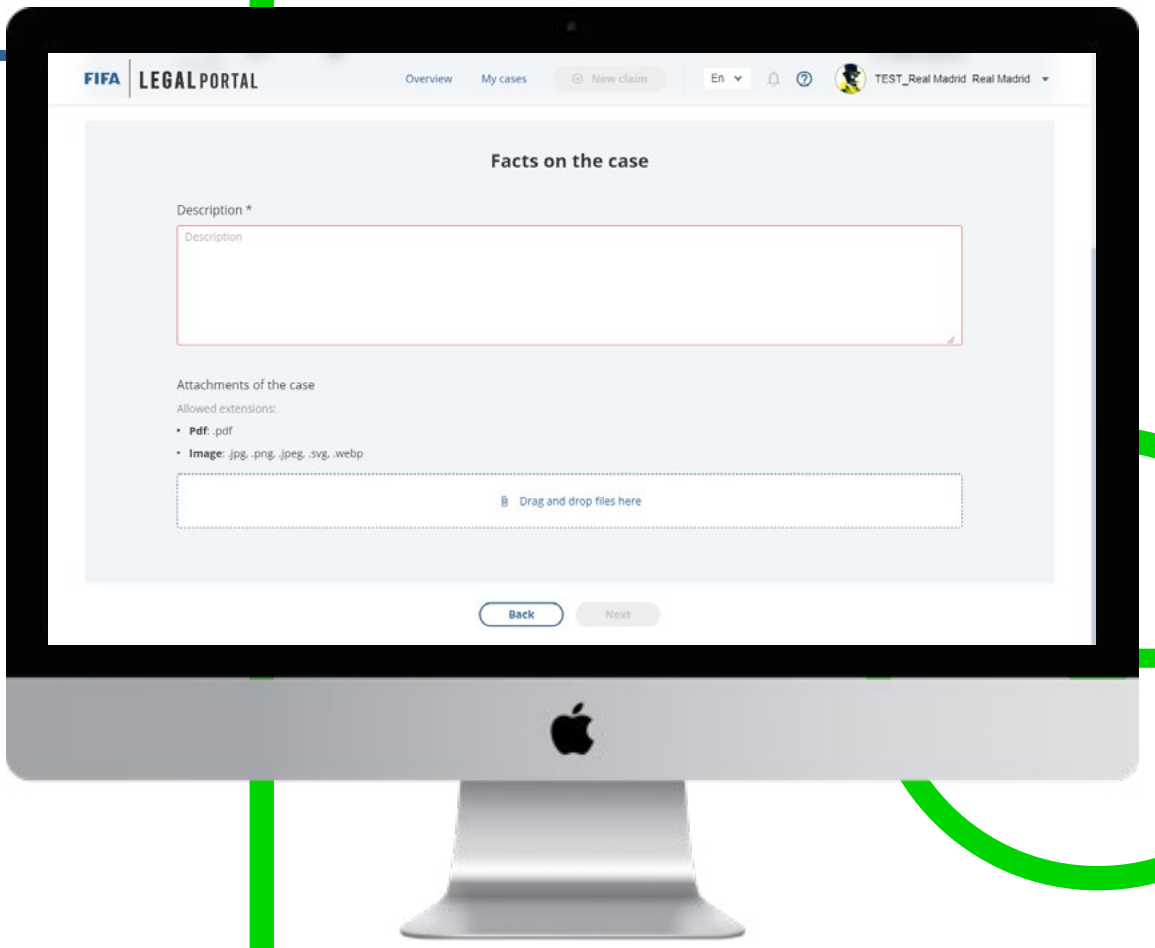
Respondent Email:
Email linked to the respondent.



New claim

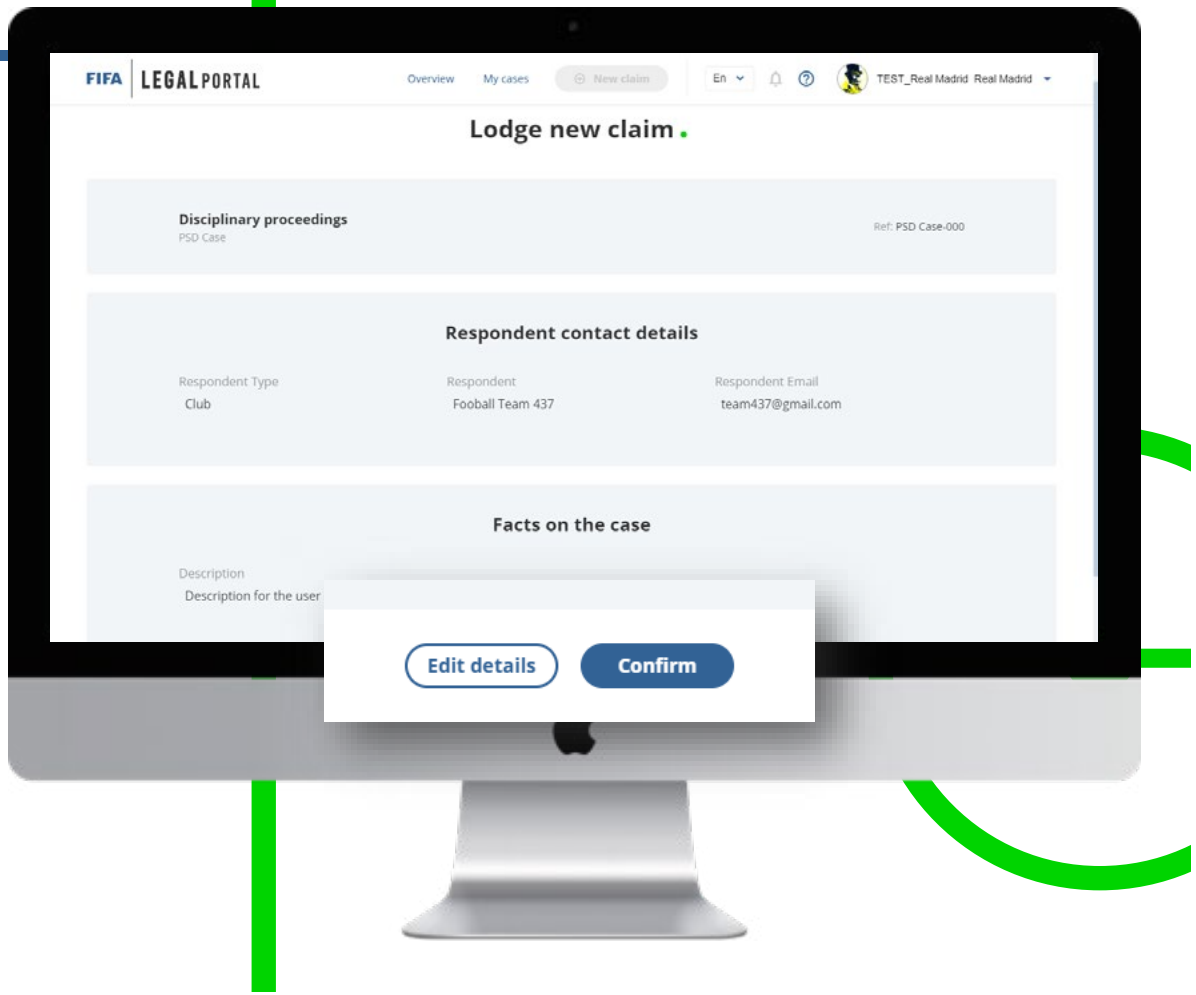
The next step in this process will be to fill in the description with all the details needed to provide in order to open the new claim.

If needed, you can also attach a pdf or an image for a more detailed description of the facts on the case.



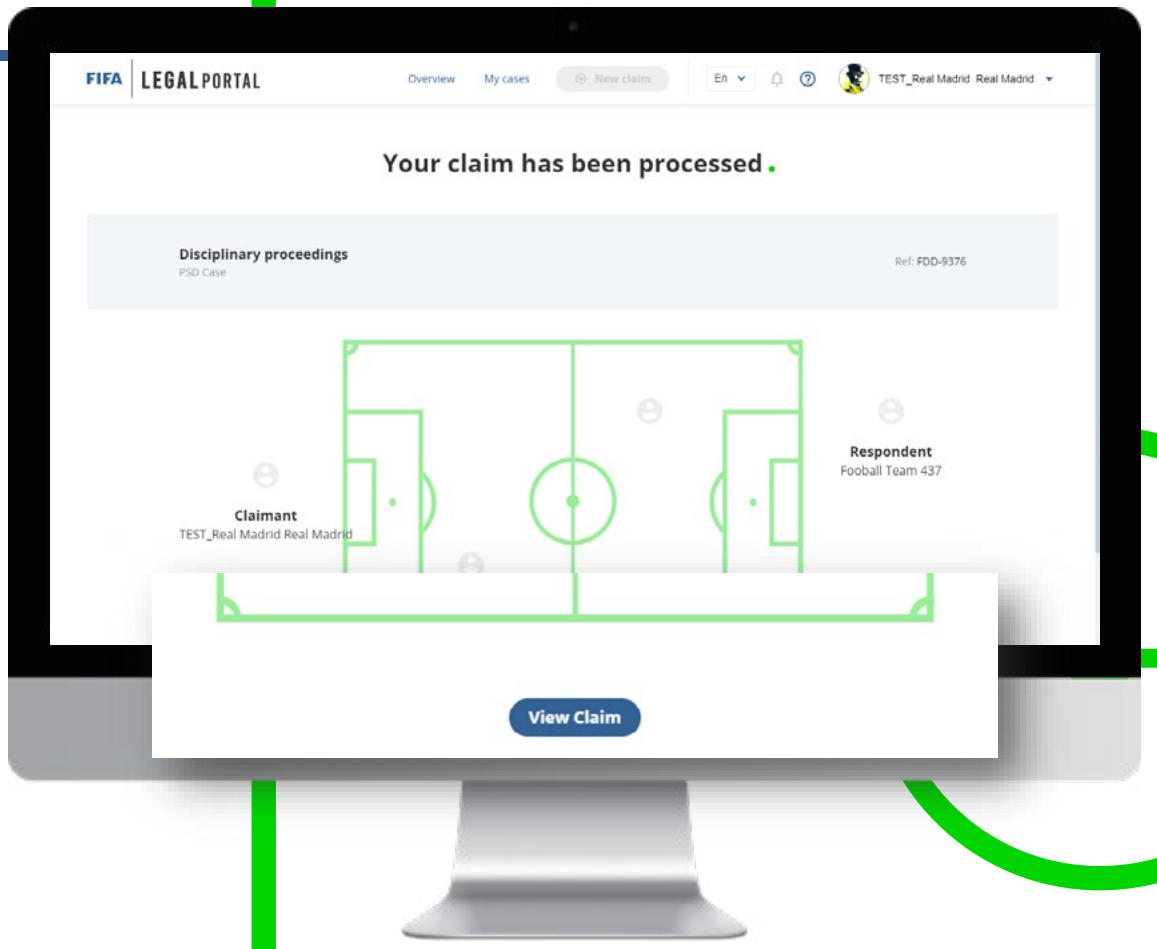
New claim

As a final step the details which you have filled in to open the case will be shown and you will have the option to edit them or click the confirm button, which will result in the case to be created.



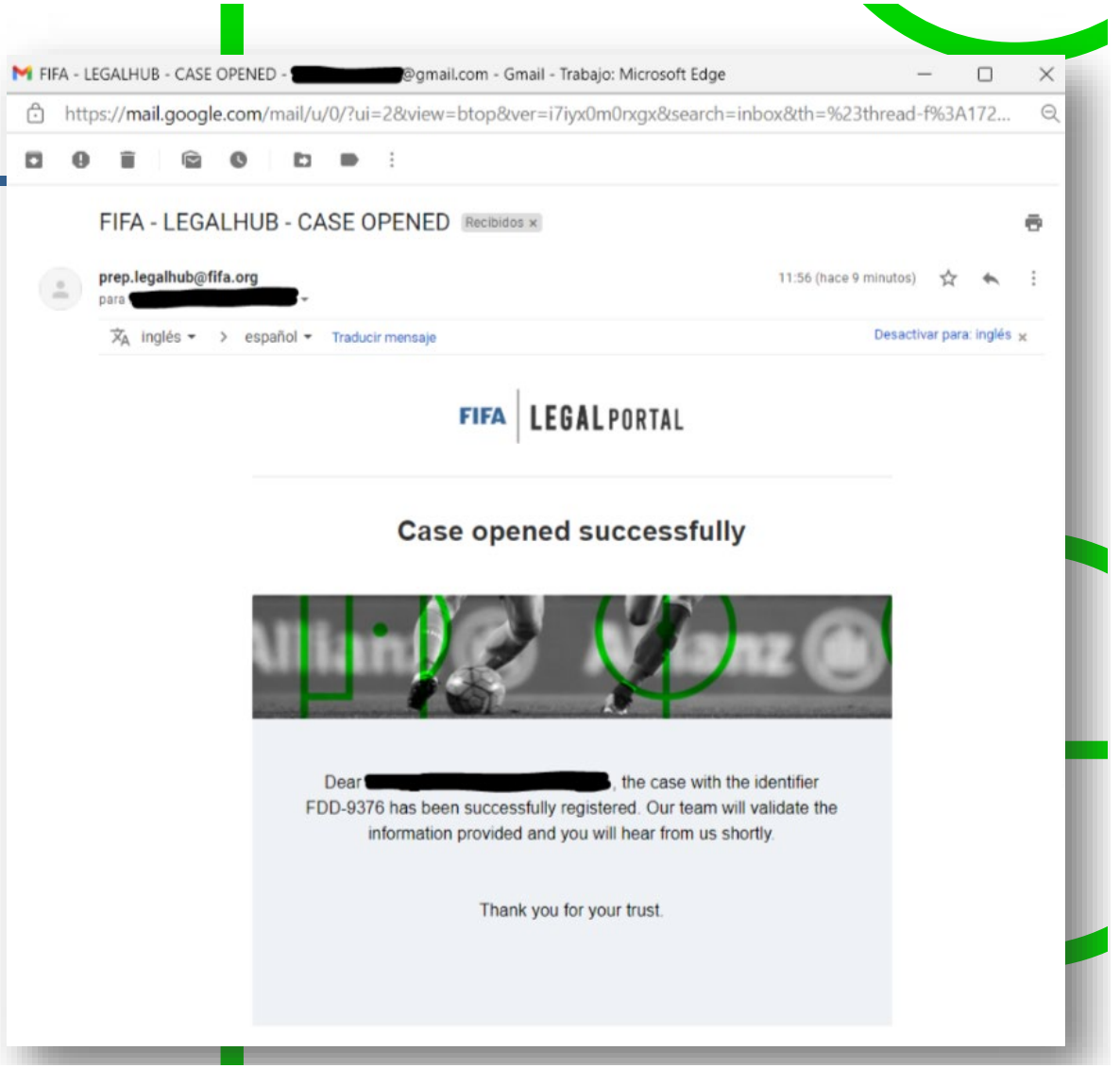
New claim

With the case created, you will be taken to a page in which you will be informed that the case is being processed, and you will have the option to click on the "View Claim" button to be redirected to the case details within the portal.



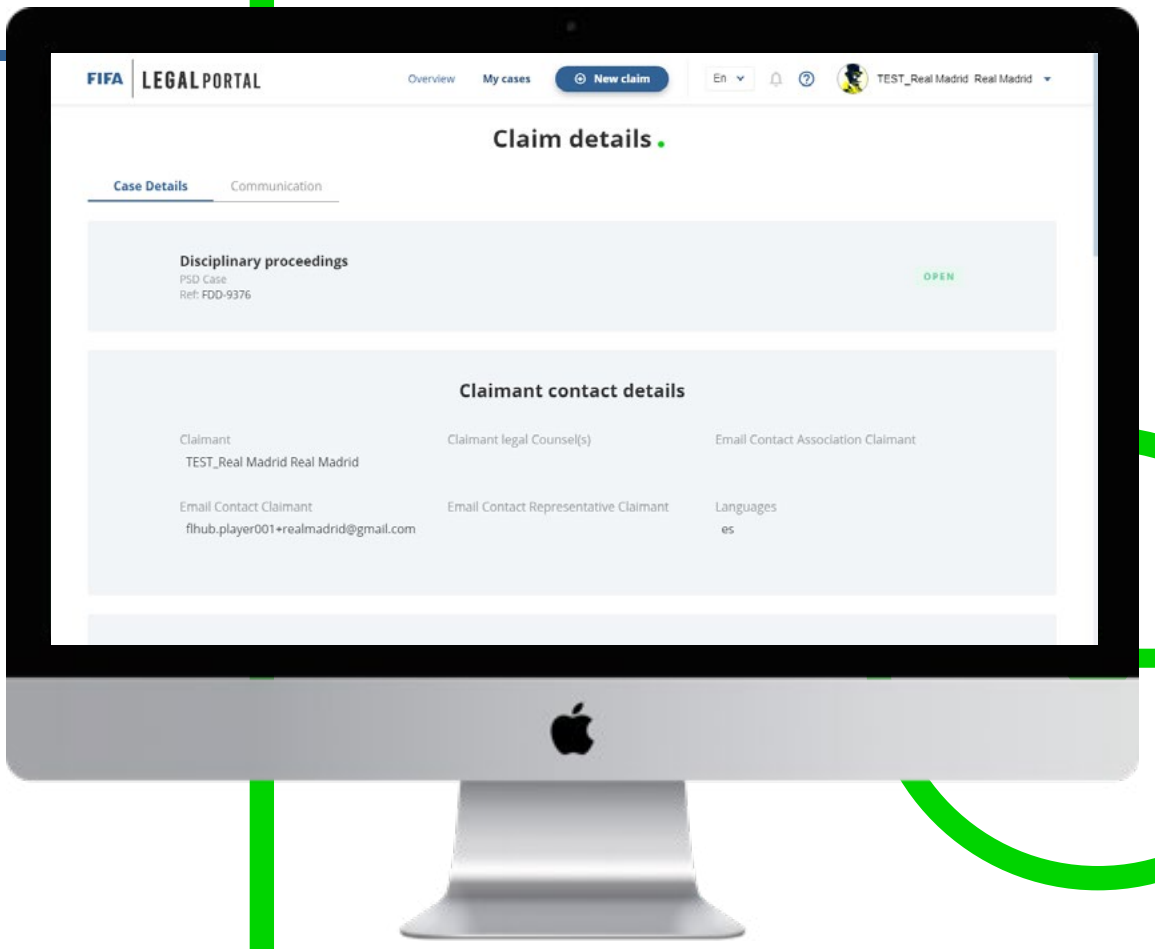
New claim

Simultaneously, an email will be sent to you informing that the case has been opened, and another email will be sent to the respondent's email that a case has been opened against him.



Claim details

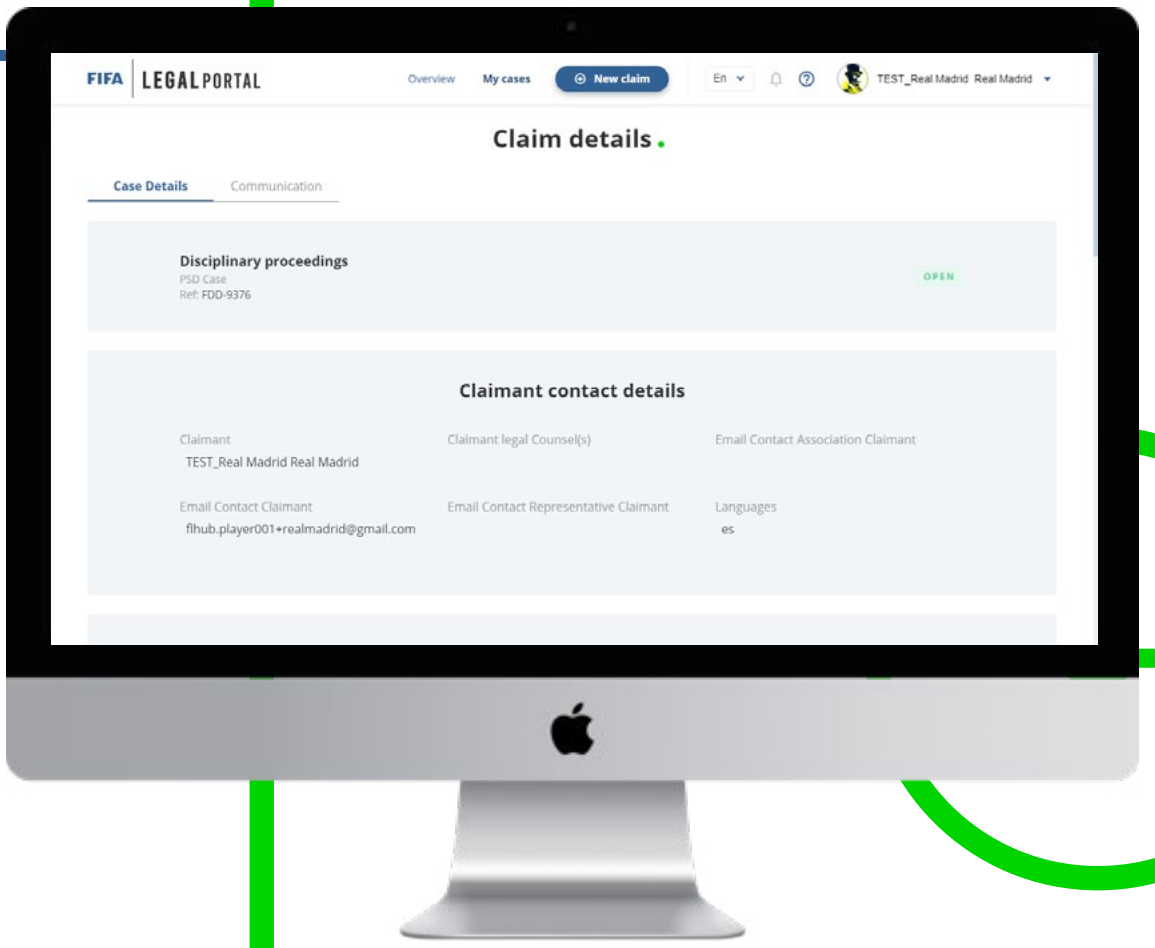
When accessing the details of a case via "My cases", or after creating a claim and clicking on the "View claim" button, you will be able to view all the information relating to the case. The claim details will be grouped into two sections: Case details, and Communication



Claim details

Case Details:

This section is where all the information of the case is detailed and divided by: Claimant contact details, Respondent contact details, Facts of the case, Case Properties, and Non Respected



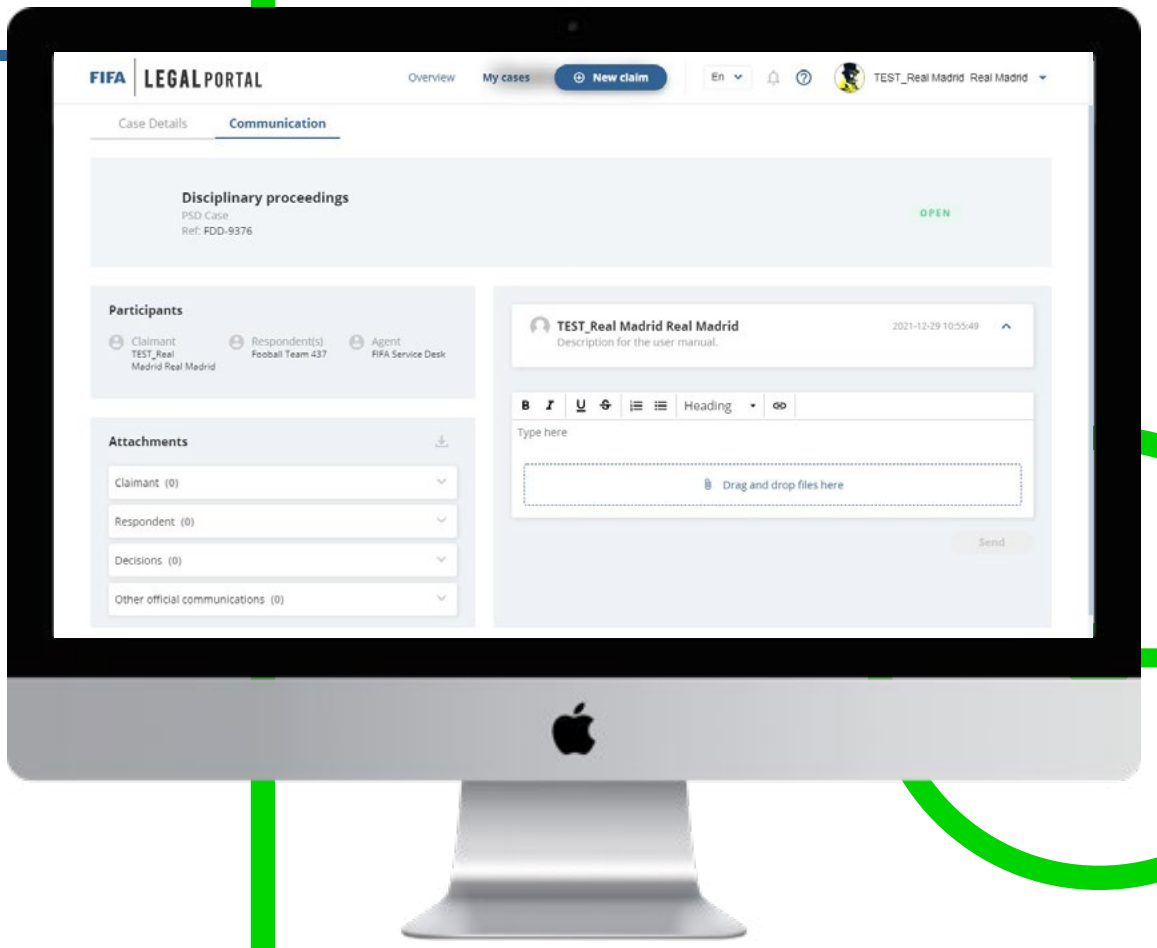
Claim details

Communication:

In this section, is where the claimant, respondent, and FIFA can stablish an asynchronous communication in order to clarify the data concerning to the case requested by FIFA.

Every message you may send in this communication channel must be attached with the documentation that FIFA will require you.

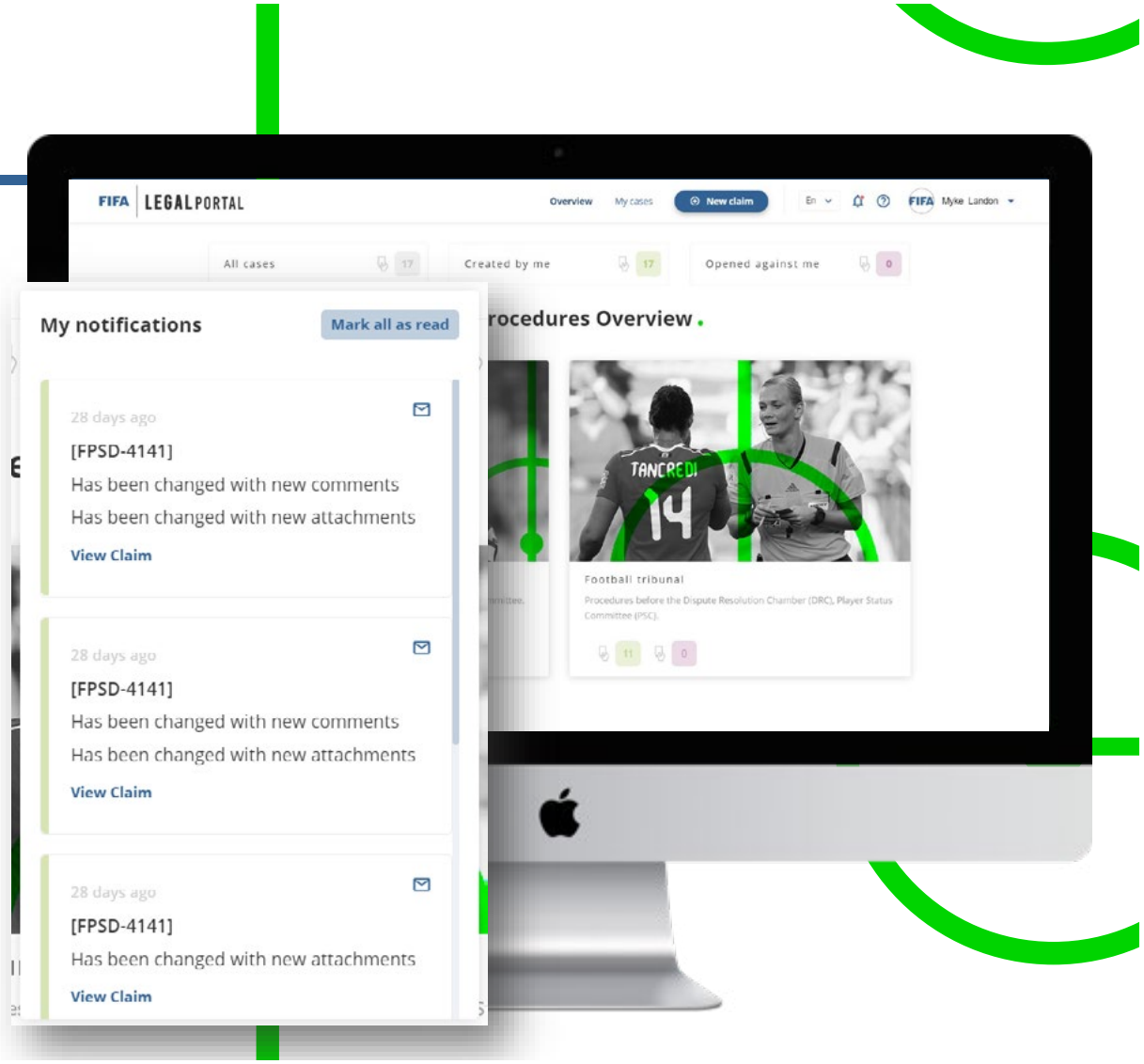
You can also have a quick view of all attachments related with the case divided by categories in this section.



Notifications

From the header, through the bell icon, you will be able to access the notification window. In this window you will be notified of the following actions within the portal:

- When a case in which you are involved changes status.
- When a comment with attachments is added to a case you are involved in.
- When an attachment without comment is added to a case in which you are involved in.
- When someone has opened a case against you, acting as respondent.
- When a case in which you are acting as respondent or claimant changes status to require more information from you.

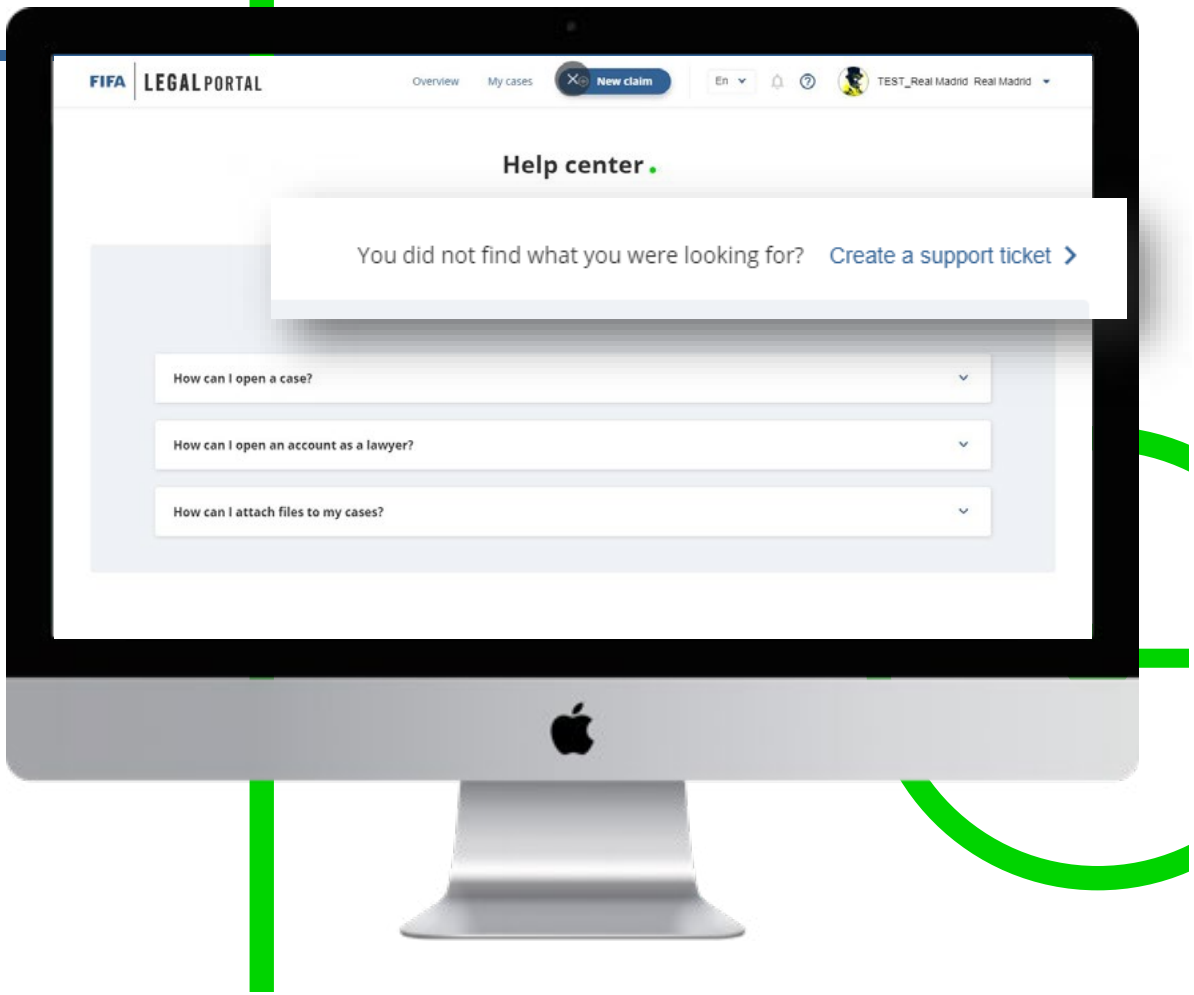


Help Center

From the header, through the bell icon, you can access to the Help Center.

In this section the most frequently asked questions from users will be answered.

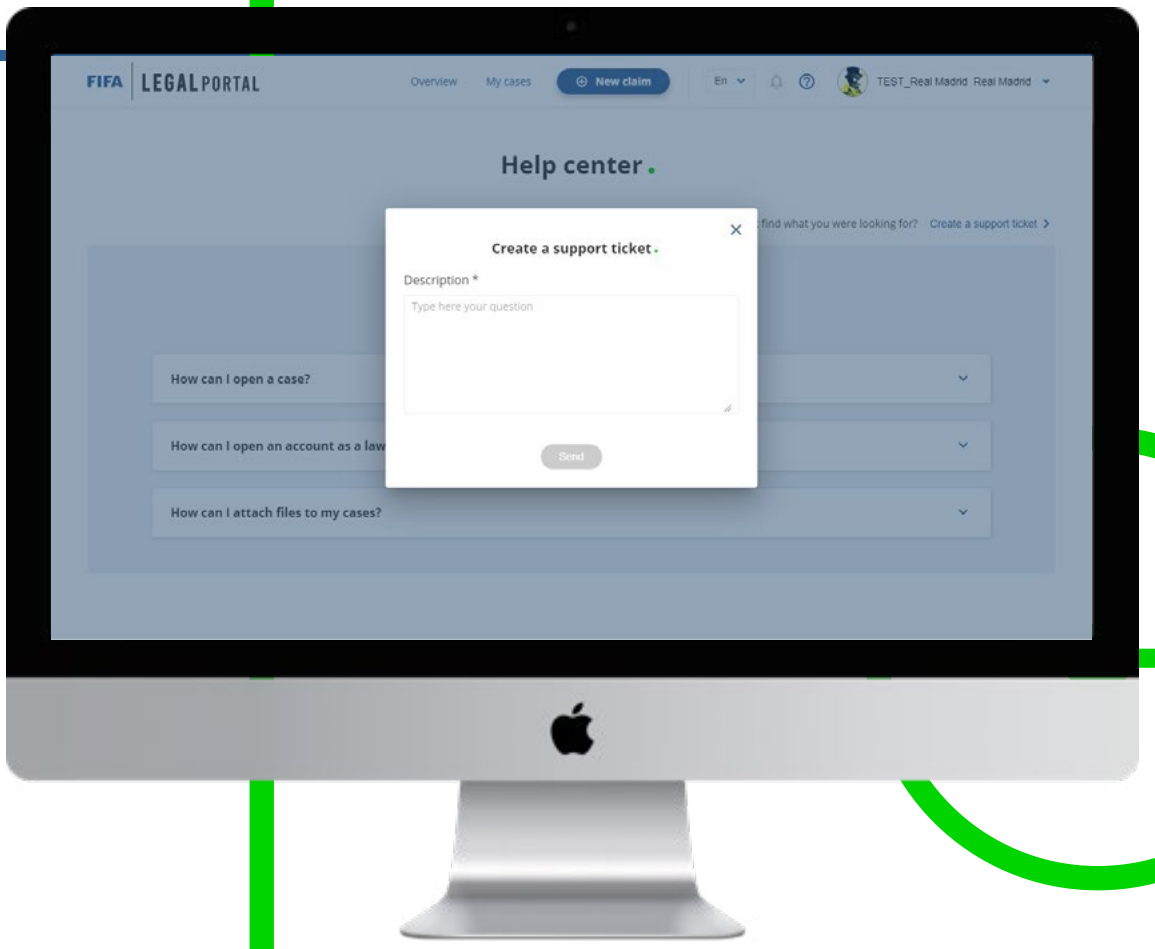
In addition, if you have any issue or you are encountering errors, you could create a support ticket.



Help Center

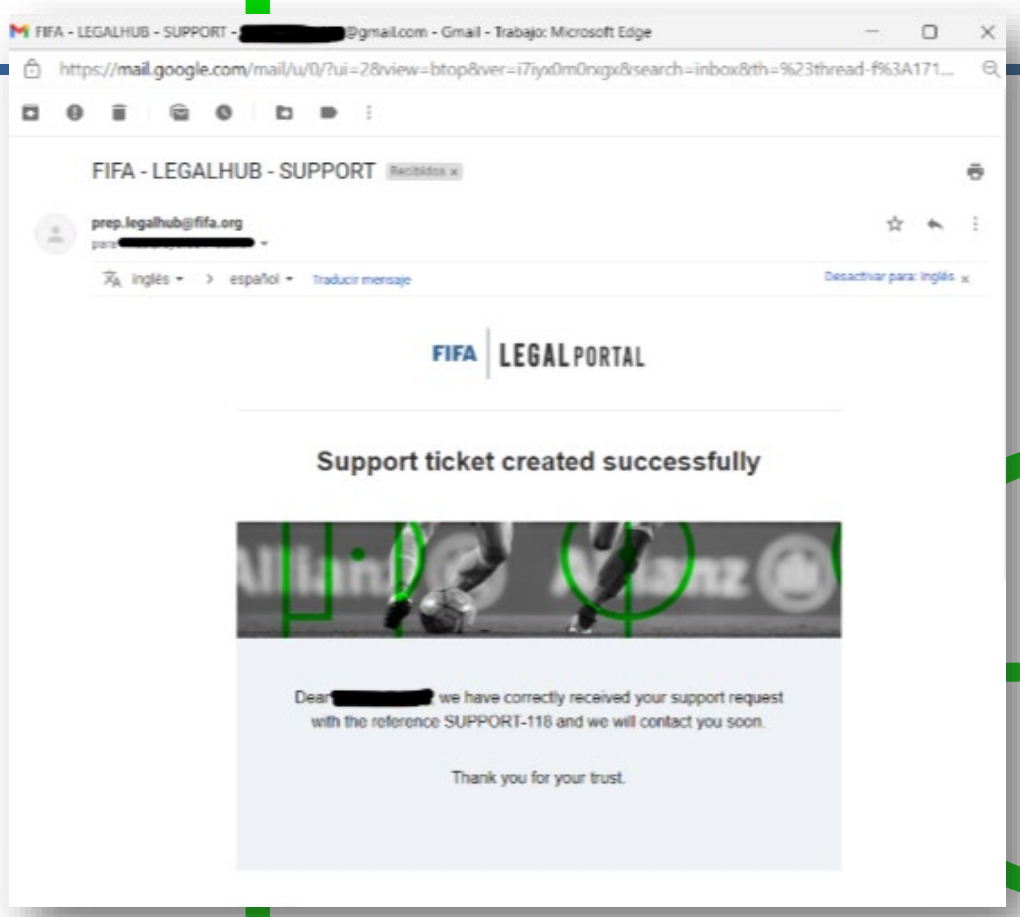
In order to create a support ticket, the only action you have to take is to fill in a description of the issue and press de send button.

Your ticket will be managed by FIFA to improve your experience in the portal.



Help Center

Once you have sent the support ticket you will recieve an email confirming that your support ticket have been created successfully.





Thanks

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

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.

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.

*****

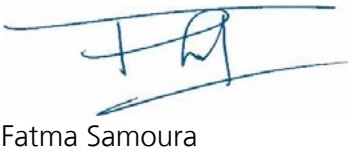
In order to guarantee the proper process and prevent any potential issues relating to the respective registration proceedings, we would ask you to take due note of these clarifications and inform your affiliated clubs accordingly.

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.

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.

---

[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.

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

FIFA
For the Game. For the World.

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

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.

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.

FIFA

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								
7								
8								
9								
10								
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											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
16											
17											
18											
19											
20											
21											
22											
23											
24											
25											
26											
27											
28											
29											

FIFA®

For the Game. For the World.

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:

FIFA®

For the Game. For the World.

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.

FIFA®
For the Game. For the World.

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

100 YEARS FIFA 1904 - 2004

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.

FIFA
For the Good of the Game

- ***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.

Joseph S. Blatter
President

Jérôme Valcke
Secretary General

Article

WHY STANDARD STATUTES ARE NEEDED?

CONTENTS

STANDARD STATUTES

DEFINITIONS

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS
1-8

II. MEMBERSHIP
9-17

III. HONORARY PRESIDENT AND HONORARY MEMBER
18

IV. ORGANISATION
19–67
A. Congress
B. Executive Committee
C. President
D. Emergency Committee
E. Standing Committees
F. General Secretariat
G. Judicial Bodies

Article

V. FINANCE
68–74

VI. COMPETITIONS AND RIGHTS IN COMPETITIONS AND EVENTS
75–78

VII. INTERNATIONAL MATCHES AND COMPETITIONS
79–81

VIII. FINAL PROVISIONS
82–84

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].

Standard Electoral Code

CONTENTS

Chapter Article

STANDARD ELECTORAL CODE

A. PREAMBLE (PRELIMINARY REMARKS)

B. GENERAL REMARKS

1 Scope of application

2 Principles, obligations and rights of parties, government interference

C. ELECTORAL COMMITTEE

3 Basic principles

4 Election

5 Composition

6 Duties

7 Convoking the Committee and quorum

8 Decisions

D. CANDIDATURES

9 Criteria

10 Submission of candidatures

11 Examination of candidatures

12 Appeal procedure

13 Distribution of the final official list

Chapter	Article		Page
E.		VOTING PROCEDURE	13
	14	Deadline for convoking an elective general assembly	13
	15	Duties of the Committee	13
	16	Ballot papers	13
	17	Urn	14
	18	Polling booths	14
	19	Vote	15
F.		COUNT	16
	20	General principles, decisions in the event of dispute	16
	21	Invalid ballot papers	16
	22	Spelling mistakes	17
	23	Count and declaration of results	17
	24	Declaration of final results	18
	25	Verification of procedure	18
	26	Enforcement	18
G.		FINAL PROVISIONS	19
		Violations, rights of FIFA, archiving of documents, omissions	19

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).

F. COUNT

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

CONTENTS

Chapter	Article	
NATIONAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION CHAMBER (NDRC) STANDARD REGULATIONS		
A.		GENERAL PROVISIONS
		1 – Jurisdiction of the NDRC
		2 – Applicable law
B.		AUTHORITIES
		3 – Composition
		4 – Jurisdiction
		5 – Seat
		6 – Incompatibility
		7 – Language of the proceedings
		8 – Obligation to secrecy
		9 – Objections
		10 – Decisions on objections
C.		PARTIES
		11 – Nature of parties
		12 – Fundamental procedural rights
		13 – Representation
D.		DOCUMENTS AND TIME LIMITS
		14 – Form of proceedings
		15 – Service of documents
		16 – Observance of time limits
		17 – Calculation of time limits
		18 – Extension and resetting of time limits
		19 – Statements

Chapter Article

E. TAKING OF EVIDENCE AND PLEADINGS

20 – Hearing for inquiry and judgment, minutes

21 – Evidence

22 – Obligation on the parties to cooperate

23 – Obligation to attend

24 – Hearing of witnesses

25 – Expert reports

26 – Production of evidence

27 – Closure of the inquiry

28 – Pleadings

F. JUDGMENT

29 – Deliberations

30 – Form and content of decisions

31 – Notification of decisions

32 – Procedural costs

33 – Publication

34 – Appeal

G. FINAL PROVISIONS

35 – Disclaimer of responsibility

36 – Adoption and enforcement

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

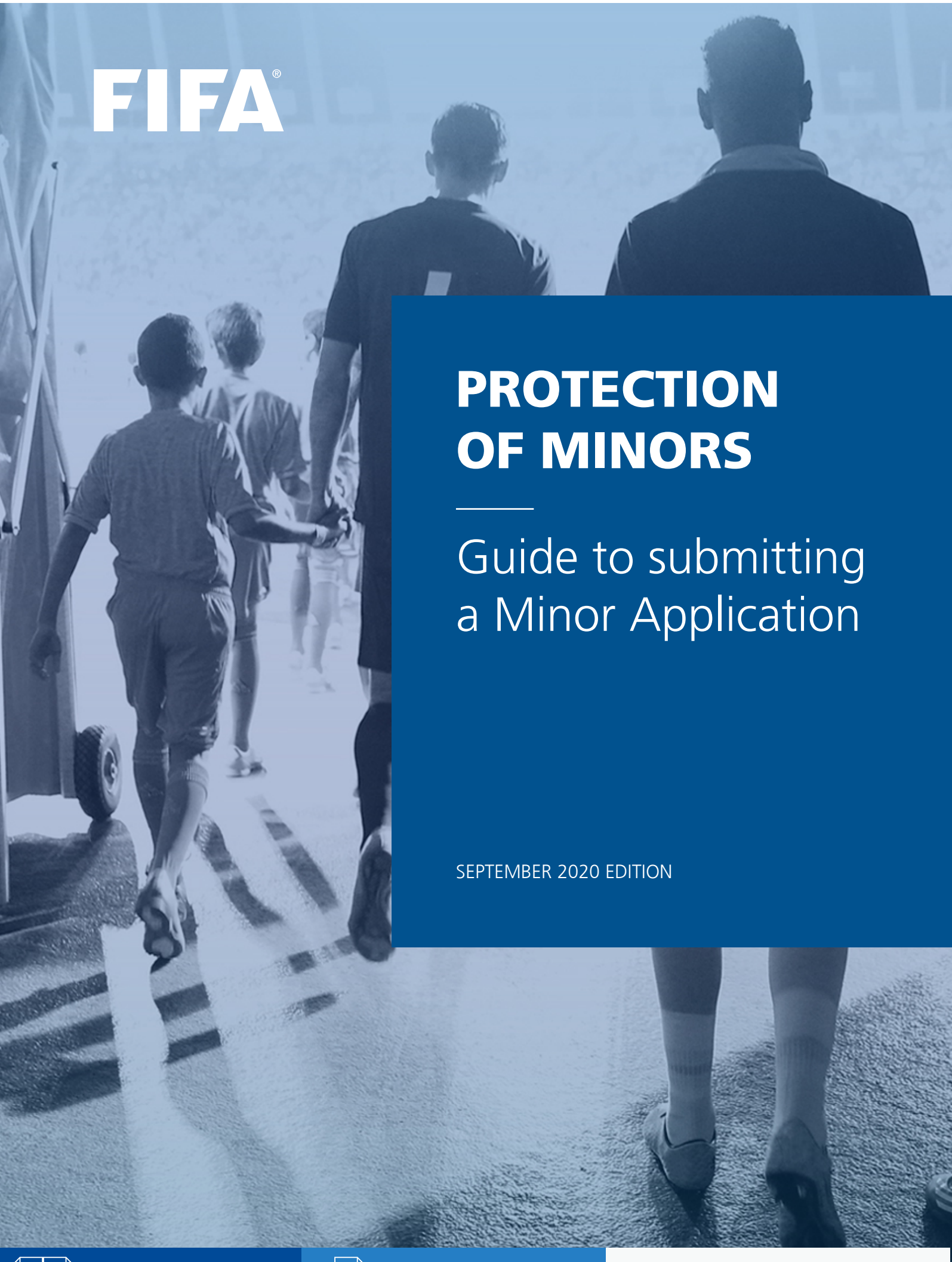
Article 35 Disclaimer of responsibility

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.



FIFA®

PROTECTION OF MINORS

Guide to submitting a Minor Application

SEPTEMBER 2020 EDITION

INDEX

Minor Application Guide.....

Minor Application Process.....

FAQs.....

Reference materials.....

Contact.....

MINOR APPLICATION GUIDE

FIFA

INTRODUCTION TO THE MINOR APPLICATION GUIDE

According to art. 19 par. 4 a) of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (**RSTP**), every international transfer according to art. 19 par. 2 of the RSTP and every first registration according to art. 19 par. 3 of the RSTP, as well as every first registration of a foreign minor player[1] who has lived continuously for at least the last five years in the country in which he/she wishes to be registered, is subject to the approval of the sub-committee appointed by the Players' Status Committee (**the sub-committee**) if the concerned minor player is at least 10 years old.

In this context, the relevant procedure for applying to the sub-committee for a first registration or an international transfer of a minor is contained in Annexe 2 to the RSTP[2]. In accordance with art. 1 par. 1 of Annexe 2 to the RSTP, such applications must be submitted and managed through the Transfer Matching System (**TMS**).

Art. 5 par. 2 of Annexe 2 to the RSTP provides a general list of documents that have to be submitted in support of the application.

Against this background and in order to have a more comprehensive overview of the specificities surrounding each exception, the following "Minor Application Guide" provides an overview and outlines the relevant documents to be included in the application depending on the various individual circumstances surrounding the international move of a minor player.

In this regard, it is to be noted that in accordance with art. 7 of Annexe 2 to the RSTP, 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 official confirmation from the association concerned summarising the pertinent facts of each document in one of the four official languages of FIFA.

Finally, please note that whereas the FIFA administration is responsible for the investigation of the facts of each case, only the competent bodies of FIFA, *in casu*, the sub-committee, can render a decision based on the specific circumstances of each application. Therefore, the Minor Application Guide is meant merely to serve as a guideline for the administrative application process.

1. A minor is defined as a player who has not yet reached the age of 18 (cf. definition number 11 in the RSTP).
2. An overview of the complete procedure can be found on page 12.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
FIFA LEGAL HANDBOOK

TABLE OF CONTENTS
PROTECTION OF MINORS

MINOR APPLICATION GUIDE

Exception:
Art. 19 par. 2 a) of the RSTP
"The parents of the player moved for reasons not linked to football"

Circumstances				Documents to be submitted														
				Employment contract of the player[1] and Work permit of the player[1]	Employment contract of the player's parent(s)[2]	Work permit of the player's parent(s)	Other documents corroborating the reason invoked[3]	Proof of birth (birth certificate) of the player[4]	Proof of identity and nationality of the player[5]	Proof of identity and nationality of the player's parent(s)[5]	Proof of residence of the player's parent(s)[6]	Request for approval of first registration or international transfer	Documentation corroborating that the player's parent moving to or residing in the new country has custody of the player[7]	Death certificate of the player's parent(s)	Statement of the new association explaining the specific circumstances[8]	Decision of the relevant national authority taking away the parental authority from the player's parents and appointing a third person as the player's legal guardian	Decision from the relevant national authority appointing a third person as the player's legal guardian following the death of his/her parents
International move of both of the player's biological parents	The player follows his/her parents that are moving to the new country for employment		The player's parents' new country of residence is the country where the player intends to be registered	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	The player follows his/her parents that are moving to the new country for another reason not linked to football		The player's parents' new country of residence is the country where the player intends to be registered	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
International move of one of the player's biological parents	Parent not moving still alive		The player follows his custody-holding parent that is moving to the new country for employment	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
			The player follows his custody-holding parent that is moving to the new country for another reason not linked to football	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
	Parent not moving deceased		The player follows his living parent that is moving to the new country for employment	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			
			The player follows his living parent that is moving to the new country for another reason not linked to football	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			
International move of neither of the player's biological parents	Both player's parents are still alive	The player resided with one parent and now moves internationally to a new country to join the other custody-holding parent	The player's custody-holding parent resides in the new country for employment	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
			The player's custody-holding parent resides in the new country for another reason not linked to football	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
			The player's custody-holding parent has always resided in the country to which the player moves	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
		Parental authority taken away from the player's parents and awarded to a third person (legal guardian) by a national authority*	The player follows his/her appointed legal guardian who moves to the new country for employment	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
			The player follows his/her appointed legal guardian who moves to the new country for another reason not linked to football	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
			The player joins his/her appointed legal guardian who already resides in the new country	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
	Both player's parents deceased	Parental authority awarded to a third person (legal guardian) by a national authority*	The player follows his/her appointed legal guardian that is moving to the new country for employment	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓
			The player follows his/her appointed legal guardian that is moving to the new country for another reason not linked to football	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓
			The player moves internationally to join his/her legal guardian who already resides in the new country	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓

* In such case, the documentation referring to the player's parents should relate to the player's legal guardian.

1. This documentation is required only in the case of the registration of a professional player. In such a case, the contract provided must contain all essential elements (including start and end date, remuneration, signatures, etc.), as well as its annexes.
2. Instead of an employment contract, an employment certificate (confirming the employment, position and date of contract) or a company registry (in case of self employment) can also be provided.
3. Explanatory statement from the player's parent(s) as to the reason for the move, along with documents corroborating the reason invoked.
4. Proof of birth must contain the player's birth date and filiation.
5. Such as government-issued ID card or passport.
6. Proof of residence must have been recently issued and indicate the residence start date in the new country.
7. Such as Divorce decree (where applicable) or authorisation of the player's non-moving parent allowing the player to reside in the new country with the (moving) parent.
8. To be uploaded in place of the documents normally provided under the categories "Employment contract – player's parent(s)/other documents corroborating the reason invoked" and "Work permit – player's parents".

MINOR APPLICATION GUIDE

Exception: Art. 19 par. 2 a) of the RSTP*

"The player is moving for humanitarian reasons with his/her parents"

Circumstances	Documents to be submitted							
	Employment contract of the player[1] and Work permit of the player[1]	Proof of birth (birth certificate) of the player[2]	Proof of identity and nationality of the player[3]	Proof of identity and nationality of the player's parent(s)[3]	Proof of refugee status of the player's parent(s)[4]	Proof of residence of the player's parent(s)[5]	Status of new club[6]	Request for approval of first registration or international transfer[7]
The player is moving internationally to the new country with one or both of his/her parents who cannot be expected to return to their country of origin or their previous country of residence given that their lives or freedom would be threatened on account of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

* Cf. FAQs, question 13.

1. This documentation is required only in the case of the registration of a professional player. In such a case, the contract provided must contain all essential elements (including start and end date, remuneration, signatures, etc.), as well as its annexes.
2. Proof of birth must contain the player's date of birth and filiation.
3. Such as government-issued ID card or passport.
4. A copy of the decision taken by the relevant national authority that grants the player's parent(s) the status of refugee(s) or "protected person(s)", or alternatively, an official confirmation from the relevant national authority that the player's parent(s) have been admitted to the procedure for being granted the right of asylum, as well as a copy of the temporary residence permit of the player's parents in the host country. The FIFA administration and the sub-committee understand that said documents may contain privileged and/or sensitive data. Therefore, they will be treated as strictly confidential and will only be used within the scope of the minor application. In particular, they will not be disclosed, under any circumstance, in full or in part, to third parties not involved in the decision-making process related to the minor application in question.
5. Proof of residence must have been recently issued and indicate the residence start date in the new country.
6. A declaration issued by the football association of the minor player's host country indicating whether the club with which the player wishes to be registered is professional or purely amateur (club without a professional team and without legal, financial or de facto links to a professional club).
7. Such request should, where possible, be accompanied by confirmation as to whether the player is currently registered or has ever been registered with a club at the association of his/her home country (or any other country) and, if so, the date when he/she played the last official match for that club. In case of doubts as to the registration with a club in the country of the player's nationality and possible former club, confirmation issued by the FIFA Players' Status Department whether the player has indeed been registered with that club is required.

MINOR APPLICATION GUIDE

Exception: Art. 19 par. 2 b) of the RSTP

"The player is over 16 and is moving within the territory of the EU/EEA"

Circumstances			Documents to be submitted							
			Employment contract of the player[1]	Proof of birth (birth certificate) of the player[2]	Proof of identity and nationality of the player[3]	Documentation of academic education[4]	Documentation of accomodation/care[5]	Documentation of football education[6]	Parental autorisation	Request for approval of first registration or international transfer
Player is aged between 16 and 18	The player moves from a country outside the territory of the EU/EEA to an EU/EEA country	The player holds the nationality of an EU/EEA member state	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	The player moves from one EU/EEA country to another EU/EEA country	The player does not have the nationality of an EU/EEA member state and has been previously registered with a club within the territory of the EU/EEA in accordance with the RSTP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		The player has the nationality of an EU/EEA member state	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

1. This documentation is required only in the case of the registration of a professional player. In such a case, the contract provided must contain all essential elements (including start and end date, remuneration, signatures, etc.), as well as its annexes.
2. Proof of birth must contain the player's date of birth and filiation.
3. Such as government-issued ID card or passport.
4. The documentation of academic education must include a signed and stamped statement issued by the relevant academic provider that confirms the player's enrolment, the qualification the player will receive upon completion of the course, the player's expected date of graduation, and a signed weekly academic schedule of the player that clearly indicates the days on which each class meets and the duration of each class.
5. Such as a signed and stamped confirmation issued by the club wishing to register the player that states that the club will provide the player with accommodation and indicates the address of said accommodation as well as the name of the person responsible for the player.
6. Proof of adequate football education and/or training in line with the highest national standards requires the submission of the following documentation and information:
   - for male players, the club's training category in accordance with art. 4 pars 1 and 2 of Annexe 4 to the RSTP regarding training compensation; for female and/or futsal players, a statement from the association concerned (along with any relevant documentary evidence) confirming that the applicant club is deemed to be in "line with the highest national standards" of women's football and/or futsal education in that country;
   - the player's weekly football training schedule (including the day and duration of each training session);
   - a statement of the club wishing to register the player that specifies the team of the club that the player will be joining.

MINOR APPLICATION GUIDE

Exception: Art. 19 par. 2 c) of the RSTP

"Both player and club are within 50km of their common border and the distance between the two is less than 100km"

Circumstances					Documents to be submitted								
					Employment contract of the player[1]	Proof of birth (birth certificate) of the player[2]	Proof of identity and nationality of the player[3]	Proof of residence of the player[4]	Proof of Distance: 50 km rule[5]	Proof of consent of releasing association	Request for approval of first registration or international transfer	Proof of residence of the player's parent(s)[4]	Documentation corroborating that the player's parent moving to or residing in the new country has custody of the player[6]
The distance between the player's domicile and the club's headquarters is not more than 100km	The distance from the player's domicile to the closest common border of the neighbouring association is not more than 50km and The distance from the closest common border of the neighbouring association to the club's headquarters is not more than 50km	The player resides with both biological parents	The player's parents are not moving internationally	The player's parents have always resided at their current address	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
				The player's parents have been residing at their current address for a considerable period of time	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
				The player's parents have recently moved within their country of residence to their current address	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		The player resides with a custody-holding parent	The player's parent is not moving internationally	The player's parent has always resided at the current address	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
				The player's parent has been residing at the current address for a considerable period of time	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
				The player's parent has recently moved within the country of residence to the current address	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

1. This documentation is required only in the case of the registration of a professional player. In such a case, the contract provided must contain all essential elements (including start and end date, remuneration, signatures, etc.), as well as its annexes.
2. Proof of birth must contain the player's date of birth and filiation.
3. Such as government-issued ID card or passport.
4. Proof of residence must have been recently issued and indicate the residence start date at the current address.
5. The distance between the player's domicile and the club's headquarters, measured in terms of the "route travelled", must not be more than 100km. Moreover, the distance between the player's domicile/club's headquarters and the closest common border, measured in point-to-point distance (aka "as the crow flies"), must not be more than 50km. In this regard, a screenshot/snapshot of Google Maps showing the aforementioned can be provided.
6. Such as Divorce decree (where applicable) or authorisation of the other parent.

MINOR APPLICATION GUIDE

Exception: Art. 19 par. 2 d) of the RSTP

"The player is moving for humanitarian reasons without his/her parents"

Circumstances	Documents to be submitted									
	Employment contract of the player[1] and Work permit of the player[11]	Proof of birth (birth certificate) of the player[2]	Proof of identity and nationality of the player[3]	Proof of refugee status of the player[4]	Proof of custody[5]	Authorisation of custody holder[6]	Parental situation[7]	Status of new club[8]	Status of player with former club[9]	Request for approval of first registration or international transfer[10]
The player is moving internationally to the new country without his/her parents and cannot be expected to return to his/her country of origin or his/her previous country given that his/her life or freedom would be threatened on account of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

1. This documentation is required only in the case of the registration of a professional player. In such a case, the contract provided must contain all essential elements (including start and end date, remuneration, signatures, etc.), as well as its annexes.
2. Proof of birth must contain the player's date of birth and filiation.
3. Such as government-issued ID card or passport.
4. A copy of the decision taken by the relevant national authority that grants the player the status of refugee or "protected person", or alternatively, an official confirmation from the relevant national authority that the minor player has been admitted to the procedure for being granted the right of asylum, as well as a copy of his/her temporary residence permit in the host country. The FIFA administration and the sub-committee understand that said documents may contain privileged and/or sensitive data. Therefore, they will be treated as strictly confidential and will only be used within the scope of the minor application. In particular, they will not be disclosed, under any circumstance, in full or in part, to third parties not involved in the decision-making process related to the minor application in question.
5. A copy of the decision of the competent national authority regarding the current legal custody of the minor player.
6. A declaration of consent issued by the party that has custody of the minor player consenting to the player's registration with the club of the host country's football association.
7. A declaration regarding the current situation and whereabouts of the player's biological parents that is provided by the minor player, or the association of the player's host country, or any other competent authority.
8. A declaration issued by the football association of the minor player's host country indicating whether the club with which the player wishes to be registered is professional or purely amateur (club without a professional team and without legal, financial or de facto links to a professional club).
9. A declaration issued by the minor player indicating whether he/she has ever been registered for a club in his/her home country (or any other country) and, if so, whether the player was previously registered as an amateur or a professional; this documentation is required only in the case of an international transfer.
10. Such request should, where possible, be accompanied by confirmation as to whether the player is currently registered or has ever been registered with a club at the association of his home country (or any other country) and, if so, the date when he played the last official match for that club. In case of doubts as to the registration with a club in the country of the player's nationality and possible former club, confirmation issued by the FIFA Players' Status Department whether the player has indeed been registered with that club is required.

MINOR APPLICATION GUIDE

Exception: Art. 19 par. 2 e) of the RSTP

"The player is an exchange student undertaking an academic programme abroad"

Circumstances		Documents to be submitted												
		Proof of birth (birth certificate) of the player[1]	Proof of identity and nationality of the player[2]	Proof of identity and nationality of the player's parent(s)[2]	Documentation of exchange programme[3]	Registration form for exchange programme[4]	Confirmation of player's return[5]	Documentation of academic education[6]	Confirmation of player's participation from academic institution in home country[7]	Documentation of accommodation/care[8]	Status of new club and duration of registration[9]	Authorisation of host parents[10]	Parental authorisation[11]	Request for approval of first registration or international transfer
The player's new club has purely amateur status (club without a professional team and without legal, financial or de facto links to a professional club)	The duration of the player's academic study abroad programme and the duration of the player's envisaged registration is less than a year	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	The duration of the player's academic study abroad programme is longer than a year, but the player is turning 18 in less than a year	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	The duration of the player's academic study abroad programme is longer than a year, but there is less than a year of the programme remaining	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

1. Proof of birth must contain the player's date of birth and filiation.
2. Such as government-issued ID card or passport.
3. Official information about the exchange programme (name, purpose, funding, duration, etc.) provided by the organisers of the exchange programme.
4. A copy of the registration form for the relevant exchange programme signed by the minor player and/or his parents.
5. Confirmation, issued and signed by the organisers of the exchange programme or the minor player's parents, that the minor player will return to his/her home country upon completion of the programme.
6. Confirmation, issued and signed by the minor player's academic institution (school/college) in his/her host country, that indicates the dates of the envisaged duration of the relevant studies and includes a detailed timetable of the player's classes.
7. Confirmation of the player's participation in the relevant exchange programme, issued by the minor player's academic institution in his/her home country.
8. Specific details concerning the supervision and accommodation of the minor player during the exchange programme that include, in particular, the exact name and address of the player's host parents.
9. A declaration issued by the football association of the minor player's host country indicating whether the club with which the player wishes to be registered is professional or purely amateur (club without professional team and without legal, financial or de facto links to a professional club), as well as the exact start and end dates of the envisaged registration of the player.
10. A declaration of consent issued by the minor player's host parents consenting to the player's registration with the club of the host country's football association.
11. A declaration of consent issued by the minor player's own parents consenting to the player's registration with the club of the host country's football association.

MINOR APPLICATION GUIDE

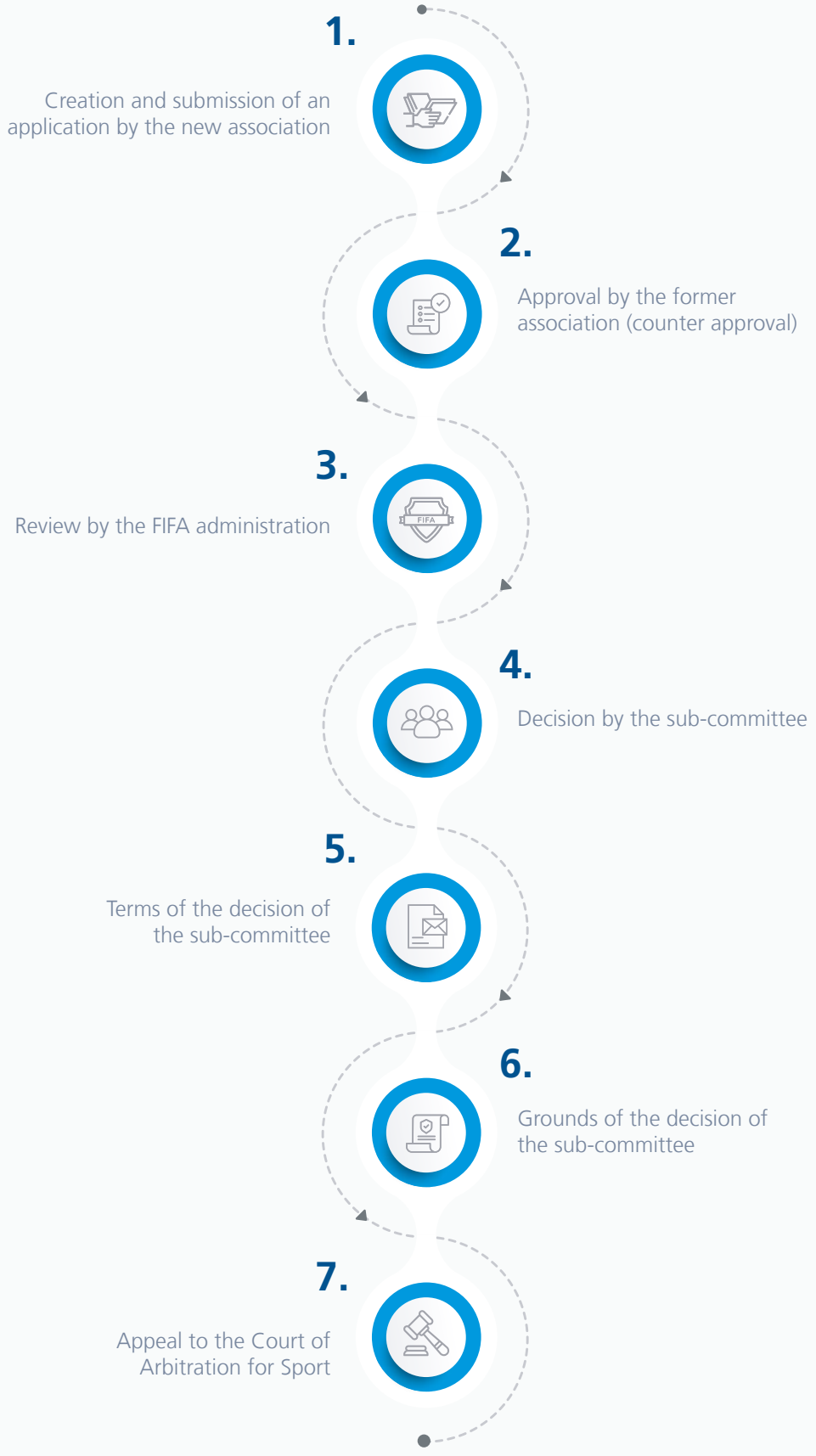
Exception:
Art. 19 pars 3 and 4 of the RSTP

"Player is registering for the first time and has lived continuously for the last five years in the country of intended registration prior to this request"

Circumstances	Documents to be submitted				
	Employment contract of the player[1]	Proof of birth (birth certificate) of the player[2]	Proof of identity and nationality of the player[3]	Proof of residence of the player[4]	Request for approval of first registration
Player has lived continuously for the last five years in the country of intended registration prior to the request	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

1. This documentation is required only in the case of the registration of a professional player. In such a case, the contract provided must contain all essential elements (including start and end date, remuneration, signatures, etc.), as well as its annexes.
2. Proof of birth must contain the player's date of birth and filiation.
3. Such as government-issued ID card or passport.
4. Proof of residence must have been recently issued and indicate the player's residence start date at the current address. Alternatively, the association can submit the player's school records duly signed and recently issued by the relevant academic institution, provided that said records clearly indicate that the player has been enrolled without interruption over the last five years at said institution.

MINOR APPLICATION PROCESS


1.
Creation and submission of an application by the new association
2.
Approval by the former association (counter approval)
3.
Review by the FIFA administration
4.
Decision by the sub-committee
5.
Terms of the decision of the sub-committee
6.
Grounds of the decision of the sub-committee
7.
Appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport

PROCESS

1. Creation and submission of an application by the new association

After having gathered all the mandatory documents from the player, his/her parent(s) and/or the affiliated club, the new association will be responsible for creating the minor application and entering all the relevant information in TMS (cf. art. 5 of Annexe 2 to the RSTP).

For each minor application, the new association must upload the mandatory documents in PDF format (the overview of the relevant documents to be uploaded depending on the various individual circumstances surrounding the international move of a minor player can be found in the Minor Application Guide – cf. pages 5 to 11).

2. Approval by the former association (counter approval)

If a request for approval of an international transfer (except when humanitarian reasons are invoked) is submitted, the former association will be given access to the documents in TMS. It will then have seven days to (i) submit a statement through TMS in relation to the minor application and (ii) either approve or dispute said application (cf. art. 6 pars 1 and 2 of Annexe 2 to the RSTP).

If there is no response from the former association within seven days, the minor application will automatically be transmitted to FIFA via TMS for review and decision.

3. Review by the FIFA administration

Upon receipt by the FIFA administration, the minor application is assigned to a case handler who will be responsible for reviewing the information and the documentation submitted.

During the review, the FIFA administration may request additional information and/or documentation via TMS to the parties involved in order to supplement the minor application initially submitted. The party concerned must submit its response, along with the requested information and/or documentation, via TMS within the deadline given.

Once the review is complete, the FIFA administration makes a proposal which is submitted – together with the minor application – to the member(s) of the sub-committee for decision. It should be noted that the proposal made by the FIFA administration to the member(s) of the sub-committee is merely a (non-binding) recommendation.

4. Decision by the sub-committee

Upon receipt of the minor application, the member(s) of the sub-committee analyse(s) the case and submit(s) its decision in TMS.

5. Terms of the decision of the sub-committee

Once the member(s) of the sub-committee submit(s) the decision in TMS, the terms of the decision will be legally (and automatically) notified to the association(s) concerned via TMS (cf. art. 9 pars 1 and 2 of Annexe 2 to the RSTP).

The terms of the decision will state whether the application is "Accepted", "Rejected" or "Not admissible".

If the minor application is accepted, the parties concerned can complete the relevant steps leading to the player's transfer or first registration.

6. Grounds of the decision of the sub-committee

The association(s) concerned has/have ten days from the date of notification of the terms of the decision to request the grounds of the decision. Failure to do so will result in the decision becoming final and binding (cf. art. 9 par. 2 of Annexe 2 to the RSTP).

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.

7. Appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport

According to art. 58 par. 1 of the FIFA Statutes, the sub-committee's decision may be appealed before the Court of Arbitration for Sport (**CAS**) within 21 days of the notification of the grounds of the decision.

FAQs

FIFA

INTRODUCTION TO THE FAQs

Over the years, several questions have been raised about the minor application process (cf. art. 19 par. 4 of the RSTP in conjunction with Annexe 2). Some of them, which have been frequently asked, have been compiled in this section in order to provide practical advice while clarifying various aspects and situations that the FIFA administration has come across from the minor applications it has received in the past.

The questions are grouped from general to specific questions relating to each of the exceptions of art. 19 of the RSTP.

Finally, please note that the FAQs are meant merely to serve as guidelines for the administrative process of minor applications in the TMS, but can by no means influence any decision to be taken by the sub-committee.

I. GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. When does an international transfer or a first registration of a minor player occur?

If a minor player has never been registered at an association for the purpose of playing organised football[1] in his/her life and wants to be registered (for the first time) with a club affiliated to a member association, his/her registration constitutes a first registration.

If a minor player is registered at an association and now wants to be registered with a new club affiliated to another association, his/her registration with his/her new club constitutes an international transfer, i.e. said move would be subject to an International Transfer Certificate (**ITC**) as per art. 9 of the RSTP.

2. Is the first registration of a national minor player subject to the sub-committee's approval?

According to art. 19 par. 3 of the RSTP, the provisions of art. 19 (including those related to the mandatory prior approval of the sub-committee) also apply to any player who (i) has never previously been registered with a club, (ii) is not a national of the country in which he/she wishes to be registered for the first time, and (iii) has not lived continuously for the last five years in said country.

As such, the first registration of a minor player holding the nationality of the country where he/she wishes to be registered is not subject to the sub-committee's approval.

In this regard, it has to be noted that it is the responsibility of the association wishing to register the player to act with due diligence when investigating whether the player was previously registered or not.

3. Is the international transfer of a national minor player subject to the sub committee's approval?

Where an international transfer of a minor player occurs, i.e. when the issuance of an ITC is needed[2], the prior approval of the sub-committee is always required regardless of the minor player's nationality, that is to say, also in cases where the minor player is a national of the country where he/she wishes to be registered.

4. What is the situation for a minor player who stopped playing football and subsequently wants to be (re-)registered?

In this particular situation, professionals who end their careers upon expiry of their contracts and amateurs who terminate their activity remain registered at the association of their last club for a period of 30 months (cf. art. 4 of the RSTP).

As such, if a minor player was previously registered at an association, but subsequently stopped playing, the date of his/her last appearance for his previous club in an official match would have to be taken into account in order to determine whether his/her registration with

1. Cf. definition number 6 in the RSTP.
2. Cf. also question 1 supra.

his/her new club constitutes a potential (international) transfer (if his/her last appearance for his/her previous club in an official match occurred less than 30 months prior to the envisaged registration) or a first registration (if his/her last appearance for his previous club in an official match occurred more than 30 months prior to the envisaged registration).

5. What is the standard of proof used by the sub-committee to evaluate whether one of the exceptions is fulfilled?

In accordance with the jurisprudence of the sub-committee, the member association applying for the registration of a foreign minor player on the basis of one of the exceptions of art. 19 par. 2 of the RSTP must prove "beyond reasonable doubt"[3] that the requirements of said exception are met.

6. How old can the documents submitted in the context of a minor application be?

As a general rule, the sub-committee considers that, where possible, the documents provided should have been issued recently.

In particular, according to constant jurisprudence of the sub-committee, most of the documents submitted (particularly the relevant proof of residence) should have been issued:

(i) less than six months prior to the submission of the minor application in TMS by the relevant member association, in case the minor application is submitted on behalf of a purely amateur club (cf. art. 2 of the RSTP); or

(ii) less than three months prior to the submission of the minor application in TMS by the relevant member association, in case the minor application is submitted on behalf of a professional club.

7. Are the decisions rendered by the sub-committee published?

In accordance with art. 20 of the Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players' Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber, the FIFA administration may publish decisions issued by the Players' Status Committee or the Dispute Resolution Chamber. This provision also applies to the decisions rendered by the sub-committee.

Nevertheless, in order to safeguard the privacy and/or safety of the parties involved, while keeping in mind the confidentiality of the information and documentation provided in the context of a minor application (cf. question 8 *infra*), the FIFA administration would only publish anonymised and/or redacted versions of the decisions passed by the sub-committee.

The decisions are published on legal.fifa.com.

3. CAS 2013/A/3140 A. v. Atlético Madrid & RFEF & FIFA, CAS 2015/A/4312 John Kenneth Hilton v. FIFA and CAS 2017/A/5244 Oscar Bobb & Associação Juvenil Escola de Futebol Hernâni Gonçalves v. FIFA.

8. What about data protection regarding the documentation to be provided in TMS within the context of a minor application?

The information provided in TMS and contained in the system is strictly confidential.

This is all the more important for the FIFA administration and the sub-committee regarding documents and information related to minors and/or their parents.

The FIFA administration and the sub-committee understand that said documents may contain privileged and/or sensitive data. Therefore, they are treated with strict confidentiality and are only used within the scope of the minor application. In particular, this information will not, under any circumstance, be disclosed, either in full or in part, to third parties not involved in the decision-making process related to the minor application in question (such third parties may include the authorities of the player's former country and the player's country of origin, in cases where humanitarian reasons are invoked – cf. also answer to question 14 *infra*).

II. ART. 19 PAR. 2 A) OF THE RSTP - GENERAL

9. What reasons – other than work-related reasons – are covered by the scope of this exception?

Although work is recognised as the most common reason leading a family to move from one country to another, the sub-committee recognises other reasons as the basis for a move, including:

- better education of the player and/or his parents;
- better living conditions;
- return to the country of origin;
- family reunion/reunification;
- investment;
- medical reasons; and
- retirement.

The above-mentioned list is obviously not exhaustive and serves merely as a guideline for the type of reasons that have been invoked in the context of minor applications submitted to the sub-committee in the past.

In relation to the above, in order to ease the process, associations may submit an explanatory statement from the player's parents regarding the reason that led them to move to the new country, along with the relevant documentary evidence supporting said statement, such as:

- school certificates indicating the date of the player's enrolment (if the move occurred for educational reasons);
- proof of residence from relatives (if applicable) living in the country where the player's parents moved (if the move occurred for family reunion or if the player's parents return to their country of origin);
- medical certificates in support of the medical reason invoked, if applicable;
- proof of investment made in the new country indicating in particular, the reasons for said investment and the date when it was made.

For the sake of completeness, it needs to be clarified that, regardless of the reason invoked, these applications were only accepted by the sub-committee in situations where it was clear that the player's parents moved to the new country for the reason invoked and not for the player's football career.

10. Under which circumstances would a player moving with only one parent be accepted?

In accordance with the jurisprudence of the sub-committee, the player's move with only one parent has been accepted in the following circumstances:

(i) the player joins a parent who is already living abroad and who has shared (or full) custody of the player (the consent of the other parent is needed in case of shared custody);

(ii) the player joins a parent who is already living abroad following the death of the other parent;

(iii) the player joins a parent who is already living abroad after a national court awards full custody of the player to that parent; and

(iv) the player moves abroad with a custody-holding parent for reasons not linked to football (the consent of the other parent and/or proof of custody is needed in such cases).

The above-mentioned list is obviously not exhaustive and serves merely as a guideline for the type of reasons that have been invoked before the sub-committee in the past.

11. Under which circumstances would a player moving without his/her parents be accepted?

Within the context of the exception outlined in art. 19 par. 2 a) of the RSTP, the sub-committee has recognised, only in very limited circumstances, the possibility for a player to move to a new country without his/her parents.

In particular, the sub-committee has accepted applications in the following very strict circumstances:

(i) The player's legal guardianship has been withdrawn from the player's parents by a national court and been awarded to a third person or a relative;

(ii) The player's legal guardianship has been withdrawn from the custody-holding parent by a national court and been awarded to a third person or a relative; and

(iii) The player's parents passed away, as a consequence of which the player's legal guardianship was assigned to a third person or a relative.

III. ART. 19 PAR. 2 A) OF THE RSTP – SPECIFIC SITUATIONS

12. Can an application potentially be accepted if the player's parents are moving to the new country because of one of the player's parents' football career?

This question has been raised on many occasions in situations where one of the player's parents (i) is a (professional) football player, a football coach or working within the football industry, and (ii) moved with his/her family to a new country as a result of a professional opportunity.

Although literally speaking, in such cases the move of the player's parents is "linked to football", the sub-committee clarified on several occasions that (i) the provision of art. 19 par. 2 a) is aimed at preventing parents' moves motivated by the player's football career, and (ii) said exception could be applicable to situations where the move was motivated by one of the player's parents' football career.

13. The player's parents have not left their country of residence while the minor player was registered with a club abroad. The player now wants to be registered again with a club in his parents' country of residence. How should such cases be processed?

This situation refers to cases where:

(i) the minor player was previously registered abroad on the basis of art. 19 par. 2 b), or art. 19 par. 2 d) of the RSTP and now wants to be registered (again) in the country where his/her parents are residing; or

(ii) the minor player was previously registered abroad on the basis of art. 19 par. 2 c) of the RSTP, while still residing with his/her parents in their country of residence, and now wants to be registered (again) in the country where his/her parents are residing.

According to the strict wording of the RSTP, the aforementioned circumstances do not fall within the scope of the exception of art. 19 par. 2 a) of the RSTP which, as a general rule, requires the relocation of the player's parents. Nevertheless, it is deemed that a situation where the player has always lived or is living again with his/her parents in their country of residence, without them moving, is in line with the *ratio legis* of art. 19 par. 2 a) of the RSTP.

As such, it has been clarified that the member association wishing to register a minor player under these circumstances must submit an application on the basis of the exception outlined in art. 19 par. 2 a) of the RSTP.

In such cases, the member association should provide – in addition to the documentation already listed in the Minor Application Guide (cf. page 5) – an explanatory statement along with evidence that the player's parent(s) has/have been continuously residing in the country where the player wishes now to play while he/she was previously registered abroad. Said documentation would have to be uploaded in TMS under the category "Other".

14. Is the reason "The minor player is moving for humanitarian reasons accompanied by his/her parents" in TMS an additional exception to those listed under art. 19 par. 2 of the RSTP?

No.

The above-mentioned reason is not an additional exception to the general principle outlined in art. 19 par. 1 of the RSTP, but rather a situation that would, in principle, fall under art. 19 par. 2 a) of the RSTP.

However, applications based on the reason "The minor player is moving for humanitarian reasons accompanied by his/her parents" require a specific (and distinct) procedure in order to ensure the appropriate protection of the minor player and his/her family.

As a matter of fact, in accordance with FIFA circular no. 1635, if an association submits an application prior to the international transfer of a minor moving for humanitarian reasons (if he/she was previously registered at the association of his/her nationality or any other association) via TMS, 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 sub-committee's decision.

IV. ART. 19 PAR. 2 B) OF THE RSTP

15. Is the exception applicable to first registrations of players?

Although a first registration of a minor does not strictly speaking fall within the scope of art. 19 par. 2 b) of the RSTP, which requires a transfer within the European Union (**EU**) or the European Economic Area (**EEA**), a player who was not previously registered and has the nationality of an EU or EEA country will also benefit from the principle of free movement within the EU on the basis of said exception.

According to the well-established jurisprudence of the sub-committee, this exception is applicable to first registrations in situations where a minor player who has the nationality of an EU or EEA country wishes to be registered for the first time in an EU/EEA country.[4]

16. How does the exception apply to international transfers?

The international transfer of a player from an EU/EEA country to another EU/EEA country – regardless of the player's nationality – strictly speaking always falls within the scope of art. 19 par. 2 b) of the RSTP, which concerns transfers taking place within the territory of the EU or EEA.

According to the now extensive jurisprudence of the sub-committee, confirmed by the Court of Arbitration for Sport (**CAS**),[5] in the interests of maintaining the principle of equal treatment, the international transfer from outside the EU/EEA to the EU/EEA of a minor player who has the nationality of an EU/EEA member state should be treated the same as a transfer within the EU/EEA of a minor player who is a national of an EU/EEA member state, and, as such, benefit from the provisions in art. 19 par. 2 b) of the RSTP.

For the sake of good order, if the country of a member association has a bilateral agreement on the free movement of workers with the EU and/or the EEA, said member association could potentially also benefit from the exception in art. 19 par. 2 b). The association concerned must provide a copy of the relevant law/the applicable provisions of the law granting it such right.

17. With respect to art. 19 par. 2 b) i. of the RSTP, how can it be demonstrated/established that the football education provided is "in line with the highest national standards"?

In accordance with the relevant jurisprudence of the sub-committee, football education and/or training "in line with the highest national standards" is, as a general rule, established on the basis of the financial investment of each club concerned in training young players.

With regard to men's football, the assessment of whether a club provides an adequate football education and/or training "in line with the highest national standards" is mainly made taking into consideration the association's annual classification of clubs into training categories I to IV (cf. art. 4 of Annexe 4 to the RSTP and FIFA circular no. 1726).

With regard to women's football as well as futsal, as such classification does not exist, a

4. The approval of the sub-committee prior to the first registration of the minor player is, however, only required if the latter does not have the nationality of the EU/EEA country where he/she wishes to be registered for the first time (see also question 2 *supra*).
5. CAS 2012/A/2862 FC Girondins de Bordeaux v. FIFA and CAS 2016/A/4903 Club Atlético Vélez Sarsfield v. The FA & Manchester City & FIFA.

statement from the association concerned confirming that the applicant club is in "line with the highest national standards" of women's football education / futsal education in that country (along with any relevant documentary evidence in support of said statement) must be provided in lieu of the training category.

18. With respect to art. 19 par. 2 b) i. of the RSTP, is there a minimum amount of football education and/or training to be provided per week by the player's club?

To date, the sub-committee has not established a minimum requirement.

The relevant assessment is made on a case-by-case basis, taking into account various criteria, such as the team with which the player is training, and the type and frequency of training provided.

19. With respect to art. 19 par. 2 b) ii. of the RSTP, how many hours of academic education are considered sufficient?

According to the well-established jurisprudence of the sub-committee, and as a matter of principle, an academic load of eight hours per week has been considered the minimum requirement in order to allow a player to pursue a career other than football should he/she cease his/her playing career. This assessment is however conducted on a case-by-case basis due to the various existing academic courses and subjects.

20. With respect to art. 19 par. 2 b) ii. of the RSTP, are distance learning and/or online classes accepted by the sub-committee?

Yes.

Distance learning and/or online classes have been accepted by the sub-committee in cases where:

(i) the academic institution providing distance learning and/or online classes confirms the player's enrolment in the relevant academic course;

(ii) said academic course is considered to enable the player to pursue another career should he/she cease to play football;

(iii) the academic load meets, at the very least, the requirements set out above (cf. question 19 *supra*); and

(iv) the player's new club appoints a mentor to the player in charge of ensuring that the latter duly attends his/her distance learning courses/online classes.

Having said that, it needs to be emphasised that, in any event, such situations are analysed on a case-by-case basis by the sub-committee taking into account the nature of the academic course in which the player is enrolled.

21. With respect to art. 19 par. 2 b) ii. of the RSTP, is a minor player still required to go to school in situations where, in the new country where he/she wishes to be registered, minors from 16 to 18 are no longer obliged to follow an academic education?

Yes.

The RSTP establish provisions for the minor player to follow either an academic course at a school, or undertake vocational education and/or training in addition to his/her football training that will allow him/her to pursue a career other than football should he/she cease to play professional football.

In accordance with the jurisprudence of the sub-committee, the member association applying for the registration of the minor player needs to provide evidence that the educational pathway the player is engaged in will allow him/her to pursue another career should he/she cease to play football.

22. With respect to art. 19 par. 2 b) ii. of the RSTP, is a minor player still required to follow an academic course if (i) he/she has already graduated from high school or from the relevant course he/she was following in his/her former country, or (ii) he/she has already completed mandatory education in his/her home country?

In accordance with the spirit of the RSTP and the jurisprudence of the sub-committee, the player will be required to follow an academic course, vocational education and/or training (cf. questions 19, 20 and 21 *supra*) that would allow him/her to pursue a career other than football.

V. ART. 19 PAR. 2 C) OF THE RSTP

23. What is considered to be "the player's domicile"?

In accordance with the relevant jurisprudence of the sub-committee, the player's domicile (or home) is always considered to be the main address where the player's parent(s) reside.

In other words, any secondary residence of the player's parent(s) or the place of residence of a relative/third person cannot be considered "the player's domicile".

The sub-committee has always held that such interpretation is necessary in order to uphold the *ratio legis* of the provisions concerning the protection of minors.

24. Can the club's training facilities be considered "the club's headquarters"?

As a general rule, the distance requirements are measured from and to the club's headquarters, i.e. where the club has its registered seat.

Having said that, on some occasions, the sub-committee considered that the club's training facilities or the club's stadium could be taken into account for the purpose of the relevant calculations, provided that the relevant distance requirements are complied with.

25. How are the distance requirements calculated?

Art. 19 par. 2 c) of the RSTP clearly sets out the following cumulative requirements:

(i) the distance between the player's home and the common border must not exceed 50km;

(ii) similarly, the distance between the club's headquarters and the common border must not exceed 50km; and

(iii) the total distance between the player's home and the club's headquarters must not be more than 100km.

However, the RSTP do not expressly state how the aforementioned distance should be calculated.

In this regard, and in accordance with the relevant jurisprudence of the sub-committee, the distance requirements are calculated as follows:

(i) The calculation of the 50km distance between the player's home and the (closest) common border is based on the straight, point-to-point distance (aka "as the crow flies") between the two respective locations;

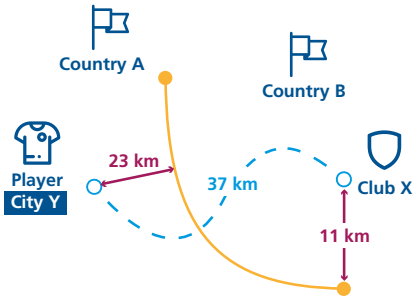
(ii) The calculation of the 50km distance between the club's headquarters and the (closest) common border is based on the straight, point-to-point distance (aka "as the crow flies") between the two respective locations;

(iii) The calculation of the 100km distance between the player's home and the club's headquarters is based on the distance of the "route of travel" between the two respective locations.

Such calculations can be made with various websites (such as Google Maps). The relevant printouts can be provided as supporting evidence.

Please find below a few calculation examples:

Situation 1



The player lives in city Y of country A.

The player wants to be registered with club X located in neighbouring country B.

The player's address in city Y is located 23km (point-to-point distance) from the (closest) common border between country A and country B.

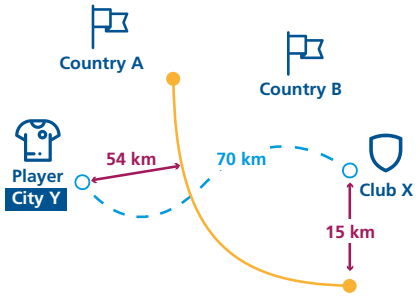
Club X's seat is located 11km (point-to-point distance) from the (closest) common border between country A and country B.

The "route travel" between the player's address and the club's seat is 37km.

Assessment

The distance requirements of art. 19 par. 2 c) **are cumulatively met**.

Situation 2



The player lives in city Y of country A.

The player wants to be registered with club X located in the neighbouring country B.

The player's address in city Y is located 54km (point to point distance) from the (closest) common border between country A and country B.

Club X's seat is located 15km (point to point distance) from the (closest) common border between country A and country B.

The "route travel" between the player's address and the club's seat is 70km.

Assessment

The distance requirements of art. 19 par. 2 c) **are not cumulatively met** since the player's address is located more than 50 km from the (closest) common border.

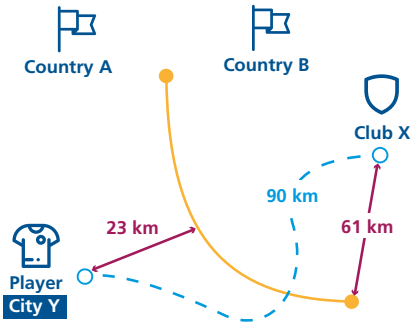
Border

Road from Player's address to Club x's seat

Such calculations can be made with various websites (such as Google Maps). The relevant printouts can be provided as supporting evidence.

Please find below a few calculation examples:

Situation 3



The player lives in city Y of country A.

The player wants to be registered with club X located in neighbouring country B.

The player's address in city Y is located 23km (point-to-point distance) from the (closest) common border between country A and country B.

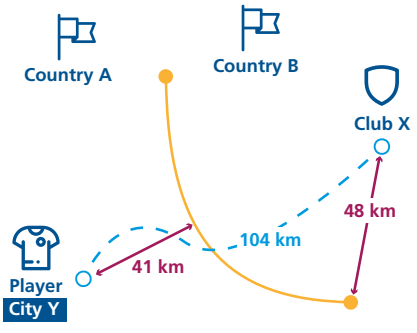
Club X's seat is located 61km (point-to-point distance) from the (closest) common border between country A and country B.

The "route travel" between the player's address and the club's seat is 90km.

Assessment

The distance requirements of art. 19 par. 2 c) **are not cumulatively met** since the club's seat is located more than 50km from the (closest) common border.

Situation 4



The player lives in city Y of country A.

The player wants to be registered with club X located in neighbouring country B.

The player's address in city Y is located 41km (point-to-point distance) from the (closest) common border between country A and country B.

Club X's seat is located 48km (point-to-point distance) from the (closest) common border between country A and country B.

The "route travel" between the player's address and the club's seat is 104km.

Assessment

The distance requirements of art. 19 par. 2 c) **are not cumulatively met** since the "route travel" from the player's address to the club's seat is more than 100km.

Border

Road from Player's address to Club x's seat

VI. ART. 19 PAR. 2 C) OF THE RSTP – SPECIFIC SITUATIONS

26. The player's parent(s) moved to a new country for reasons not linked to football and the player wishes to be registered with a club located in a neighbouring country of the new country of residence of his/her parent(s). How should such a case be processed?

The member association wishing to submit an application on the basis of such circumstances must apply the exception outlined in art. 19 par. 2 c) of the RSTP.

In the case of an international transfer, it will have to select in TMS the association where the player was previously registered as the player's former association (and not the country where the player (now) resides with his/her parent(s).

In such cases, the new association will have to provide – together with the documentation already listed in the Minor Application Guide (cf. page 8) – the relevant proof that the move of one or both of the player's parents to their new country of residence was not motivated by the player's football career, namely an explanatory statement from the player's parent(s) as to the reason for the move, along with documents corroborating the reason invoked. Said documentation would have to be uploaded in TMS under the category "Other".

In line with the jurisprudence of the sub-committee, and although the member association would request the sub-committee's approval on the basis of the exception outlined in art. 19 par. 2 c) of the RSTP, the requirements of **both** art. 19 par. 2 c) **and** art. 19 par. 2 a) of the RSTP must be cumulatively fulfilled.

Please find below a practical example:

Situation	Application to be submitted
The player was registered for a club in country A and moved with his/her parents to country B for reasons not linked to football. The player's parents take up residence in city Z of country B. The player wishes to be registered with a club located in city X of country C. The player and his/her parents' address in city Z is located less than 50km from the (closest) common border between countries B and C, and less than 100km from the seat of the club where the player intends to be registered in country C. In addition, the club in city X is located less than 50km from the (closest) common border between countries B and C.	The member association of country C will have to request the approval of the sub-committee prior to the request of the International Transfer Certificate of the player from country A, on the basis of the exception outlined in art. 19 par. 2 c) of the RSTP and will have to provide: (i) the documentation listed in the Minor Application Guide (page 8); and (ii) documentary evidence demonstrating that the player's parents' move to country B was not motivated by the player's football career (to be uploaded under the category "Other").

VII. ART. 19 PAR. 2 D) OF THE RSTP

27. Is the decision from a national authority granting the player the status of refugee or "protected person" always needed for the minor application?

If the player has been granted refugee status, i.e. he/she has a residence permit unequivocally stating that he/she is a refugee, a decision from the national authorities granting him/her said status is, in principle, not needed. A copy of the player's residence permit is in this case, in principle, sufficient.

If the player has been granted any status other than refugee status, the member association concerned must provide:

(i) a copy of the decision taken by the relevant national authorities confirming that the player is "a protected person" that left his/her country in order to protect his/her life or freedom that was at threat in his/her former country or country of origin; or

(ii) official documentation regarding the player's immigration status in the new country that would corroborate that he/she is "a protected person" that left his/her country in order to protect his/her life or freedom that was at threat in his/her former country or country of origin (e.g. residence permit, along with a copy of the applicable law on the basis of which the player was granted said permit, etc.).

VIII. ART. 19 PAR. 2 E) OF THE RSTP

28. Does the sub-committee recognise exchange programmes privately organised by the player's family and that does not involve an exchange programme organiser and/or the player's previous school?

The sub-committee has accepted such applications on limited occasions, provided that all other requirements of the exception were also met.

29. Is a minor player obliged to follow an academic education abroad if he/she has already graduated from high school or from the relevant course he/she was following in his/her former country?

In accordance with the wording of art. 19 par. 2 e) of the RSTP, said exception is applicable to a player (i) who is a student, and (ii) who moves without his/her parents to another country temporarily (iii) for academic reasons in order to undertake an exchange programme.

As such, the sub-committee has so far considered that the academic education of the player has to be the primary reason of his/her move. In other words, it needs to be established that the player will be enrolled in an academic course abroad in order to be able to possibly benefit from the exception in question.

IX. ART. 19 PAR. 3 AND 4 A) OF THE RSTP

30. How are the five years of continuous residence calculated?

The sub-committee has always held that the member association applying for the registration of a foreign minor player on the basis of art. 19 par. 3 of the RSTP must prove that the player has lived without interruption in the country of intended registration for the last five years.

The five years are counted (back) from the date on which the minor application is submitted in TMS by the association wishing to register the minor player.

31. What if a minor player has been residing for a considerable amount of time in the new country of intended registration but less than 5 years?

Although a case-by-case assessment is conducted by the sub-committee, the requirements regarding the player's continuous residence in the country of intended registration for the last five years are very strictly applied.

As such, if a member association cannot provide evidence that the player has been continuously residing for the last five years in its country, it must look into the other exceptions and apply on the basis of the one that corresponds most closely to the player's situation (e.g. art. 19 par. 2 a) of the RSTP, if the player's parents also moved to the country of intended registration and if their move was not linked to the player's football career, etc.), along with submitting the relevant documentation listed in the Minor Application Guide for said exception.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

FIFA

REFERENCE MATERIALS

FIFA Circulars

- no. 1726 - Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players – categorisation of clubs, registration periods and eligibility
- no. 1709 – Amendments to the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players
- no. 1635 – International transfer of players
- no. 1587 – International transfer of professional minor players
- no. 1576 – Limited minor exemption

CAS Awards

- CAS 2019/A/6301 Chelsea Football Club Limited v. FIFA
- CAS 2017/A/5244 Oscar Bobb & Associação Juvenil Escola de Futebol Hernâni Gonçalves v. FIFA
- CAS 2016/A/4903 Club Atlético Vélez Sarsfield v. The FA & Manchester City & FIFA
- CAS 2016/A/4805 Atlético Madrid v. FIFA
- CAS 2016/A/4785 Real Madrid v. FIFA
- CAS 2015/A/4312 John Kenneth Hilton v. FIFA
- CAS 2015/A/4178 Zohran Ludovic Bassong & RSC Anderlecht v. FIFA
- CAS 2014/A/3793 Barcelona v. FIFA
- CAS 2014/A/3611 Real Madrid FC v. FIFA
- CAS 2013/A/3140 A. v. Atlético Madrid & RFEF & FIFA
- CAS 2012/A/2862 FC Girondins de Bordeaux v. FIFA
- CAS 2011/A/2494 FC Girondins de Bordeaux v. FIFA
- CAS 2011/A/2354 E. v. FIFA
- CAS 2008/A/1485 FC Midtjylland v. FIFA
- CAS 2005/A/955 & 956 Cadiz & Acuña Caballero v. FIFA

CONTACT

FIFA

CONTACT

FIFA is fully committed to answering any questions or enquiries concerning the content of this document and/or any regulatory matters regarding the protection of minors that member associations, clubs, players and their families, and football stakeholders around the world may have.

As such, please feel free to contact us at any time at: legal@fifa.org.

FIFA®

Guide to Submitting a Request for Eligibility or Change of Association

JANUARY 2021 EDITION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction .....

Process .....

Documents required .....

General documents required for all types of request .....

Specific documents required depending on the legal basis invoked .....

Article 7 paragraph 1 d) ii) .....

Article 8 .....

Article 9 paragraph 2 a).....

Article 9 paragraph 2 b).....

Article 9 paragraph 2 c).....

Article 9 paragraph 2 d).....

Article 9 paragraph 2 e).....

Article 9 paragraph 5.....

Contact .....

INTRODUCTION

According to the Regulations Governing the Application of the Statutes (**RGAS**), a request for eligibility or change of association must be submitted to the Players' Status Committee (**PSC**):

- For players that have acquired a new nationality and moved to the relevant territory between the age of 10 and 18 (art. 7 par. 2 of the RGAS);
- For stateless individuals (art. 8 par. 2 of the RGAS);
- For players that wish to change association after having already participated in an official competition at any level in any kind of football for another association (art. 9 par. 2 of the RGAS); and
- For players that were previously granted a change of association and that wish to change back to their former association (art. 9 par. 6 of the RGAS).

Against this background, the guide outlines:

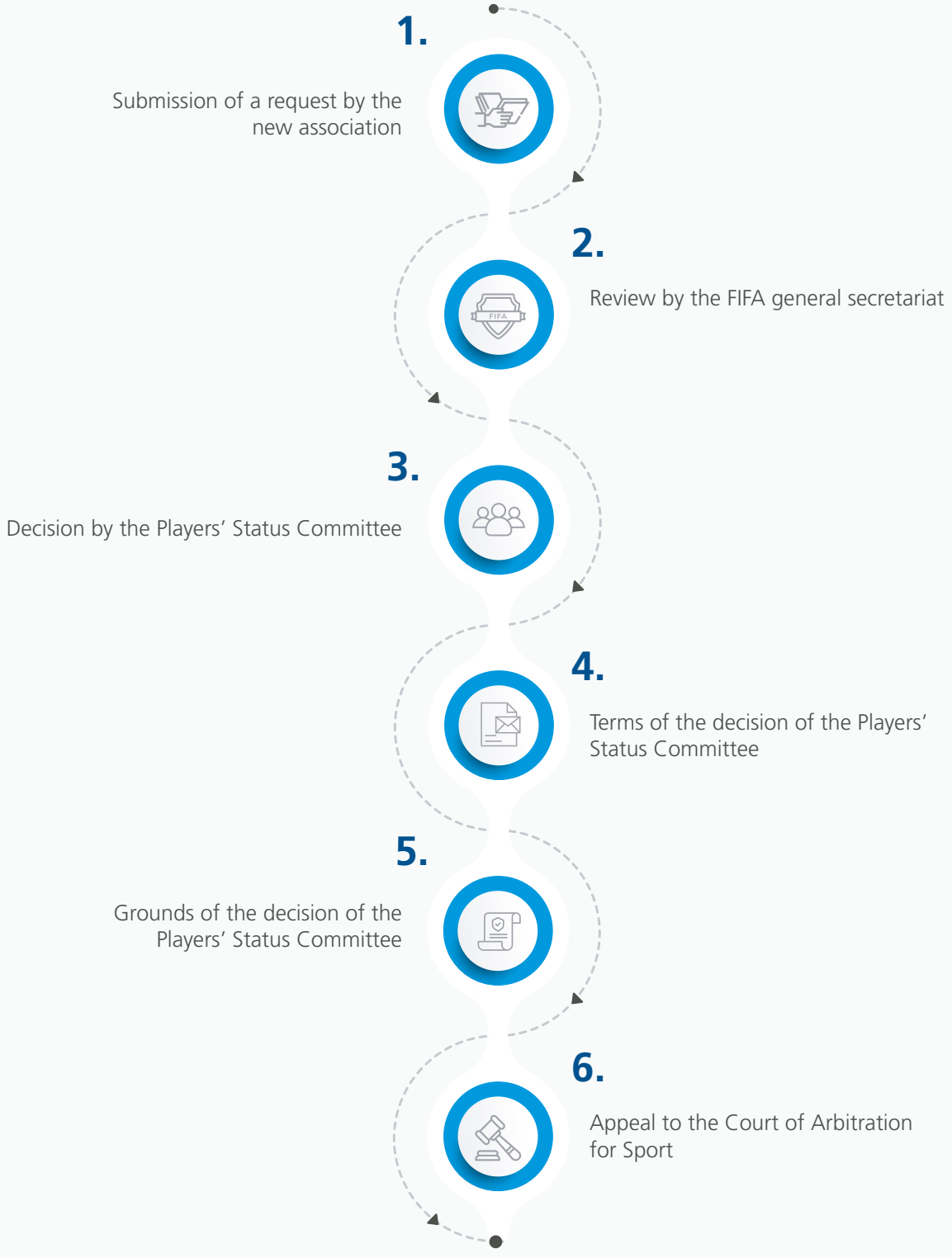
(i) the administrative process applicable to these requests; and

(ii) the relevant documents to be submitted, subject to the type of application.

While the FIFA general secretariat is responsible for managing the case file, only the PSC is competent to render a decision based on the specific circumstances of each application. Therefore, the guide is meant merely to support the administrative process of the requests.

PROCESS




1.
Submission of a request by the new association
2.
Review by the FIFA general secretariat
3.
Decision by the Players' Status Committee
4.
Terms of the decision of the Players' Status Committee
5.
Grounds of the decision of the Players' Status Committee
6.
Appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport

PROCESS

1. Submission of a request by the new association

After having gathered all the mandatory documents from the player, the new association will be responsible for submitting, on behalf of the player, the request to the Players' Status Committee (cf. art. 7 par. 2 or art. 8 par. 2 of the Regulations Governing the Application of the Statutes (September 2020 edition, **the RGAS**) for eligibility requests and art. 9 pars 4 or 5 of the RGAS for change of association requests

The request must be sent to the email address psdfifa@fifa.org

i. state the relevant provision used as the basis for the request; and

ii. contain all the necessary documents to support the request and/or corroborate that the circumstances of the exception invoked are met.

For the sake of completeness, it is to be noted that a player who has filed a request for a change of association is not eligible to participate for any representative team until the request has been decided upon (art. 9 par. 7 of the RGAS).

2. Review by the FIFA general secretariat

Upon receipt by the FIFA general secretariat, the request is assigned to a case handler who will be responsible for reviewing the information and the documentation submitted.

During the review, the FIFA general secretariat may request additional information and/or documentation in order to supplement the initial request. The association must then submit its response, along with the requested information and/or documentation by email at its earliest convenience.

Once the review is complete, the FIFA general secretariat makes a proposal which is submitted to the member(s) of the Players' Status Committee for decision. It should be noted that the proposal made by the FIFA general secretariat to the member(s) of the Players' Status Committee is merely a (non-binding) recommendation.

3. Decision by the Players' Status Committee

Upon receipt of the request, one or more members of the Players' Status Committee analyse the case and inform the FIFA general secretariat of their decision.

4. Terms of the decision of the Players' Status Committee

Once the FIFA general secretariat has been informed of the decision of the member(s) of the Players' Status Committee, the terms of the decision will be legally notified to the association(s) concerned by email.

The terms of the decision will state whether the request is "accepted", "rejected" or "not admissible".

If the request is accepted, the player will be permitted to play for their new association with immediate effect.

It should, however, be noted that, in case of a change of association, the player is not permitted to play for their new association in any competition in which they have already played for their previous association (art. 9 par. 3 of the RGAS).

5. Grounds of the decision of the Players' Status Committee

The association(s) concerned has/have ten days from the date of notification of the terms of the decision to request the grounds of the decision. 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 by email.

6. Appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport

According to art. 58 par. 1 of the FIFA Statutes (September 2020 edition), the decision of the Players' Status Committee may be appealed before the Court of Arbitration for Sport (**CAS**) within 21 days of the notification of the grounds of the decision.

DOCUMENTS REQUIRED



GENERAL DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR ALL TYPES OF REQUEST

Formal request from the new association, duly indicating the legal basis invoked in support of its request.

Statement from the player (co-signed by their parent(s) or legal guardian if the player is a minor) confirming their will to be eligible to play for the new association.

For requests for a change of association, the statement must specify that the player understands that a request for a change of association can only be made once (cf. art. 9 par. 1 of the Regulations Governing the Application of the Statutes (September 2020 edition)

SPECIFIC DOCUMENTS REQUIRED

Article 7 paragraph 1 d) ii) of the RGAS

Cumulative requirements	Example of documentary evidence
The player holds the nationality of the country of the new association.	*Copy of the player's valid passport (issued by the authorities of the country of the new association), duly indicating the player's nationality and the period of validity of the passport.*
The player acquired the nationality of the country of the new association over the course of their life.	*Copy of the player's valid passport (issued by the authorities of the country of the new association), duly indicating the player's nationality and the period of validity of the passport.* *and/or* *Statement from the competent government authority and/or citizenship certificate, duly indicating the exact date on which the player acquired the nationality of the country of the new association.*
The player never participated in a match in an official competition at any level in any kind of football for another member association.	*Official document, issued by the association(s) for which the player would currently be eligible to play on the basis of their nationality, confirming that the player was never fielded in a match in an official competition at any level in any kind of football for said association(s)*.*
The player moved between the age of 10 and 18 to the territory of the relevant association.	*Passport stamps, visas, flight tickets, official documentation from a competent government authority, residence certificate, etc.* *Note: the documentation must clearly indicate the date on which the move occurred.*
The player has lived on the territory of the relevant association for at least five years.	*Official documentation issued by the competent government authority indicating for how long and/or since when the player has lived on the territory of the relevant association, residence certificates, player's school records duly issued by the relevant academic institution, etc.* *Note: the documentation must clearly demonstrate that the player has lived on the territory of the relevant association for at least five years.*
The player's move to the territory of the relevant association was not for the purpose of participating for its representative team.	*Statement from the player and/or their parent(s) explaining the reason(s) for the move, supported by documentary evidence, such as:* *- employment contracts or employment certificates (if the move occurred for professional reasons);* *- school certificates indicating the date of the player's enrolment (if the move occurred for educational reasons);* *- proof of residence of relatives (if applicable) living in the country to which the player's parents moved (if the move occurred for family reunion or if the player's parents returned to their country of origin);* *- official document indicating their status as a refugee or protected person in the new country or relevant decision granting such status (if the move occurred for humanitarian reasons).* *Note: The above-mentioned list is not exhaustive and is merely a guideline for the type of reasons that have been invoked in requests submitted to the Players' Status Committee in the past.*

* In cases involving refugee players, the FIFA general secretariat and FIFA's Players' Status Committee understand that such document may be difficult to obtain by the relevant association without disclosing the whereabouts of the player. In such situations and upon request, the FIFA general secretariat will contact the player's former association directly in order to obtain such document without disclosing the player's whereabouts.

SPECIFIC DOCUMENTS REQUIRED

Article 8 of the RGAS

Cumulative requirements	Example of documentary evidence
The player does not hold any nationality.	*Copy of the player's proof of identity, residence permit or legitimation card. Proof of the stateless status of the player.*
Due to the national law of the country of their domicile, the player will never be granted the nationality of such country.	*Copy of the relevant law and/or official confirmation from the competent government authority.* *Note: the documentation must clearly demonstrate that due to the national law of the country of their domicile, the player will never be granted the nationality of that country.*
The player has lived on the territory of the relevant association for at least five years.	*Official documentation issued by the competent government authority, indicating for how long and/or since when the player has lived on the territory of the relevant association, residence certificates, player's school records duly issued by the relevant academic institution, etc.* *Note: the documentation must clearly demonstrate that the player has lived on the territory of the relevant association for at least five years.*
The player's move to the territory of the relevant association was not for the purpose of participating for its representative team.	*Statement from the player and/or their parents explaining the reason(s) for the move, supported by documentary evidence, such as:* *- employment contracts or employment certificates (if the move occurred for professional reasons);* *- school certificates indicating the date of the player's enrolment (if the move occurred for educational reasons);* *- proof of residence of relatives (if applicable) living in the country to which the player's parents moved (if the move occurred for family reunion or if the player's parents returned to their country of origin);* *- official document indicating their status as a refugee or protected person in the new country or relevant decision granting such status (if the move occurred for humanitarian reasons).* *Note: The above-mentioned list is not exhaustive and is merely a guideline for the type of reasons that have been invoked in requests submitted to the Players' Status Committee in the past.*

* In cases involving refugee players, the FIFA general secretariat and FIFA's Players' Status Committee understand that such document may be difficult to obtain by the relevant association without disclosing the whereabouts of the player. In such situations and upon request, the FIFA general secretariat will contact the player's former association directly in order to obtain such document without disclosing the player's whereabouts.

SPECIFIC DOCUMENTS REQUIRED

Article 9 paragraph 2 a) of the RGAS

Cumulative requirements	Example of documentary evidence
The player holds the nationality of the country of the new association.	*Copy of the player's valid passport (issued by the authorities of the country of the new association), duly indicating the player's nationality and the period of validity of the passport.*
The player 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 their current association.	*Official statement issued by the player's current association (i) explicitly confirming that the player has never played any match (either in full or in part) in an official competition at "A" international level for their current association, and (ii) containing a list of all the matches (at any level in any kind of football) in which the player in question played for its representative teams*, duly indicating for each match:* *- the date of the match;* *- the age category;* *- the type (i.e. official or unofficial) and the name of the competition;* *- the kind of football (e.g. 11-a-side, futsal or beach soccer).*
At the time of being fielded for their first match in an official competition in any kind of football for their current association, the player already held the nationality of the association which they wish to represent.	*Copy of the passport (issued by the authorities of the country of the new association), indicating the player's nationality, the validity of the passport on the day of the match, and the period of validity of the passport.* *or* *Statement from the competent government authority and/or citizenship certificate confirming since when the player holds the nationality of the country of the new association.*

* In cases involving refugee players, the FIFA general secretariat and FIFA's Players' Status Committee understand that such document may be difficult to obtain by the relevant association without disclosing the whereabouts of the player. In such situations and upon request, the FIFA general secretariat will contact the player's former association directly in order to obtain such document without disclosing the player's whereabouts.

SPECIFIC DOCUMENTS REQUIRED

Article 9 paragraph 2 b) of the RGAS

Cumulative requirements	Example of documentary evidence
The player holds the nationality of the country of the new association.	*Copy of the player's valid passport (issued by the authorities of the country of the new association), duly indicating the player's nationality and the period of validity of the passport.*
The player 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 their current association. **At the time of being fielded for their last match in an official competition in any kind of football for their current association, they had not turned 21 years old.**	*Official statement issued by the player's current association containing a list of all the matches (at any level in any kind of football) in which the player in question played for its representative teams*, duly indicating for each match:* *- the date of the match;* *- the age category and/or level of the representative team (e.g. youth team or "A" level);* *- the type (i.e. official or unofficial) and the name of the competition;* *- the kind of football (e.g. 11-a-side, futsal or beach soccer).*
At the time of being fielded for their first match in an official competition in any kind of football for their current association, they did not hold the nationality of the association which they wish to represent.	*Statement from the competent government authority and/or citizenship certificate, duly indicating the exact date on which the player obtained the nationality of the country of the new association or a copy of the player's passport (issued by the authorities of the country of the new association), duly indicating the player's nationality and the period of validity of the passport.*
The player meets one of the following requirements: **• The player was born on the territory of the relevant association.** **---------- or ----------** **• The player's biological mother or biological father was born on the territory of the relevant association.** **---------- or ----------** **• The player's grandmother or grandfather was born on the territory of the relevant association.** **---------- or ----------**	*Copy of the player's passport or birth certificate, duly indicating their place of birth.* *Copy of the player's biological mother's or father's passport or birth certificate, duly indicating her or his place of birth.* *and* *Documentation corroborating the player's filiation with their biological mother or father (such has the player's birth certificate).* *Copy of the player's grandmother's or grandfather's passport or birth certificate, duly indicating her or his place of birth.* *and* *Documentation corroborating the player's filiation with their grandmother or grandfather (such has their birth certificate and/or their parent's birth certificate).*

* In cases involving refugee players, the FIFA general secretariat and FIFA's Players' Status Committee understand that such document may be difficult to obtain by the relevant association without disclosing the whereabouts of the player. In such situations and upon request, the FIFA general secretariat will contact the player's former association directly in order to obtain such document without disclosing the player's whereabouts.

Cumulative requirements	Example of documentary evidence
• **The player began living on the territory of the relevant association before the age of 10 and has lived on said territory at least three years.**	*Passport stamps, visas, flight tickets, official documentation from a competent government authority, residence certificate, etc.* *and* *Official documentation issued by the competent government authority, indicating for how long and/or since when the player has lived on the territory of the relevant association, residence certificates, player's school records duly issued by the relevant academic institution, etc.* *Note: the documentation must clearly (i) indicate the date on which the move occurred, and (ii) demonstrate that the player has lived on the territory of the relevant association for at least three years.*
---------- or ----------	
• **The player began living on the territory of the relevant association between the age of 10 and 18, has lived on said territory at least five years and can demonstrate that the move to the territory of the association was not for the purpose of participating for its representative teams.**	*Passport stamps, visas, flight tickets, official documentation from a competent government authority, residence certificate, etc.* *and* *Official documentation issued by the competent government authority indicating for how long and/or since when the player has lived on the territory of the relevant association, residence certificates, player's school records duly issued by the relevant academic institution, etc.* *Note: the documentation must clearly (i) indicate the date on which the move occurred, and (ii) demonstrate that the player has lived on the territory of the relevant association for at least five years.*
	Statement from the player and/or their parent(s) explaining the reason(s) for the move, supported by documentary evidence, such as: *- employment contracts or employment certificates (if the move occurred for professional reasons);* *- school certificates indicating the date of the player's enrolment (if the move occurred for educational reasons);* *- proof of residence of relatives (if applicable) living in the country to which the player's parents moved (if the move occurred for family reunion or if the player's parents returned to their country of origin);* *- official document indicating their status as a refugee or protected person in the new country or relevant decision granting such status (if the move occurred for humanitarian reasons).* *Note: The above-mentioned list is not exhaustive and is merely a guideline for the type of reasons that have been invoked in requests submitted to the Players' Status Committee in the past.*
---------- or ----------	
• **The player began living on the territory of the relevant association from the age of 18 and has lived on said territory at least five years.**	*Passport stamps, visas, flight tickets, official documentation from a competent government authority, residence certificate, etc.* *and* *Official documentation issued by the competent government authority, indicating for how long and/or since when the player has lived on the territory of the relevant association, residence certificates, player's school records duly issued by the relevant academic institution, etc.* *Note: the documentation must clearly (i) indicate the date on which the move occurred, and (ii) demonstrate that the player has lived on the territory of the relevant association for at least five years.*

SPECIFIC DOCUMENTS REQUIRED

Article 9 paragraph 2 c) of the RGAS

Cumulative requirements	Example of documentary evidence
The player holds the nationality of the country of the new association.	*Copy of the player's valid passport (issued by the authorities of the country of the new association), duly indicating the player's nationality and the period of validity of the passport.*
The player was fielded in a match in an official competition at "A" international level in any kind of football for their current association. **At the time of being fielded for their last match in an official competition in any kind of football for their current association, they had not turned 21 years old.** **The player was fielded in no more than three matches at "A" international level in any kind of football for their current association, whether in an official competition or non-official competition.** **At least three years have passed since being fielded for their last match at "A" international level in any kind of football for their current association, whether in an official competition or non-official competition.** **The player 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.**	*Official statement issued by the player's current association containing a list of all the matches (at any level in any kind of football) in which the player in question played for its representative teams*, duly indicating for each match:* *- the date of the match;* *- the age category and/or level of the representative team (e.g. youth team or "A" level);* *- the type (i.e. official or unofficial) and the name of the competition;* *- the kind of football (e.g. 11-a-side, futsal or beach soccer).*
At the time of being fielded for their first match in an official competition (at any level) in any kind of football for their current association, they held the nationality of the association which they wish to represent.	*Copy of the player's passport (issued by the authorities of the country of the new association) valid on the day of the match, duly indicating the player's nationality, and the period of validity of the passport.* *or* *Statement from the competent government authority and/or citizenship certificate confirming since when the player holds the nationality of the country of the new association.*

* In cases involving refugee players, the FIFA general secretariat and FIFA's Players' Status Committee understand that such document may be difficult to obtain by the relevant association without disclosing the whereabouts of the player. In such situations and upon request, the FIFA general secretariat will contact the player's former association directly in order to obtain such document without disclosing the player's whereabouts.

SPECIFIC DOCUMENTS REQUIRED

Article 9 paragraph 2 d) of the RGAS

Cumulative requirements	Example of documentary evidence
The player holds the nationality of the country of the new association.	*Copy of the player's valid passport (issued by the authorities of the country of the new association), duly indicating the player's nationality and the period of validity of the passport.*
The new association was admitted to FIFA membership after the player was fielded in their first match in an official competition (at any level) in any kind of football for their current association.	*Proof of FIFA membership or application process, such as an official statement from FIFA and/or media release.*
The player was never fielded in a match in an official competition (at any level) in any kind of football for their current association after the association which They wish to represent was admitted to FIFA membership.	*Official statement issued by the player's current association containing a list of all the matches (at any level in any kind of football) in which the player in question played for its representative teams*, duly indicating for each match:* *- the date of the match;* *- the age category and/or level of the representative team (e.g. youth team or "A" level);* *- the type (i.e. official or unofficial) and the name of the competition;* *- the kind of football (e.g. 11-a-side, futsal or beach soccer).*
At the time of being fielded for their first match in an official competition (at any level) in any kind of football for their current association, the player: **a. held the nationality of the association which they wish to represent; or** **b. obtained the nationality of the association which they wish to represent as soon as reasonably practicable after the country was recognised by the majority of members of the United Nations.**	*Copy of the passport (issued by the authorities of the country of the new association), duly indicating the player's nationality, the passport's validity on the day of the match, and the period of validity of the passport.* *or* *Statement from the competent government authority and/or citizenship certificate confirming since when the player holds the nationality of the country of the new association.*
The player meets one of the following requirements: **• The player was born on the territory of the relevant association.**	*Copy of the player's passport or birth certificate, duly indicating their place of birth.*
---------- or ----------	
• The player's biological mother or biological father was born on the territory of the relevant association.	*Copy of the player's biological mother's or father's passport or birth certificate, duly indicating her or his place of birth.* *and* *Documentation corroborating the player's filiation with their biological mother or father (such has the player's birth certificate).*
---------- or ----------	

* In cases involving refugee players, the FIFA general secretariat and FIFA's Players' Status Committee understand that such document may be difficult to obtain by the relevant association without disclosing the whereabouts of the player. In such situations and upon request, the FIFA general secretariat will contact the player's former association directly in order to obtain such document without disclosing the player's whereabouts.

Cumulative requirements	Example of documentary evidence
• **The player's grandmother or grandfather was born on the territory of the relevant association.**	*Copy of the player's grandmother's or grandfather's passport or birth certificate, duly indicating her or his place of birth.* *and* *Documentation corroborating the player's filiation with their grandmother or grandfather (such has the player's birth certificate and/or their parent's birth certificate).*
---------- **or** ----------	
The player began living on the territory of the relevant association before the age of 10 and has lived on said territory at least three years.	*Passport stamps, visas, flight tickets, official documentation from a competent government authority, residence certificate, etc.* *and* *Official documentation issued by the competent government authority, indicating for how long and/or since when the player has lived on the territory of the relevant association, residence certificates, player's school records duly issued by the relevant academic institution, etc.* *Note: the documentation must clearly (i) indicate the date on which the move occurred, and (ii) demonstrate that the player has lived on the territory of the relevant association for at least three years.*
---------- **or** ----------	
The player began living on the territory of the relevant association between the age of 10 and 18, has lived on said territory at least five years and can demonstrate that the move to the territory of the association was not for the purpose of participating for its representative teams.	*Passport stamps, visas, flight tickets, official documentation from a competent government authority, residence certificate, etc.* *and* *Official documentation issued by the competent government authority, indicating for how long and/or since when the player has lived on the territory of the relevant association, residence certificates, player's school records duly issued by the relevant academic institution, etc.* *Note: the documentation must clearly (i) indicate the date on which the move occurred, and (ii) demonstrate that the player has lived on the territory of the relevant association for at least five years.*
---------- **or** ----------	
The player began living on the territory of the relevant association from the age of 18 and has lived on said territory at least five years.	*Statement from the player and/or their parent(s) explaining the reason(s) for the move, supported by documentary evidence, such as:* *- employment contracts or employment certificates (if the move occurred for professional reasons);* *- school certificates indicating the date of the player's enrolment (if the move occurred for educational reasons);* *- proof of residence of relatives (if applicable) living in the country to which the player's parents moved (if the move occurred for family reunion or if the player's parents returned to their country of origin);* *- official document indicating their status as a refugee or protected person in the new country or relevant decision granting such status (if the move occurred for humanitarian reasons).* *Note: The above-mentioned list is not exhaustive and is merely a guideline for the type of reasons that have been invoked in requests submitted to the Players' Status Committee in the past.*
---------- **or** ----------	
	Passport stamps, visas, flight tickets, official documentation from a competent government authority, residence certificate, etc. *and* *Official documentation issued by the competent government authority, indicating for how long and/or since when the player has lived on the territory of the relevant association, residence certificates, player's school records duly issued by the relevant academic institution, etc.* *Note: the documentation must clearly (i) indicate the date on which the move occurred, and (ii) demonstrate that the player has lived on the territory of the relevant association for at least five years.*

SPECIFIC DOCUMENTS REQUIRED

Article 9 paragraph 2 e) of the RGAS

Cumulative requirements	Example of documentary evidence
The player holds the nationality of the country of the new association.	*Copy of the player's valid passport (issued by the authorities of the country of the new association), duly indicating the player's nationality and the period of validity of the passport.*
The player was fielded in a match in an official competition at "A" international level in any kind of football for their current association.	*Official statement issued by the player's current association containing a list of all the matches (at "A" international level) in which the player in question played for its representative teams*, duly indicating for each match:* *- the date of the match;* *- the type (i.e. official or unofficial) and the name of the competition;* *- the kind of football (e.g. 11-a-side, futsal or beach soccer).*
The player permanently loses their nationality without their consent or against their will due to a decision by a government authority.	*Copy of the relevant decision taken by the government authority.* *or* *Statement from the relevant national and/or government authority.*

* In cases involving refugee players, the FIFA general secretariat and FIFA's Players' Status Committee understand that such document may be difficult to obtain by the relevant association without disclosing the whereabouts of the player. In such situations and upon request, the FIFA general secretariat will contact the player's former association directly in order to obtain such document without disclosing the player's whereabouts.

SPECIFIC DOCUMENTS REQUIRED

Article 9 paragraph 5 of the RGAS

Cumulative requirements	Example of documentary evidence
The player was granted a change of association.	*Copy of the decision rendered by the Players' Status Committee granting such change.*
The player was not fielded in a match in any (official or unofficial) competition in any kind of football by the new association.	*Official confirmation issued by the player's new association confirming that the player was never fielded in a match in an official competition at any level in any kind of football for said association*.*
The player continues to hold the nationality of the country of the former association.	*Copy of the player's valid passport (issued by the authorities of the country of the new association), duly indicating the player's nationality and the period of validity of the passport.* *and* *Statement from the competent government authority and/or citizenship certificate confirming since when the player holds the nationality of the country of the former association.* *or* *Copies of all the player's passports (issued by the authorities of the country of the former association) since he was granted a change of association.*

* In cases involving refugee players, the FIFA general secretariat and FIFA's Players' Status Committee understand that such document may be difficult to obtain by the relevant association without disclosing the whereabouts of the player. In such situations and upon request, the FIFA general secretariat will contact the player's former association directly in order to obtain such document without disclosing the player's whereabouts.

CONTACT



CONTACT

FIFA is fully committed to answering any questions or enquiries concerning the content of this document and/or any regulatory matters regarding the eligibility to play for representative teams.

As such, please feel free to contact us at any time at: legal@fifa.org.



FIFA

Interpretative Note to Annexe 7 of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players

16 March 2022

Introduction

The purpose of this interpretative note is to provide appropriate guidance to FIFA member associations (MAs) and their stakeholders in relation to the temporary annexe to the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (RSTP) entitled "**Temporary rules addressing the exceptional situation deriving from the war in Ukraine**" **(Annexe 7)**.

1. Scope of application of the temporary rules addressing the exceptional situation deriving from the war in Ukraine

1 Scope of application

This annexe applies to all employment contracts of an international dimension concluded between players or coaches and clubs affiliated to the Ukrainian Association of Football (UAF) or the Football Union of Russia (FUR), as well as to the registration of all players – regardless of their nationality – previously registered with the UAF.

These temporary rules are applicable to foreign players and coaches in Ukraine and who have employment contracts with clubs affiliated to the UAF, as well as to foreign players and coaches in Russia and who have employment contracts with clubs affiliated to the FUR.

Furthermore, these temporary rules apply to registration matters concerning all players in Ukraine regardless of their nationality. Nevertheless, the application of current rules on the cross-border movement of Ukrainian nationals must be taken into account.

For the sake of clarity, these temporary rules apply both to men and women's football and futsal.

2. Performance of football contracts of foreign players and coaches employed by Ukrainian clubs

2 Employment contracts of an international dimension with clubs affiliated to the UAF

1.
Notwithstanding the provisions of these regulations and unless otherwise agreed between the parties, a contract of an international dimension between a player or a coach and a club affiliated to the UAF shall be considered automatically suspended until 30 June 2022.

2.
The minimum length of a contract established under article 18 paragraph 2 of these regulations, does not apply to any new contract concluded by the professional whose contract has been suspended in accordance with paragraph 1 above.

The safety and well-being of players, coaches and club staff remains the primary concern. Nonetheless, it has become almost impossible, for the time being and while hostilities continue, for agreements to be honoured as the parties had originally anticipated.

In this sense, and as a first step, Ukrainian clubs, employees (players and coaches) and other clubs are strongly encouraged to work together to find mutual agreements.

That being said, it is clear that the current military conflict is having an impact on both players and coaches in Ukrainian clubs, with players and coaches wanting to leave the country, or having already left the country as they no longer feel safe.

In order to give the players and coaches the opportunity to work and receive a salary and protect Ukrainian clubs, all employment contracts of foreign players and coaches with clubs affiliated to the UAF will be deemed suspended until the end of the season in Ukraine (30 June 2022), without the need for any action from the parties to this effect.

Finally, any new contract concluded by a professional in these circumstances with a new club will not need to comply with the minimum length of a contract established in article 18 paragraph 2 of the RSTP, which states that the minimum length of a contract between a player and their club should correspond to the period from the date on which the contract comes into effect until the end of the current season.

3. Performance and termination of football contracts of foreign players and coaches employed by Russian clubs

3 Employment contracts of an international dimension with clubs affiliated to the FUR

1.
Notwithstanding the provisions of these regulations and unless otherwise agreed between the parties, a contract of an international dimension between a player or a coach and a club affiliated to the FUR can be unilaterally suspended until 30 June 2022 by the player or the coach, provided that a mutual agreement with the club could not be reached before or on 10 March 2022.

2.
The minimum length of a contract established under article 18 paragraph 2 of these regulations does not apply to any new contract concluded by the professional whose contract has been suspended in accordance with paragraph 1 above.

As a result of the war on the territory of Ukraine, the RFU and Russian clubs have been suspended from participating in international competitions.

Furthermore, the war in Ukraine is indubitably having an impact on foreign players and coaches in Russian clubs who want to leave the country, or have already left, as a consequence of the armed conflict.

Therefore, in order to facilitate the departure of these foreign players and coaches, in case clubs affiliated to the FUR do not reach a mutual agreement with their respective foreign players and coaches before or on 10 March 2022, the foreign players and coaches will have the right to suspend their employment contracts with clubs affiliated to the FUR until the end of the season in Russia (30 June 2022).

Finally, any new contract concluded by a professional in these circumstances with a new club will not need to comply with the minimum length of a contract established in article 18 paragraph 2 of the RSTP.

4. Consequences of the suspension

4 Consequences of the suspension

A player or coach whose contract has been suspended as per article 2 paragraph 1 or article 3 paragraph 1 above does not commit a breach of contract by signing and registering with a new club. Article 18 paragraph 5 of these regulations does not apply to a professional whose contract has been suspended as per article 2 paragraph 1 or article 3 paragraph 1 above.

For the avoidance of doubt, a contract that has been suspended as per article 3 paragraph 1 will operate in the same way as employment contracts that are deemed suspended in accordance with article 2 paragraph 1.

In this sense, the obligation to provide sporting services and the obligation to remunerate players and coaches for said sporting services will be deemed paused until 30 June 2022 for contracts that are deemed suspended or that have been suspended as per the above-mentioned provisions.

A suspension of a contract as per the above-mentioned provisions will entail that players and coaches will be considered as "out of contract" until 30 June 2022 and are, therefore, at liberty to sign a contract with another club without facing consequences of any kind (either payment of compensation or sporting sanctions).

It will also entail that foreign clubs that subsequently register players whose contracts have been suspended or are deemed suspended will not be subject to any sporting or financial consequences. However, in principle, the validity of any new contract shall not extend past 30 June 2022.

Moreover, any new contract concluded by a professional with a new club until 30 June 2022, whose contract is deemed suspended or that has been suspended as per the above-mentioned provisions, will not be considered a violation of article 18 paragraph 5 of the RSTP, which states that "if a professional enters into more than one contract covering the same period, the provisions set forth in Chapter IV shall apply".

For the sake of clarity, should the exceptional situation deriving from the war in Ukraine end before 30 June 2022, contracts that are deemed suspended or that have been suspended as per the above-mentioned provisions will continue to be suspended until said date.

5. Registration matters

5 Registration

1.
Notwithstanding the provisions of article 5 paragraph 4 of these regulations, a player whose previous registration was in the UAF or FUR, may be registered with a maximum of four clubs during one season and is eligible to play official matches for three different clubs.

2.
A club may register a maximum of two professional players who have benefited from the exceptions set out in this annexe.

6 Registration periods

1.
Notwithstanding the provisions of article 6 paragraph 1 of these regulations, a player whose previous registration was in the UAF or in the FUR, has the right to be registered by an association outside a registration period, provided that such registration occurs before or on 7 April 2022.

2.
Notwithstanding the provisions of Annexe 3, article 8.2 paragraph 7 in conjunction with Annexe 3, article 8.2 paragraph 4 b), in case the UAF or FUR reject an ITC request for a professional within the scopeof this annexe, FIFA is competent to immediately authorise the provisional registration of the player at the new association for his new club.

FIFA understands and recognises that flexibility needs to be provided to players whose registration was in the UAF and FUR and that may have left or are intending to leave the territories of Ukraine or Russia as a consequence of the war in Ukraine.

To this end, an exception to the rule that players may only be registered during a registration period fixed by the relevant member association has been agreed on for specific players whose previous registration was in the UAF or FUR. Thus, all players whose previous registration was in the UAF or foreign players whose previous registration was in the FUR will be allowed to be registered even if the registration period is closed in the association of the club with which they intend to be registered.

This will cover cases *inter alia* of mutual or unilateral terminations of an employment contract between a player and a club affiliated to the UAF or RUF, players whose contract is deemed suspended or that has been suspended as per the above-mentioned provisions in accordance with points 2 and 3 above, as well as any foreign players who are loaned out by a club affiliated to the UAF or RUF.

In order for this exception to be applicable and to protect the integrity of competitions, the engaging club shall enter and confirm in the Transfer Matching System (TMS) a transfer instruction before or on 7 April 2022, containing all data allowing the new association to request the International Transfer Certificate (ITC) as well as upload all the relevant mandatory documents (cf. art. 8.2 par. 1 of Annexe 3 of the RSTP).

Moreover, in order to alleviate any concern that a player in these circumstances may inadvertently breach article 5 paragraph 4 of the RSTP when they transfer to a club affiliated to a different MA, it has been agreed that players may be registered with a maximum of four clubs and shall be eligible to play official matches for a maximum of three clubs during the same season (i.e. the same season in which the transfer occurs).

For the avoidance of doubt, a club may register a maximum of two professional playerswho have benefited from an exception to the RSTP as provided in this annexe.

In the event that the UAF or the FUR reject the ITC request for a professional whose contract has been suspended as per article 2 paragraph 1 or article 3 paragraph 1 of this annexe, FIFA may take provisional measures upon request of the new association wishing to register the player. Taking into account the

circumstances of the case, FIFA will submit the matter to the Football Tribunal which will be competent to authorise the provisional registration of the player as per article 8.2 paragraph 7 of Annexe 3 of the RSTP.

For the sake of completeness, the principles outlined in this section shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to amateur players and futsal.

6. Protection of minors

7 Protection of minors

Notwithstanding the provisions of article 19 of these regulations, any minors residing in the territory of Ukraine who wish to be registered with a new club shall be automatically deemed to fulfill the requirements of the exception provided in article 19 paragraph 2 d) of these regulations.

Article 19 paragraph 2 d) of the RSTP exempts minors moving for humanitarian reasons from the rule preventing the international transfer of players before the age of 18. The exemption is limited to those categories of persons set out in the 1951 Refugee Convention. The Football Tribunal has previously applied the exemption to asylum seekers whose civil status in their new country has yet to be determined, permitting their registration with amateur clubs.

In this respect, minors fleeing Ukraine to other countries due to the armed conflict will be considered to fulfil the requirements of article 19 paragraph 2 d) of the RSTP. Their registration with an amateur club in the new association would normally be approved by the Football Tribunal. For the sake of clarity, article 7 of temporary Annexe 7 applies to unaccompanied minors only, in so far as regulatory applications regarding minors fleeing Ukraine with their parents can also be immediately submitted under article 19 paragraph 2 a) of the RSTP which would in principle be approved by the Football Tribunal (i.e. reasons for the move not linked to football).

7. Training compensation

8 Training compensation

1.
No training compensation is due for any player whose previous registration was in the UAF or FUR and whose contract has been suspended in order to be registered with a new club in accordance with this annexe.

2.
No entitlement to training compensation will arise for any club not affiliated to the UAF or FUR who has registered a player following the suspension of the player's contract in accordance with this annexe.

Furthermore, given the circumstances, training compensation will not be due (if applicable) in case foreign players, whose contract has been suspended or has been deemed suspended, sign a new contract in order to be registered with a new club.

Along this line, new clubs not affiliated to the UAF or FUR where foreign players have signed a new contract, will not be entitled to receive training compensation for the period where the player is registered with them while the respective contract with a club affiliated to the UAF or FUR is suspended.

FIFA

Explanatory Notes on the New Loan Provisions in the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players

May 2022

Introduction

This document aims to provide additional and appropriate guidance to FIFA member associations (MAs) and their stakeholders in relation to the recent amendments and additions to the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (RSTP) concerning the loan of players in international football.

1. Definition of club-trained player[1]

A. Does a club-trained player have to be a professional player?

A player can be club-trained irrespective of their status as a football player (professional or amateur, as provided in article 2 of the RSTP), their nationality and age.

The important and central element of the definition is that between the ages of 15 (or the start of the season during which they turn 15) and 21 (or the end of the season during which they turn 21), the player is registered with their current club for a period of three entire seasons or 36 months, regardless of whether the period is continuous or not.

B. How is "continuous or not" defined for the purpose of determining whether a player is club-trained?

To qualify for the status of club-trained player, a player needs to be registered with the same club for a total of three entire seasons or 36 months between the age of 15 and 21, regardless of whether these three seasons or months were consecutive or not.

For example, Player A is registered with Club X from ages 15 to 16. They then leave Club X and return when they are 18 years old. So long as the player stays with the club until they are 20 (i.e. he is registered with his club for a total of 36 months), they will qualify as a club-trained player with Club X.

C. Can a player be a club-trained player with more than one club?

Since the definition covers a seven-year period, it is possible that a player could qualify as a club-trained player with more than one club. For example, Player A is registered with Club X from the ages of 15 to 18, and then with Club Y from the ages of 18 to 21. The player would qualify as a club-trained player for both Club X and Club Y.

D. Does a player have to be a member of a club's "first team" to be considered a club-trained player?

The definition does not require the player to belong to a particular club team in order to be considered a club-trained player, as long as they have been registered with the club for three seasons or 36 months.

[1] Addition to the "Definitions" section of the RSTP.

2. Scope of the new regulations[2]

A. What is the scope of the new loan regulations? Do they apply only to international loans or also to domestic loans?

The new loan regulations apply only to international loans.

According to the RSTP, an international transfer consists in moving the registration of a player from one association to another.

For the sake of clarity, in accordance with the RSTP, only professional players may be loaned for a predetermined period by their former club to a new club.

B. Since the new loan regulations will be applicable only to international transfers, does this mean that domestic loan regulations have not changed?

No, in accordance with article 1 paragraph 3 a) of the RSTP, the new loan regulations fall within the relevant provisions of the RSTP that are **binding at national level** and must be included without modification in the MAs' regulations.

However, in accordance with article 1 paragraph 3 b) of the RSTP, MAs will be given three years as from 1 July 2022 to implement rules on a domestic loan system that are in line with the principles of ensuring the integrity of competitions, developing young players and preventing the hoarding of players.

Nonetheless, and as explicitly stated in the RSTP, loan rules agreed at national level may set a different limitation on the number of loans (at domestic level) from those contained in article 10 of the RSTP, provided that these are consistent with the abovementioned principles.

It is important to highlight that the rules at national level need to be agreed with domestic stakeholders.

C. Do the same loan regulations apply to women's and men's football?

Yes, the new loan rules are applicable to both men's and women's football.

However, the specific cap on the number of international loans will apply separately to the men's and women's teams.

In other words, under these rules, a club is allowed to make eight international loans out from its men's team and eight international loans out from its women's team.

[2] Concerns the amendments to article 1 paragraph 3 a) and b) of the RSTP.

3. The new loan regulations[3]

A. What exactly do the terms "former club" and "new club" mean in the context of the new loan regulations?

In the context of the new loan regulations, the term "former club" refers to the club which is loaning out the player. The former club is also commonly known as: the club of origin, the parent club or the loan club.

In the context of the new loan regulations, the term "new club" refers to the club which is receiving the player on loan. The new club is also commonly known as: the club of destination or the loanee club.

B. What criteria does a club need to fulfill to ensure that a loan is valid?

The international loan of a player needs to comply with the rules provided in article 10 paragraph 1 of the RSTP and is subject to the administrative procedures regarding registration (article 5 of the RSTP), the International Transfer Certificate (article 9 of the RSTP), as well as Annexe 3 of the RSTP.

For the sake of clarity, these administrative procedures must be followed for a player's proper registration in the context of a loan. However, in line with article 18 paragraph 4 of the RSTP and the jurisprudence of the Football Tribunal, the validity of an (employment) contract may not be made subject to administrative formalities, including but not limited to the registration of a player.

C. What happens to the contract between the player and their former club when a player is loaned out? Do the obligations between the player and their former club continue to apply while the player is on loan?

The loan regulations explicitly state in article 10 paragraph 1 c) of the RSTP that, in principle, during the agreed duration of the loan, the contractual obligations between the professional and their former club must be suspended, unless otherwise agreed in writing between the relevant parties.

D. Are there any limits regarding how long a player can be on loan?

Yes, the new loan regulations establish a minimum and maximum duration in article 10 paragraph 1 d) of the RSTP as follows:

Minimum duration: the time between two registration periods
Maximum duration: one year

In this regard, any clause referring to a longer loan period will not be recognised by FIFA.

In any case, the parties must ensure that the end date of a loan falls within one of the registration periods of the association of the former club.

[3] Concerns the amendments to article 10 of the RSTP.

E. How many times can a loan of a player be extended?

There is no limit in the regulations on how many times a loan of a player may be extended.

Accordingly, once a loan comes to an end, the loan may be extended. However, in accordance with article 10 paragraph 1 e) of the RSTP, the extension is subject to the player's written consent for it to be deemed valid. Furthermore, each extension must comply with the established minimum and maximum durations of a loan as described above.

F. Is it possible for the new club to sub-loan a player?

According to article 10 paragraph 1 f) of the RSTP, the new club may not sub-loan or permanently transfer a professional to a third club.

G. When the loan is unilaterally terminated and the player decides to return to the former club earlier than expected, what does the former club have to do to "reintegrate them"?

According to article 10 paragraph 4 of the RSTP, if the contract between the player and the new club has been unilaterally terminated before the end of the duration agreed in the loan contract, the following applies:

1) The player has the right to return to their former club. In order to do so, the player must inform the former club of the termination and whether they intend to return.
2) If the player decides to return to the former club and informs it accordingly, the former club will have to immediately reintegrate the professional.

In this regard, given that the regulations specify in article 10 paragraph 4 c) of the RSTP that the contract (which was suspended during the loan) will be reinstated as of the date of reintegration, the former club is expected to take the player back immediately and the player is expected to render sporting services for the former club.

Similarly, the former club must remunerate the player as of the date of reintegration.

It is important to highlight that, in accordance with article 10 paragraph 5:

1) The above will occur without prejudice to the operation of article 17 relating to the termination of the contract between the professional and the new club, or if the former club fails to reintegrate the professional immediately.

2) The reintegration of the player is without prejudice to the right of the former club to seek compensation resulting from its obligation to reintegrate the professional.

H. Can the player be registered when the former club reintegrates them?

Regardless of whether the termination of the contract between the player and the new club was made with or without just cause, the registration of the player with the former club will be possible where: (i) the player's reintegration occurs, and (ii) the registration period is open in the former club's MA, provided that the relevant provisions regarding player registration are duly observed.

If the registration period is closed in the former club's MA, the player's registration with the former club would be, in principle, also possible where the professional has terminated the contract with the new club with just cause or the new club has terminated the contract without just cause. This is based on the last sentence of article 6 paragraph 1, whereby FIFA may take provisional measures to avoid abuse and authorise an MA to register the player outside of a registration period.

Thus, the player must demonstrate *prima facie* that they had just cause or that the club terminated their contract without just cause. As with all cases involving provisional measures, any decision made by FIFA to grant provisional measures has no bearing on any claim that may subsequently be lodged before the Football Tribunal or the competent national body.

In this context, even though it is possible, MAs will not be required to register a player outside of a registration period under these circumstances. In this respect, the respective rules governing registration at national level must be determined by the association in agreement with domestic football stakeholders in accordance with article 10 paragraph 4 d) of the RSTP.

Conversely, if the registration period is closed in the former club's MA, the player's registration with the former club would, in principle, NOT be possible where the professional has terminated their contract with the new club without just cause or if the new club has terminated their contract with just cause.

The following table illustrates the possible scenarios described above (subject to the *prima facie* case and the domestic registration regulations):

Registration period in the former club's MA	**Termination of the contract between the player and the new club**	**Is the player's registration possible?**
Open	With just cause by the player/without just cause by the club	Yes
	Without just cause by the player/with just cause by the club	Yes
Closed	With just cause by the player/without just cause by the club	Yes
	Without just cause by the player/with just cause by the club	No

I. With the entry into force of the amended RSTP, is there now a cap on the number of international loans in and out? Will there be a transition period?

One of the big changes resulting from the new regulations is that there will be a hard cap on the number of players a club can loan in and out at international level pursuant to article 10 paragraphs 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the RSTP.

To ensure its smooth implementation for all stakeholders, there will be a three-year **transition period**:

From 1 July 2022 until 30 June 2023	A maximum of **8** players loaned out	A maximum of **8** players loaned in
From 1 July 2023 until 30 June 2024	A maximum of **7** players loaned out	A maximum of **7** players loaned in
From 1 July 2024	A maximum of **6** players loaned out	A maximum of **6** players loaned in

It is important to mention that the cap on the number of international loans applies at any given time during a season.

In this sense, between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023, a club can loan **OUT** eight players during a registration period and then loan **OUT** another (different) set of eight players in the second registration period of the same season, provided there are never more than eight loans **OUT** at any time during the relevant season.

J. Will there be any exceptions to the new cap on international loans a club may have, both in or out?

In order to promote the development of youth players, article 10 paragraph 7 of the RSTP provides a specific exemption regarding this limit for a specific group of players.

The limit on the number of loans will thus not apply to players who are loaned prior to the end of the season of the former club in which they turn 21 **AND** provided that they are club-trained players with the former club. For the sake of clarity, the two conditions are cumulative.

Consequently, if a player meets the above-mentioned criteria, the loan of said player will not fall within the cap for either the former club or the new club.

K. As from 1 July 2022, there will be a cap on the number of international loans out and in (eight loans in and eight loans out). What happens if, on 1 July 2022, Club X still has nine loans out that were concluded in January 2022 and are for a period longer than one year? Will the club be in breach of the regulations for being above the cap (eight loans out) even though these loans predate the entry into force of the new regulations?

In accordance with article 10 paragraph 2 of the RSTP, loan agreements that are longer than one year and predate the entry into force of these regulations may continue until their contractual expiration. Therefore, in this scenario, Club X will not be in breach of the regulations.

However, if a club has more international loans than allowed under the cap because the loan agreements are longer than one year and predate the entry into force of these regulations, a club will not be able to loan out or loan in new players (depending on the case) until the club is under the cap.

L. As there is a cap of eight international loans in/out, can a club loan out eight players to the same club?

No, in addition to the cap of eight in and eight out, the new loan regulations explicitly state in article 10 paragraph 8 of the RSTP that a total of three loans in or out may be concluded between two specific clubs.

For example, Club X in England may not loan out more than three players to Club Y in France at any given time during a season.

It is important to highlight that these restrictions will apply irrespective of the players' age and whether the players are club-trained.

M. Is there any exception or transition period concerning the limit on the international loan of players between specific clubs ("three-in three-out")?

There will be no transition period concerning the limit on the international loan of players between specific clubs, this will apply directly as from 1 July 2022.

4. Practical examples

Practical example 1

Situation:

- Player A, born on 2 August 2001, has spent four seasons at Club X in France.
  - First spell: between the ages of 15 and 16
  - Second spell: between the ages of 19 and 20
- The season in France starts on 1 July and ends on 30 June of the following year.

Question:

- On 1 August 2022, Club X loans Player A out to Club Y in Spain. They already have eight players out on international loan and wonder if they can loan out Player A?

Answer:

The loan will be permitted and is exempt from the general limitations since Player A is under 21 and club-trained.

- What matters is that Player A is club-trained **and** that the loan occurred before the end of the season of the former club in which the professional turns 21 (season 2022/2023).

Practical example 2

Situation:

- Club X in France has four professional players who are under 21 and qualify as club-trained players. Club X thinks that it would be best for the development of these players if all of them went out on loan at the same time and to the same club.
- Club Y in Spain agrees to take these four players on loan from 1 August 2022 to 30 July 2024.

Question:

- Club X states that there should be no problem since all four players are under 21 and are club-trained players. As such, it does not have to worry about the cap. Are there any potential issues?

Answer:

There are two issues.

- Irrespective of age or club-trained status, a club may only have a maximum of three professionals loaned out to the same club at any given time during a season.
- A loan agreement may be concluded for a minimum duration of the time between two registration periods and a maximum duration of one year.

Practical example 3

Situation:

- On 1 August 2022, Club X in France already has eight players out on international loans. Club X decides it would like to loan out another five of its players to other clubs in France (domestic loans).

Question:

- Club X wonders if they would have any issue with the five domestic loans, and if the same FIFA rules apply at national level for domestic loans.

Answer:

FIFA rules only regulate international loans. Associations are given three years from 1 July 2022 to implement a domestic loan system in line with the principle of ensuring the integrity of competitions, developing young players and preventing the hoarding of players. These rules must be agreed with domestic football stakeholders (for the avoidance of doubt, the limit on the number of loans at national level may differ from those at international level).

Fédération Internationale de Football Association