

TO THE MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS OF FIFA

Circular no. 1970

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Amendments to the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players, the FIFA Disciplinary Code, the Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal and the FIFA Governance Regulations

Dear Sir or Madam,

We are pleased to inform you of various amendments to the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (RSTP), the FIFA Disciplinary Code (FDC), the Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal (Procedural Rules) and the FIFA Governance Regulations (FGR), which were approved by the Bureau of the Council (the Bureau).

Background

On 4 October 2024, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) rendered its judgment in the case involving the football player Lassana Diarra. In this judgment, the CJEU declared several provisions in FIFA's regulatory framework to be contrary to European law.

Immediately upon the issuance of this judgment, FIFA initiated a process to revise its regulations.

Considering the need for immediate stability and regulatory clarity, the Bureau approved an interim regulatory framework on 22 December 2024, which made changes on a temporary basis to various provisions, in particular to those of the RSTP and the Procedural Rules. This decision of the Bureau, communicated via circular no. [1917](#) on 23 December 2024, set out the interim regulatory framework which has been in effect since 1 January 2025.

Since then, the FIFA administration has engaged in extensive consultation and constructive discussions with European Football Clubs (EFC), FIFPRO and the World Leagues Association (WLA), as well as with the confederations on several elements of the transfer system and its regulatory framework. The final and long-term amendments that were approved by the Bureau on 10 June 2026 establish an objective, transparent, non-discriminatory and proportionate regulatory framework, balancing the interests of all involved stakeholders, based on an agreement reached between all involved stakeholders.

The following paragraphs briefly set out these amendments.

FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players

- **Definitions**

Definition number 7 of the RSTP introduces a new mechanism to determine the “protected period”, i.e. the time frame during which a breach of contract is subject to a sporting sanction against a club or player. It also reiterates the established rule that the protected period restarts when a contract is renewed and the duration of the previous contract is thereby extended.

Additionally, a new definition number 44 is included: the concept of the “yearly fixed remuneration” of a player, which is relevant in the context of the new article 21bis (see below for further information).

- **Article 1: Scope**

The amendments to article 1 paragraph 2 of the RSTP formally recognise and institutionalise the newly created social dialogue process between FIFA and the social partners involved, notably FIFPRO (representing the players as employees) and EFC and WLA (representing employers). Under this new process, any future amendment to the RSTP, with the exception of Annexe 1 (concerning the International Match Calendar and the release of players to national teams), may only be made if a consensus is reached between employees, employers and FIFA.

Article 1 paragraph 3 of the RSTP determines that this new social dialogue process shall take place via a Global Social Dialogue Platform for Professional Football (the Global Social Dialogue Platform), which will be formally created through a separate proposed amendment to the FIFA Governance Regulations (see below for further information).

Article 1 paragraphs 4 and 5 of the RSTP contain technical amendments, also incorporating these new provisions into the existing obligation of Member Associations to adopt the same rules at domestic level.

- **Article 14: Terminating a contract with just cause**

Article 14 paragraph 3 introduces specific forms of conduct that are expressly prohibited for clubs. This list codifies existing case law of the Football Tribunal.

- **Article 17: Consequences of a breach of contract**

The amendments to article 17 of the RSTP establish a clear, objective and more predictable framework for determining the consequences of a breach of contract and consist of the following elements:

- Rules concerning liquidated damages clauses (art. 17 par. 1 of the RSTP)
- Rules to calculate the financial compensation in case of a breach of contract, including the joint and several liability of a new club (art. 17 pars 2-9 of the RSTP)
- Rules concerning sporting sanctions, with a specifically revised mechanism for sanctioning clubs (art. 17 par. 10 of the RSTP)
- A specific rule concerning a presumption of inducement (art. 17 par. 11 of the RSTP)
- Rules concerning sporting sanctions against players, with no substantial modifications (art. 17 par. 12 of the RSTP)

- **Article 18: Special provisions relating to contracts between professionals and clubs**

A new rule has been introduced, according to which clubs may – under clearly defined criteria – enter into contracts of a duration of up to five years with players under the age of eighteen (as opposed to the general limitation of three years). These contracts may be offered only if the player has been registered for a specific period with that club prior to signing the contract and they must meet specific conditions regarding remuneration. A club may only enter into a limited number of such contracts per season.

- **Article 18quater: Special provisions relating to pregnancy, adoption and family leave**

The amendments to article 18quater align this provision with the changes to article 17 of the RSTP and the consequences of breach of contract.

- **Article 21bis: Player participation in transfer fees**

Under the new article 21bis, players may participate in transfer fees paid in respect of them in the context of an international transfer.

As a general principle, clubs and players are free to agree that players may receive a share of the transfer compensation paid in respect of them.

However, players earning yearly fixed remuneration below EUR 150,000 shall, as a mandatory requirement, receive a 5% share of the relevant fixed transfer compensation. The player may

partially waive their entitlement to this, but their share may never fall below the higher of: a) the player's fixed remuneration for the last year of their contract with the releasing club; or b) 2.5% of the total fixed transfer compensation.

For the sake of clarity, no entitlement will arise if prohibited by national law, by applicable national regulations in force at the time when these regulations would be adopted, or where a national law or valid collective bargaining agreement at domestic level establishes a similar concept.

- **Article 22: Competence of FIFA**

Article 22 paragraph 1 f) has been introduced to clarify that FIFA will have jurisdiction over disputes relating to a player's participation in a transfer fee under article 21bis provided that the transfer to which the dispute relates involves clubs belonging to different associations.

- **Article 23: Football Tribunal**

A new paragraph 5 has been introduced to article 23, establishing that, in the absence of an agreement between the contractual parties or any exceptional circumstances deemed by the Football Tribunal to justify a lower rate, standard interest at a rate of 8% per annum for late payments shall be awarded by the Football Tribunal in cases of overdue payables or outstanding remuneration. The relevant interest will still be subject to a valid request from the claimant and will be without prejudice to any contractually agreed interest rate.

- **Annexe 2: Rules for the employment of coaches**

The amendments to this annexe largely align the compensation mechanisms so that disputes between coaches and clubs/associations are also covered, with the remaining specificities dealing with the particularities of such disputes.

- **Annexe 3: International transfer of players and transfer matching system**

Amendments to article 11 paragraphs 3, 6 and 8, as well as to article 14, have been made to further streamline the procedure concerning the delivery of International Transfer Certificates (ITCs), ensuring that players can be registered within clear and short timelines, while safeguarding existing contractual rights.

- **Annexe 7: Temporary rules addressing the exceptional situation deriving from the war in Ukraine**

In view of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the stakeholders have agreed to extend the validity of Annexe 7 for a further year, until 30 June 2027. The amendments only concern this extension in duration, and not the substance of Annexe 7.

FIFA Disciplinary Code

The amendments to article 21 paragraphs 6 and 7 concern the enforcement of decisions issued by a national dispute resolution chamber (NDRC) that has been recognised in accordance with the National Dispute Resolution Chamber Recognition Principles of FIFA.

Under these amendments, if a Member Association fails to enforce such a decision within 60 days, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee will automatically be competent to enforce this decision.

Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal

- **Article 3: Applicable rules and regulations**

The amendment to the Procedural Rules is intended to expressly state the applicable rules and regulations for procedures before the Football Tribunal. Pursuant to this amendment, the Football Tribunal shall apply FIFA regulations and, subsidiarily, Swiss law.

FIFA Governance Regulations

- **Article 59bis: Global Social Dialogue Platform for Professional Football**

The new article formally establishes the aforementioned and newly created Global Social Dialogue Platform.

The amendments concern the constitution of the Global Social Dialogue Platform between FIFA, FIFPRO, WLA and EFC and the latter's roles as social partners involved in this platform. They also define FIFA's role and involvement in the decision-making process.

Under this new process, as a general principle, decisions, recommendations and agreements must be adopted by consensus, understood as the unanimous agreement of the social partners and FIFA. Where such consensus is reached, FIFA shall take the necessary steps to give effect to the agreed outcomes within its regulatory framework. FIFA may only decline to implement an agreed outcome where it can demonstrate that doing so would either be manifestly incompatible with its statutory obligations, would materially breach its mandatory legal obligations, would create unreasonable financial or operational burdens on FIFA, or would, in FIFA's reasonable assessment, expose FIFA to legal risks. In such cases, FIFA shall provide a duly reasoned justification to the social partners. In the absence of such justification, FIFA shall proceed with the ratification of the agreed outcome(s). In the absence of consensus, the existing regulatory framework shall remain in place.

The new article 59bis also establishes dedicated workstreams for the Social Dialogue Platform, including but not limited to: (a) the transfer system and regulatory matters (RSTP); (b) domestic

transfer systems and social dialogue support; and (c) player welfare and occupational health and safety standards. The addition of any new workstream requires the consent of FIFA.

Finally, FIFA and the social partners shall jointly adopt more detailed rules of procedure governing the Global Social Dialogue Platform.

Entry into force

The new versions of the RSTP, the FDC and the Procedural Rules will enter into force on 1 January 2027. The new provisions of the RSTP will apply only to cases where the facts giving rise to the dispute arose after the new version of the regulations enters into force. However, it is also clarified that article 17 paragraph 1 and article 21bis shall only apply to contracts concluded after the new RSTP enter into force.

This timeline allows all stakeholders to familiarise themselves with the new regulatory framework and enables FIFA to educate, support and guide its stakeholders on the content of these new rules.

The new version of the FIFA Governance Regulations entered into force as of 1 July 2026, to ensure that the Global Social Dialogue Platform can start to operate as soon as possible.

The revised editions of the RSTP, the FDC, the Procedural Rules and the FGR are available at legal.fifa.com.

We thank you for taking note of the above and for informing your affiliated clubs accordingly. Please do not hesitate to contact Jan Kleiner, Director of Football Regulatory, at regulatory@fifa.org if you have any questions in this regard.

Yours faithfully,

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION



Mattias Grafström
Secretary General

Encl.: - FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (January 2027 edition)
- FIFA Disciplinary Code (January 2027 edition)
- Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal (January 2027 edition)
- FIFA Governance Regulations (July 2026 edition)

cc: - FIFA Council
- Confederations
- European Football Clubs
- FIFPRO
- World Leagues Association
- Men's Football Stakeholders Committee
- Women's Football Stakeholders Committee
- Legal Committee

FIFA®



Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players

JANUARY 2027



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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 determined depending on the age of the player at the moment at which they sign a contract, as follows:
 - a) Where a contract is signed by a player prior to their 23rd birthday: four entire seasons or four years, whichever comes first.
 - b) Where a contract is signed by a player on or after their 23rd birthday, and prior to their 28th birthday: three entire seasons or three years, whichever comes first.
 - c) Where a contract is signed by a player on or after their 28th birthday, and prior to their 32nd birthday: two entire seasons or two years, whichever comes first.
 - d) Where a contract is signed by a player on or after their 32nd birthday: one entire season or one year, whichever comes first.

The protected period starts again when, while renewing the contract, the duration of the previous contract is extended.
8. Registration period: a period fixed by the relevant association in accordance with article 6.
9. Season: a consecutive 12-month period fixed by an association during which its official competitions, such as national league championships and national cup competitions, occur.
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:
 - a) the start date of the registration (format: dd/mm/yyyy);
 - b) the full name (first, middle and last names) of the player;
 - c) the date of birth, gender, nationality, status as an amateur or a professional (as per article 2 paragraph 2 of these regulations), and nature of the registration (on a permanent basis or on loan);
 - d) the type(s) of football the player will play (eleven-a-side football/futsal/beach soccer);
 - e) the name of the club at the association where the player will play (including the FIFA ID of the club);
 - f) the training categorisation of the club at the moment of the registration;
 - g) the FIFA ID of the player;
 - h) 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, player and football agent.
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/coach 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.
- 32. Trial: a temporary period during which a player that is not registered with a club is evaluated by that club.
- 33. FIFA Clearing House: the entity that acts as an intermediary in relation to processing certain payments made in the football transfer system.
- 34. Electronic Player Passport (EPP): an electronic document containing consolidated registration information of a player throughout their career, including the relevant member association, their status (amateur or professional), the type of registration (permanent or loan), and the club(s) (including training category) with which they have been registered since the calendar year of their 12th birthday.
- 35. Transfer Compensation: a compensation which a new club of a player pays, or commits to pay to a player's former club, in exchange for the former club's acceptance to release the player from a binding contractual relationship. Compensation for breach of contract pursuant to article 17 herein is not considered transfer compensation.
- 36. Matching Exception: the status of an international transfer in TMS when both clubs have entered the basic information correctly (player, clubs and transfer instruction), but there are still transfer details (payment details or loan dates) that do not match in both transfer instructions. This mismatch prevents the transfer from proceeding.
- 37. TMS User: an individual trained and authorised to access TMS on behalf of a club or association. All TMS users have their own unique login credentials.
- 38. TMS Manager: the main TMS user and point of contact for a club or association with access to TMS.
- 39. Transfer Instruction: the information entered in TMS to transfer a player from one club to another. The transfer instruction type is defined by the information entered: (i) "engage" or "release"; (ii) "permanently" or "on loan"; (iii) "professional player" or



“amateur player”; (iv) with transfer agreement” or “without transfer agreement”; (v) “against payment” or “free of payment”.

40. Validation Exception: an issue relating to an international transfer in TMS that prevents it from proceeding to the next status, thus requiring FIFA's intervention.
41. Competition period: the period starting with the first official match of the national league championship or national cup competition, whichever comes first, and ending with the last official match played within those competitions.
42. Adoption leave: a minimum period of eight weeks' paid absence granted to a female player/coach in case of the adoption of a child who is younger than the age of two. The period of paid absence is reduced to four weeks for a child between two and four years of age and to two weeks for a child who is older than the age of four. The adoption leave must be taken within six months of the date of the formal adoption and cannot be accumulated with family leave for the same child.
43. Family leave: a minimum period of eight weeks' paid absence granted to a female player/coach other than the biological mother following the birth of the child. The family leave must be taken within six months of the date of birth of the child and cannot be accumulated with adoption leave for the same child.
44. Yearly fixed remuneration: the gross fixed remuneration due to a player per contract year, before tax, social security or other mandatory deductions. If a sign-on fee is paid at the conclusion of a contract, it shall be attributed pro rata over the duration of the contract. Loyalty fees and other periodic one-off payments shall be attributed to the contract year in which they are due.

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.



01.



**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. These regulations reflect a joint agreement between the representatives of employees (players and their unions) and employers (clubs and leagues). They are based on, and developed through, a social dialogue process under the direction and auspices of FIFA. With the exception of the content of Annexe 1 of these regulations, FIFA shall not amend these regulations without agreement between employees, employers and FIFA.
3. This social dialogue process shall take place via a Global Social Dialogue Platform for Professional Football (the "Global Social Dialogue Platform"). FIFA, together with the representatives of employees and employers, may jointly adopt more detailed rules of procedure governing the Global Social Dialogue Platform.
4. 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 5 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.

5. 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, 18bis, 18ter, 18quater, 18quinquies, 19 and 19bis.

In relation to articles 18 paragraph 7, 18quater and 18quinquies, where a validly negotiated collective bargaining agreement contains provisions related to female professional football, the respective provisions of the collective bargaining agreement shall prevail in their totality, and a clear reference to the collective bargaining agreement shall be included in the association's regulations. Where no collective bargaining agreement exists, but where more favourable conditions are stipulated pursuant to national law, these more favourable conditions shall be included in the association's regulations.



- b) Each association shall include in its regulations appropriate means to protect contractual stability, paying due respect to mandatory national law and collective bargaining agreements. In particular, the following principles must be considered:
- article 13: the principle that contracts must be respected;
 - article 14: the principle that contracts may be terminated by either party without consequences where there is just cause;
 - article 15: the principle that contracts may be terminated by professionals with sporting just cause;
 - article 16: the principle that contracts cannot be terminated during a competition period;
 - article 17 paragraph 1: 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 10-12: the principle that in the event of termination of contract without just cause, sporting sanctions shall be imposed on the party in breach.
6. 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.
7. These regulations also include rules concerning contracts between coaches and professional clubs or associations (cf. Annexe 2).
8. These regulations also include temporary rules addressing the exceptional situation deriving from the war in Ukraine (cf. Annexe 7).



02.



**Status
of players**

2. STATUS OF PLAYERS: AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL PLAYERS

1. Players participating in organised football are either amateurs or professionals. No other status shall be recognised.
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.



03.



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. With the exception of players participating in friendly matches during a trial, only electronically registered players identified with a FIFA ID are eligible to participate in organised football. By the act of registering or accepting to be on trial a player agrees to abide by the statutes and regulations of FIFA, 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 (see Annexe 3). A player that is on trial (see article 19ter) does not need to be registered to participate in friendly matches played in the context of a trial.
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, a 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 they have fully complied with their contractual obligations towards their previous clubs, and provided that the provisions relating to registration periods (article 6) and the minimum length of a contract (article 18 paragraph 2) are respected. Limitations as per this paragraph do not apply if a player wishes to be registered based on the exception as per article 6 paragraph 3 a). Competition Regulations for the FIFA Club World Cup™ may establish further exceptions.
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.



6. In relation to the FIFA ID of a player and the integration of their electronic player registration systems, member associations shall:
 - a) assign a FIFA ID to all players already registered at the member association who have not been assigned a FIFA ID at the point in time when the electronic player registration system is integrated with the FIFA Connect ID Service;
 - b) where a FIFA ID has already been assigned to a player, as indicated by the FIFA Connect ID Service, ensure the same FIFA ID is used to register the player in its electronic player registration system;
 - c) if the FIFA Connect ID Service determines that a player is, or appears to be, registered in more than one electronic player registration system, resolve the matter within five (5) days of it becoming aware, and update the FIFA Connect ID Service without delay; and
 - d) provide the relevant personal information about a player to other member associations' electronic player registration systems through the FIFA Connect Interface, when requested for the purpose of registration and the determination of the FIFA ID of the player.

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.
2. The first registration period may begin as early as on the first day after the day on which the competition period of the previous season ended, and at the latest on the first day of the new season. This first registration period shall not be shorter than eight weeks or longer than 12 weeks. The second registration period shall occur in the middle of the season and shall not be shorter than four weeks or longer than eight weeks. The cumulative total of both registration periods may not exceed 16 weeks. The dates of the competition period and the two registration periods for the season shall be entered into TMS at least 12 months before they come into force (cf. Annexe 3). All transfers, whether a national transfer or an international transfer, shall only occur within these registration periods, subject to the exceptions in article 6 as per paragraph 3 hereinafter. FIFA shall determine the dates for any association that fails to communicate them on time.
3. Member associations are authorised to exceptionally register players outside a registration period in the following circumstances:
 - a) A professional who has unilaterally terminated their contract with just cause, or whose contract has been unilaterally terminated without just cause by their club, may be registered outside a registration period. Upon receipt of the ITC request, the FIFA general secretariat shall expeditiously assess on a prima facie basis whether the unilateral termination occurred with or without just cause and permit or deny the registration accordingly. Such prima facie assessment is without prejudice to a decision of the Football Tribunal about the consequences of the termination of contract.
 - b) A professional whose contract has naturally expired or has been mutually terminated prior to the end of the registration period applicable to the engaging club may be registered with the engaging club also after expiry of the respective registration period.
 - c) A female player may be registered outside a registration period to temporarily replace another female player that has exercised her rights linked to pregnancy, adoption or family leave. The period of the contract of the temporary replacement 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 the relevant leave.
 - d) A female player may be registered outside a registration period upon completion of her family, adoption or maternity leave or recovery related to her pregnancy (cf. article 18 paragraph 7 and article 18quater) subject to her contractual status.



- e) A professional whose contract has expired or been terminated as a result of COVID-19 has the right to be registered outside a registration period, regardless of the date of expiry or termination.
 - f) Competition Regulations for the FIFA Club World Cup™ may establish further exceptions.
4. Whenever allowing a registration outside a registration period, member associations shall pay due consideration to the sporting integrity of the relevant competition. Collective bargaining agreements validly negotiated by employers' and employees' representatives at domestic level in accordance with national law may define the criterion of sporting integrity in more detail.
 5. In cases where the FIFA general secretariat allows a registration outside a registration period based on the exception in paragraph 3 a), any domestic regulatory provision or contractual agreement requiring the consent of the former club to register the player shall be null and void. In cases where a player's employment contract has expired, consent of the former club shall never be required to register the player.
 6. With respect to the exceptions in paragraph 3 c) and d), 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, as well as the sporting integrity of the relevant competition.
 7. Players may only be registered, subject to the exceptions provided for in article 6 paragraph 3, upon submission through the electronic player registration system of a valid application from the club to the relevant association during a registration period.
 8. 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

1. For entitlements related to training rewards that are not governed by the FIFA Clearing House Regulations, existing obligations related to player passports shall remain unchanged, i.e. 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 their 12th birthday.
2. For entitlements related to training rewards that are governed by the FIFA Clearing House Regulations, an EPP shall be generated and used as set forth below.



3. The Electronic Player Passport is an electronic document containing consolidated registration information of a player throughout their career, including the relevant member association, their status (amateur or professional), the type of registration (permanent or loan), and the club(s) (including training category) with which they have been registered since the calendar year of their 12th birthday. It shall be generated in circumstances as defined in the FIFA Clearing House Regulations.
4. For the purpose of creating the EPP, member associations shall ensure that reliable, accurate and complete player registration information is made available electronically to FIFA through the FIFA Connect Interface, whenever requested by FIFA through such interface.

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 of these regulations.
2. Associations are forbidden from requesting that an ITC be issued in order to allow a player to participate in friendly matches in the context of a trial.
3. Except for cases governed by the FIFA Clearing House Regulations, 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.



04.



**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. In general, just cause shall exist in any circumstance in which a party can no longer reasonably and in good faith be expected to continue a contractual relationship.
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.
3. In particular, no club may:
 - a) abuse the registration or deregistration of a player as a means of pressure;
 - b) separate a player in an abusive manner from training with the team;
 - c) withhold a passport from a player;
 - d) unduly evict a player from their home.

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 COMPETITION PERIOD

A contract cannot be unilaterally terminated during a competition period.

17. CONSEQUENCES OF A BREACH OF CONTRACT

Agreed compensation

1. Parties are free to contractually agree on the financial compensation payable in the event of a breach of contract (the "agreed compensation"), subject to the following:
 - a) The agreement does not have to be reciprocal.
 - b) The Football Tribunal shall reduce an agreed compensation with restraint and only if it is excessively high. It shall disregard an agreed compensation if it is manifestly unfair.
 - c) For players earning a yearly fixed remuneration of up to USD 150,000 (or its equivalent), any agreement on the financial compensation payable to the player must, as a minimum, grant the player a payment equal to the residual value of the contract that was breached, unless exceptional circumstances justify a lower amount.

Calculation of compensation

2. Absent an agreed compensation, a party that suffers from a breach of contract is entitled to full compensation for the damage caused by the breach. Compensation shall be calculated taking into account the damage suffered, having regard to the individual circumstances of each case and subject to the criteria below.



3. A player shall be awarded full compensation for the damage caused by the breach. Depending on the circumstances of each case, this damage shall take into account, in particular, the residual value of the contract that was breached, and any other damage caused.
4. A club shall be awarded full compensation for the damage caused by the breach. Depending on the circumstances of each case, this damage shall take into account, in particular, the value of the services of the player, a lost transfer fee or lost transfer value, replacement costs, and any other damage caused.
5. As a principle, a player and a club shall always be awarded, as a minimum, an amount equal to the residual value of the contract that was breached. Only in extraordinary circumstances can the amount of compensation awarded be lower than the residual value.

Penalty payment

6. In the case of abusive conduct, a penalty payment of up to six monthly salaries shall be awarded to a player or a club.

Mitigation of damage

7. The party suffering damage from a breach of contract has the duty to mitigate their damage, subject to paragraph 5 above.

Collective bargaining agreements

8. 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 2-7 above. The terms of such an agreement shall prevail.

Joint and several liability

9. The new club of the player shall be held jointly and severally liable to pay compensation if, having regard to the individual facts and circumstances of each case, it can be established on a balance of probabilities that the new club induced the player to breach the contract.

Sporting sanctions against clubs

10. A sporting sanction shall be imposed on any club found to be in breach of contract during the protected period within a recidivism period of two years as follows:
 - a) For a first breach of contract: a warning and a fine.
 - b) For a second breach of contract: a limitation preventing the club from registering more than five new players, either nationally or internationally, for one registration period, and a fine.



- c) For a third breach of contract: a ban from registering any new players for one entire registration period, either nationally or internationally, and a fine.
- d) For a fourth breach of contract: a ban from registering any new players for two entire and consecutive registration periods, either nationally or internationally, and a fine.
- e) For any further breach of contract, the Football Tribunal may impose additional sanctions at its discretion.
- f) In case of aggravating circumstances, the sanctions foreseen in c) or d) above can be imposed directly.

If, having regard to the individual facts and circumstances of each case, it can be established on the balance of probabilities that the new club induced a player to breach a contract during the protected period, a ban from registering any new players, either nationally or internationally, for two entire and consecutive registration periods, shall be imposed on the new club.

Where a limitation or ban from registering new players applies, 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 exceptions stipulated in article 6 paragraph 3 of these regulations.

Presumption of inducement

- 11. For the purposes of paragraphs 9 and 10 above, if the player signs a new contract within 45 days of a breach of contract by the player, it shall be presumed that the new club induced the player to breach the contract. This presumption can be rebutted if the new club can demonstrate, to the comfortable satisfaction of the Football Tribunal, that it did not induce the player to breach the contract.

Sporting sanctions against players

- 12. A sporting sanction shall 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, and it shall take effect immediately once the player has been notified of the relevant decision. In the case of aggravating circumstances, the restriction shall last six months.

The sporting sanction 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 sporting sanctions shall, however, not be applicable if the player is an established member of the representative team of the association they are eligible to represent, and the association concerned is participating in the final competition of an international tournament in the period between the last official match of the season and the first official match of the next season.



Training compensation

13. Payment of compensation for breach of contract is without prejudice to the provisions of article 20 and Annexe 4 of these regulations.

Non-assignment

14. Entitlement to compensation cannot be assigned to a third party.

18. SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CONTRACTS BETWEEN PROFESSIONALS AND CLUBS

1. Any employment contract that is concluded following the provision of football agent services shall specify the football agent's name, their client, their FIFA licence number and their signature, in accordance with the FIFA Football Agent Regulations.
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. Subject to the exception below, 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.
 - a) As an exception, and provided what follows below is not prohibited by national law or by a validly negotiated collective bargaining agreement at domestic level, where a player under the age of 18 has been registered at a club for 20 months or two consecutive competition periods (whichever is shorter) prior to signing their contract, the permissible term of the contract with that club shall be up to five years.
 - b) In such event, and unless stipulated differently in a validly negotiated collective bargaining agreement at domestic level:
 - No club may sign more than five new contracts per season with players under the age of 18 for a term exceeding three years.
 - Any contract concluded as per this exception must respect the following concerning fixed remuneration:
 - In the 4th year of the contract, a minimum mandatory increase of 10% shall apply, increased by an additional 20% if the player makes ten or more appearances in official matches of the club's first team during the 3rd year of the contract.
 - In the 5th year of the contract, a mandatory increase of 20% shall apply if the player makes ten or more appearances in official matches of the club's first team during the 4th year of the contract.



For the purposes of this paragraph b), appearance means playing one full half, including extra time.

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, adoption and family leave during the term of their contract, paid at the equivalent of two thirds of their contracted salary. Where a validly negotiated collective bargaining agreement contains provisions related to maternity, adoption and/or family leave, the respective provisions of the collective bargaining agreement shall prevail. Where no collective bargaining agreement exists, but where more favourable conditions are stipulated pursuant to national law, these more favourable conditions shall prevail.



05.



**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 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.



06.



**Special
provisions
relating to
female players**

18QUATER SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PREGNANCY, ADOPTION AND FAMILY LEAVE

Validity of an employment contract

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

Terminating a contract without just cause and consequences

2. If a club unilaterally terminates a contract on the grounds of a player refusing to take a pregnancy test, being or becoming pregnant, being on maternity, adoption or family leave, or utilising rights related to maternity, adoption or family leave in general, the club will be deemed to have terminated the contract without just cause. It shall be presumed, unless proven to the contrary, that the unilateral termination of a contract by a club during a pregnancy or maternity, adoption or family leave occurred as a result of a player being or becoming pregnant, adopting a child or utilising rights related to family leave.
3. Where a contract has been terminated on the grounds stipulated above:
 - a) Compensation due to a player shall be determined according to the principles enshrined in article 17 of these regulations. However, the player shall in all cases be entitled to a penalty payment corresponding to six monthly salaries of the prematurely terminated contract. Collective bargaining agreements validly negotiated by employers' and employees' representatives at domestic level in accordance with national law may deviate from these principles. 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, adoption or family leave, or utilising rights related to maternity, adoption or family leave 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 measures stipulated in article 6 paragraph 3 c) of these regulations.
 - c) The sanction provided for in b) above may be applied cumulatively with a fine.



Rights relating to pregnancy, adoption and family leave

4. Where a player becomes pregnant during the term of her contract, the following shall apply:
 - a) The player has the right to continue providing sporting services to her club (i.e. playing and training). The 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. The player shall be entitled to receive her full remuneration, until such time that she utilises maternity leave.
 - b) Should the player deem that it is not safe for her to continue providing sporting services, or should she choose not to exercise her right to continue providing sporting services, the club shall offer the player the possibility to provide employment services in an alternative manner. If she renders employment services in an alternative manner, or if the club is unable to offer alternative employment services that can reasonably be expected in the context of the ongoing contract, the player shall be entitled to receive her full remuneration, until such time that she utilises her maternity leave.
 - c) If, for medical reasons related to a pregnancy, a player is unable to provide sporting or employment services in an alternative manner, then the player is entitled to medical leave, subject to the production of a valid medical certificate issued by her personal gynaecologist or specialist medical practitioner. The player shall be entitled to full remuneration, until such time that she utilises maternity leave.
5. A pregnant player, adoptive parent or a player utilising rights related to family leave has the right, during the term of her contract, to:
 - a) independently determine the commencement date of her maternity, adoption or family leave, taking into consideration the minimum periods provided (cf. Definitions). Any club that pressures or forces a player to take maternity, adoption or family leave at a specific time shall be sanctioned by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee;
 - b) return to football activity after the completion of her maternity, adoption or family leave. For a player completing maternity leave, the club has an obligation to reintegrate her into footballing activity (cf. article 6 paragraph 3 d)), agree together with the player on a postpartum plan and provide adequate ongoing medical support.

The player shall be entitled to receive her full remuneration following her return to football activity.



Breastfeeding

6. 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. The player's reduced working hours for these reasons will be considered justified, without any reduction in salary.

18QUINQUIES MENSTRUAL HEALTH

Clubs shall at all times respect the needs of female players related to their menstrual cycle and menstrual health. Subject to the production of a valid medical certificate issued by her personal gynaecologist or specialist medical practitioner, a female player shall be entitled to be absent from training or matches whenever her menstrual health so requires. The player shall be entitled to receive her full remuneration when exercising these rights related to menstrual health.





07.

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 is at least temporarily permitted to reside in the country of arrival and/or is recognised by the competent state authorities as vulnerable and requiring state protection by the country of arrival after fleeing their country of origin (or previous country of domicile) for humanitarian reasons, without their parents, due to either of the following:
 - i. their life or freedom being threatened on account of race, religion, nationality, belonging to a particular social group, or political opinion; or
 - ii. any other circumstances where their survival is seriously threatened.



If the minor has been formally recognised as a refugee or a protected person, they may be registered with a professional club or purely amateur club. There are no restrictions on any subsequent national transfer of the minor prior to their turning 18.

If the minor has been formally recognised as asylum seeker or has been recognised by the competent state authorities as vulnerable in accordance with article 19 paragraph d) above, they may only be registered with a purely amateur club. They may be the subject of a subsequent national transfer, but are not permitted to register with a professional club until they turn 18.

- 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. A club that has registered a minor player following a national transfer, international transfer or first registration shall:
- owe a duty of care to the minor;
 - take any reasonable measures to protect and safeguard the minor from any possible abuse; and
 - ensure that the minor is provided with an opportunity to obtain an academic education (according to the highest national standards) that allows them to pursue a career other than football.
9. 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 (within their own structure and/or through a separate entity with legal, financial or de facto links to the club) are obliged to report all minors who attend the academy (registered with the club or not) to the association with which the club concerned is affiliated. When an academy is operated outside the territory of the club's respective association, the reporting shall be made by the club to the association on whose territory the academy operates.
2. Each association shall request all academies without legal, financial or de facto links to a club (private academies) operating on its territory to report all minors who attend the academy to the association. Each association shall report any wrongdoing occurring at private academies of which it becomes aware to the relevant authorities, taking all necessary measures to protect and safeguard minors from potential abuse.
3. Each association shall keep a register of players, comprising at least the following information: full name (first, middle and last names), nationality, date of birth, country of origin (or previous country of domicile), agent (if any) and club operating the respective academy, regarding the minors who have been reported to it by clubs or academies.



4. A club that wishes to collaborate with a private academy shall:
 - i. report such collaboration to the association with which the club is affiliated;
 - ii. ensure that the private academy reports its players to the association where the academy operates;
 - iii. before entering into a contract with a private academy, ensure that the private academy takes proper measures to protect and safeguard minors; and
 - iv. report any wrongdoing of which it may become aware to the relevant authorities, taking all necessary measures to protect and safeguard minors from potential abuse.
5. 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.
6. Associations shall report to FIFA each minor that attends an academy within the territory they govern where the minor:
 - i. is not a national of the country where the association is domiciled; and
 - ii. has not lived continuously for at least the last five years in that country.

Such reports shall contain a *prima facie* assessment of whether the minor meets the requirements of article 19.
7. Any violations of this provision will be sanctioned by the Disciplinary Committee in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

19TER TRIALS

General conditions for all triallists

1. A club may invite a player to trial with it for a defined period of time. A professional (within the meaning of art. 2 herein) may only trial with another club with the express written permission of their current club.
2. The club and the invited player shall agree on the conditions of the trial (e.g. payment for accommodation, travel, meals and daily expenses) on the FIFA Trial Form before the trial commences. A complete and duly signed FIFA Trial Form must be lodged in FIFA TMS by the club at the latest ten days before the trial commences.



3. During a trial, the club owes a duty of care to the triallist. In particular, the club shall provide the triallist with, and cover the cost of, any necessary medical treatment for injuries sustained while performing activities within the trial.
4. The maximum duration of a trial for players aged 21 and below shall be eight weeks, consecutive or non-consecutive, per club in any one season. The maximum duration of a trial for players over the age of 21 shall be three weeks, consecutive or non-consecutive, per club in any one season.
5. A player on trial is only permitted to participate in friendly matches and any activity that does not fall within the scope of organised football. Such friendly matches must take place during the duration of the relevant trial.
6. Any person subject to the FIFA Statutes is prohibited from requesting, offering and/or receiving any payment whatsoever connected to a trial, without prejudice to the agreement between the club and the triallist on the conditions of the trial, according to paragraph 2 above.
7. Clubs having a player on trial are not entitled to receive training rewards for the period during which a player is on trial with that club.

Conditions specific to minor triallists

8. In addition to the general conditions, a minor may only trial with a club provided that:
 - a) the date the trial period begins occurs during the season of:
 - i. the minor triallist's 16th birthday; or
 - ii. the minor triallist's 15th birthday if both the minor's and the club's domicile are located in Europe;
 - b) the club obtains express written permission from the minor triallist's parents;
 - c) the club designates an employee within the club to be the point of contact for the minor triallist;
 - d) the club ensures that the minor triallist is provided with optimum accommodation and living standards and adequate coverage of expenses; and
 - e) for amateur minor players below the age of 16, the current club of the minor is informed of the trial and provided with the complete and duly signed FIFA Trial Form.
9. A minor may only attend two trials per calendar year, each of them subject to the maximum duration stipulated in article 19ter paragraph 4.



Other matters

10. Collective bargaining agreements validly negotiated by employers' and employees' representatives at domestic level, in accordance with national law, may deviate from the minimum standards stipulated above and/or establish additional conditions when a player may leave his current club to attend a trial.

Sanctions

11. Any failure to fulfil a condition agreed in a FIFA Trial Form or to upload a complete and duly signed FIFA Trial Form and/or any violation of this provision will be sanctioned by the Disciplinary Committee in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code. In such proceedings, both the triallist and the club concerned will have the procedural status of a party before the Disciplinary Committee.



08.

An abstract geometric design featuring a light blue circle with a darker blue dot at its center. A thin, light blue diagonal line passes through the circle from the upper left to the lower right.

**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.



09.



Player Participation in Transfer Fees

21BIS PLAYER PARTICIPATION IN TRANSFER FEES

1. Clubs and players are free to agree on a player's participation in a transfer fee paid for that same player.
2. In the context of permanent international transfers, the following applies mandatorily to players earning less than a yearly fixed remuneration of EUR 150,000 (or its equivalent) with the releasing club during the season in which the international transfer occurs:
 - a) The releasing club must pay an amount equal to 5% of the total fixed transfer fee effectively received directly to the player.
 - b) The player can partially waive their participation. Such a waiver may only apply to the portion of the participation of 5% exceeding the higher of (i) the player's fixed remuneration for the last year of contract with the releasing club or (ii) 2.5% of the total fixed transfer compensation. Any waiver that would result in a lower participation shall be disregarded for the proportion exceeding these limits.
 - c) If the fixed transfer fee is paid in instalments, the player's participation shall be paid on a pro rata basis following receipt of the instalments by the releasing club. In any event, the participation shall be subject to tax, social security or other mandatory deductions.
3. No entitlement to participate shall exist under this article where:
 - a) this is either prohibited by national law, by applicable domestic regulations in force when these regulations are adopted, or by a collective bargaining agreement validly negotiated by employers' and employees' representatives at domestic level, or
 - b) a national law or such a collective bargaining agreement establishes a similar concept, under which a player is entitled to participate in the transfer fee, irrespective of whether such entitlement to participate would be payable by either the releasing or the engaging club according to their national law or such a collective bargaining agreement.



10.



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 a national dispute resolution chamber (NDRC), or a national dispute resolution body operating under an equivalent name, that has been officially recognised by FIFA in accordance with the National Dispute Resolution Chamber Recognition Principles. Any such jurisdiction clause must be exclusive and included either directly in the contract or in a collective bargaining agreement applicable to the parties;
 - c) employment-related disputes between a club or an association and a coach of an international dimension; clubs and coaches may, however, explicitly opt in writing for disputes between them to be decided by an NDRC, or a national dispute resolution body operating under an equivalent name, that has been officially recognised by FIFA in accordance with the National Dispute Resolution Chamber Recognition Principles. Any such jurisdiction clause must be exclusive and included either directly in the contract or in a collective bargaining agreement applicable to the parties;
 - d) disputes relating to training compensation (article 20) and the solidarity mechanism (article 21) between clubs belonging to different associations, that are not governed by the FIFA Clearing House Regulations;
 - 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, that are not governed by the FIFA Clearing House Regulations;
 - f) disputes relating to the participation of a player in a transfer fee (art. 21bis), provided that the transfer to which the dispute relates is made between clubs belonging to different associations;
 - g) matters of legal or factual complexity in an EPP review process in accordance with article 10 paragraph 3 of the FIFA Clearing House Regulations and disputes between clubs in accordance with article 18 paragraph 2 of the FIFA Clearing House Regulations; and



- h) disputes between clubs belonging to different associations that do not fall within the cases provided for in a), d), e) and f).
- 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), e) and f).
- 2. The Players' Status Chamber of the Football Tribunal shall adjudicate on any of the cases described in article 22 paragraphs 1 c) and g), 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.
- 5. In cases of overdue payables or outstanding remuneration, the Football Tribunal shall award standard interest for late payment at the rate of 8% per annum, subject to a valid request from the claimant and without prejudice to a contractually agreed interest rate. The Football Tribunal shall have discretion to apply a lower interest rate if justified by the exceptional circumstances of a case.

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.



11.



Final provisions

26. TRANSITIONAL MEASURES

1. For all cases brought before the Football Tribunal for adjudication:
 - a) These regulations apply to cases where the facts giving rise to the dispute arose after these regulations enter into force.
 - b) Article 21bis and article 17 paragraph 1 of these regulations apply only to contracts concluded as of the date on which these regulations enter into force.
 - c) All other cases shall be assessed according to the previous regulations.
2. 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.

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 or Spanish texts of these regulations, the English text shall be authoritative.

29. ENFORCEMENT

These regulations were approved by the Bureau of the Council on 10 June 2026 and come into force on 1 January 2027.





Annexes

ANNEXE

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. The international window of September–October as from 2026 shall consist of a period of 16 days, during which a maximum of four matches may be played by each representative team.
5. Representative teams shall play the pertinent matches 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. 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.
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.
12. Competition Regulations for the FIFA Club World Cup™ may establish exceptions.

IBIS 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 blocked periods for the final competitions of the FIFA Women's World Cup™, the Women's Olympic Football Tournament and 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 final competitions of the FIFA Women's World Cup, the Women's Olympic Football Tournament and the championships for women's "A" representative teams of the confederations, as well as the confederations' final-round qualification tournaments for the Women's Olympic Football Tournament, will be added within the respective blocked periods. The final competitions of the FIFA Women's World Cup, the Women's Olympic Football Tournament and the championships for the women's "A" representative teams of the confederations, as well as 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 tournaments.



4. There are two types of international windows, both of which are reserved for representative teams' activities:
 - 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. 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 matches (e.g. Thursday/Sunday or Saturday/Tuesday).
 - b) Type II is defined as a period of 12 days starting on a Tuesday morning and ending on Saturday night the following week. 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 matches (e.g. Thursday/Sunday/Wednesday or Friday/Monday/Thursday).
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 the type I international window, 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.

For the type II international window, players must be released and start the travel to join their representative team no later than Tuesday morning and must start the travel back to their club no later than the next Sunday morning 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 these 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.
11. As of the final stages of the final competitions of the FIFA Women's World Cup™, the Women's Olympic Football Tournament and the championships for women's "A" representative teams of the confederations, the association(s) are encouraged to provide a family-friendly environment for female players with children.

11.10.10 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 four 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

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.
5. The following provisions relating to female players equally apply to female coaches: articles 18 paragraph 7 and 18quater [with the exception of paragraph 4 a) and b)].

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. Any employment contract that is concluded following the provision of football agent services shall specify the football agent's name, their client, their FIFA



licence number and their signature, in accordance with the FIFA Football Agent Regulations.

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. In general, just cause shall exist in any circumstance in which a party can no longer reasonably and in good faith be expected to continue a contractual relationship.
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 A BREACH OF CONTRACT

Agreed compensation

1. Parties are free to contractually agree on the financial compensation payable in the event of a breach of contract (the "agreed compensation"), subject to the following:
 - a) The agreement does not have to be reciprocal.
 - b) The Football Tribunal shall reduce an agreed compensation with restraint and only if it is excessively high. The Football Tribunal shall disregard an agreed compensation if it is manifestly unfair.

Calculation of compensation

2. Absent an agreed compensation, a party that suffers from a breach of contract is entitled to full compensation for the damage caused by the breach. Compensation shall be calculated taking into account the damage suffered, having regard to the individual circumstances of each case and subject to the criteria below.

Compensation due to a coach

3. If the coach did not sign a 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.
4. If 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.

Compensation due to a club or association

5. A club or association shall be awarded full compensation for the damage caused by the breach. Depending on the circumstances of each case, this damage shall take into account, in particular, the value of the services of the coach.

Collective bargaining agreements

6. 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 3-5 above. The terms of such an agreement shall prevail.

Non-assignment

7. Entitlement to compensation cannot be assigned to a third party.

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.

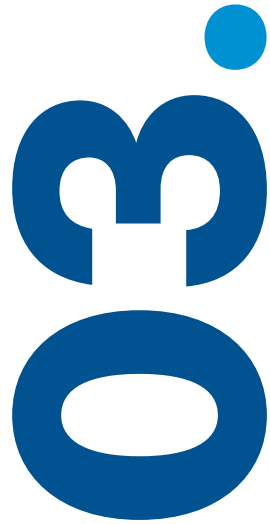


- b) The time limit is also paused by an appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport.
- 6. The debtor shall make full payment (including all applicable interest) to the bank account provided by the creditor, as set out in the decision or confirmation letter.
- 7. Where the debtor fails to make full 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

International transfer of players and transfer matching system



TITLE I. GENERAL RULES

1. OBJECTIVES

1. The transfer matching system (TMS) is designed to fulfil the objectives of the football transfer system.
2. TMS also has the following specific objectives:
 - a) to monitor and regulate the procedure for the international transfers of players;
 - b) to provide football authorities with information concerning the football transfer system;
 - c) to increase the transparency, efficiency and credibility of the international football transfer system;
 - d) to clearly distinguish between the different payments in relation to international player transfers; and
 - e) to guarantee the protection of minors.

2. SCOPE

1. This annexe governs the procedure for the international transfer of players in TMS.
2. It is mandatory for associations and clubs to use TMS for the international transfer of professional and amateur players in eleven-a-side football.
3. FIFA provides free access to TMS to associations and clubs. No one shall be charged for any activity performed in TMS.



TITLE II. TMS USERS

3. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. In the context of the international transfer of players, TMS users will be authorised to perform actions in TMS on behalf of a club or an association, in line with the permissions granted to each of them by FIFA.
2. The FIFA general secretariat is authorised to perform actions provided for in this annexe.

4. PROCEDURE TO OBTAIN ACCESS TO TMS

1. Only users authorised by FIFA shall have access to TMS.

Associations

2. To access TMS for the first time, an association shall appoint at least two TMS users, who shall undergo training provided by FIFA.
3. An association may appoint a new TMS user at any time. The new TMS user shall be trained by an existing authorised TMS user of the association. Upon completion of the training, the association shall submit a new user request via TMS.

Clubs

4. To access TMS for the first time, a club shall appoint at least one TMS user, who shall undergo training provided by the association to which the club is affiliated. Upon completion of the training, the association shall submit a new user request via TMS.
5. A club may appoint a new TMS user at any time. The new TMS user shall be trained by an existing authorised TMS user of the club, or in the absence of any existing TMS users, by the association to which the club is affiliated. Upon completion of the training, the association shall submit a new user request via TMS.

5. TMS USER REQUIREMENTS

1. To be eligible as a TMS user, an individual:
 - a) shall be a direct employee of the relevant club or association. In the absence of employees, a volunteer or executive member could be permissible;
 - b) shall be trained to use TMS by a TMS user of the relevant association or club, or by completing the TMS e-learning training programme;



- c) shall have basic computer skills;
 - d) shall have a good working knowledge of at least one of the following official FIFA languages: English, French or Spanish;
 - e) shall pass a background check run by FIFA, ensuring in particular that the prospective user has never been convicted of a criminal charge regarding matters related to: organised crime, drug trafficking, corruption, bribery, money laundering, tax evasion, fraud, match manipulation, misappropriation of funds, conversion, breach of fiduciary duty, forgery, legal malpractice, sexual abuse, violent crimes, harassment, exploitation of child or vulnerable young adult trafficking, and/or similar;
 - f) cannot be an active TMS user for more than one organisation at the same time;
 - g) cannot hold any position or perform any activity that could generate a conflict of interest;
 - h) cannot be a professional football player;
 - i) cannot be a football agent;
 - j) shall provide a personal email address (corporate if possible) that is not general or shared; and
 - k) shall be 18 years of age or older.
2. An association may define additional minimum requirements for TMS users within its jurisdiction.

TITLE III. OBLIGATIONS

6. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS: CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

- 1. Clubs and associations are responsible for all actions undertaken by their respective appointed TMS users.
- 2. Clubs and associations shall always:
 - a) act in good faith;
 - b) abide by the FIFA Statutes and all FIFA regulations;
 - c) inform FIFA of any suspected breaches of FIFA regulations;
 - d) maintain confidentiality over all data in TMS, apply the highest degree of care to guarantee complete confidentiality and only use confidential data for the purpose of completing player transfers in which they are directly involved;



- e) ensure that only their authorised TMS users may access TMS on their behalf;
 - f) check TMS at regular intervals to ensure they are in a position to comply with their obligations at all time;
 - g) perform pending actions in TMS without delay;
 - h) ensure that they have all of the necessary equipment, training and know-how to fulfil their obligations;
 - i) use TMS only for the purposes set out in the FIFA regulations;
 - j) ensure that the email address of any authorised TMS user is valid and always kept up to date;
 - k) request the deactivation of an account of an authorised TMS user who is no longer authorised to use TMS on their behalf;
 - l) ensure that all information entered is true and correct;
 - m) ensure that all documents uploaded in TMS are authentic, complete and legible. Documents uploaded shall conform to the type requested (e.g. an “employment contract” shall not be uploaded in the “transfer agreement” section). Documents shall be uploaded in PDF format; and
 - n) if requested by the FIFA general secretariat, upload a translation of a document (or an excerpt thereof) into one of the following official languages of FIFA: English, French or Spanish.
3. To ensure that clubs and associations are fulfilling their obligations in respect of this annexe, the FIFA general secretariat shall investigate matters in relation to international transfers. Clubs and associations shall collaborate in the event of an investigation being carried out by FIFA concerning international transfers of players and the clubs’ and associations’ use of TMS. In particular, they shall collaborate to establish the facts and comply, within the granted deadline, with requests for any documents, information or any other materials of any nature held by them or, if not held by them, which they are entitled to obtain within the time limits established by FIFA.

7. SPECIFIC OBLIGATIONS: CLUBS

Clubs with access to TMS shall:

- a) always have at least one TMS user;
- b) ensure that their contact details (postal address, telephone, and email address) are valid and always kept up to date;
- c) ensure that their own bank account details are valid and always kept up to date;



- d) enter and confirm transfer instructions and (where applicable) ensure that the required information matches (cf. art. 10 of this annexe); and
- e) declare all payments made in the context of an international transfer.

8. SPECIFIC OBLIGATIONS: ASSOCIATIONS

1. Associations shall:

- a) monitor the activity of their affiliated clubs in TMS to verify compliance with this annexe, and inform FIFA about any potential infringements;
- b) always have at least two authorised TMS users;
- c) provide their affiliated clubs with ongoing TMS training;
- d) ensure that their contact details (postal address, telephone number and email address) and those of their affiliated clubs are valid and always kept up to date;
- e) ensure that their bank account details are valid and always kept up to date;
- f) enter the training category of their affiliated clubs;
- g) ensure that their affiliated clubs and registered players are assigned a FIFA ID and, when required, resolve duplicate entries concerning their affiliated clubs and registered players without delay;
- h) confirm or reject newly created players (cf. art. 13 of this annexe);
- i) carry out the ITC procedure (cf. art. 11 of this annexe);
- j) enter transfers of amateur players on behalf of affiliated clubs that do not have access to TMS (cf. art. 10 of this annexe); and
- k) enter all required data related to dates of competitions periods, seasons and registration periods, as applicable (cf. article 6 of these regulations) at least 12 months before the first match of the relevant season in the following categories of competition, where applicable:
 - i. Male professional competitions
 - ii. Female professional competitions
 - iii. Amateur competitions (female and male)

2. An association may modify in TMS the dates for a registration period that has already been entered in TMS prior to its commencement. The said modification shall be notified to FIFA. Once a registration period has commenced, no modification of its dates is permitted.



9. FIFA'S ROLE

The FIFA general secretariat is responsible for:

- a) assisting TMS users with technical and regulatory issues;
- b) managing the access of TMS users;
- c) providing ongoing education and support to associations and clubs;
- d) entering in TMS any sanctions against a club or association;
- e) managing any special procedures identified in this annexe;
- f) investigating possible infringements of FIFA regulations related to the use of TMS; and
- g) imposing administrative sanctions for breaches of this annexe (cf. art. 17 of this annexe).

TITLE IV. PROCESS FOR TRANSFERRING A PLAYER

10. CLUBS: CREATING TRANSFER INSTRUCTIONS

1. When creating a transfer instruction, clubs shall enter information and upload supporting documents concerning:
 - a) the instruction type;
 - b) the player being transferred;
 - c) the details of the transfer; and
 - d) the parties involved in the transfer.
2. Clubs shall indicate if the transfer instruction refers to:
 - a) engaging a player or releasing a player;
 - b) whether the transfer is permanent or a loan;
 - c) whether the player will be a professional or an amateur with the new club; and
 - d) if related to an earlier loan transfer instruction, whether there is:
 - i. a return from loan;
 - ii. a loan extension;
 - iii. a loan being converted into a permanent transfer; or



- iv. a loan conclusion (i.e. the loan agreement between the clubs has ended and the player's employment contract with the former club has also ended).
- 3. Concerning the player being transferred, clubs shall enter the following information as applicable, depending on the transfer instruction type:
 - a) Status (amateur or professional) with the former club;
 - b) Name, nationality(ies), date of birth and gender;
 - c) For loans, whether the player is a club-trained player (cf. definition 31 of these regulations) and whether the loan occurs before the end of the season of the former club at which the professional turns 21;
 - d) Start and end dates of the employment contract with the former club;
 - e) Start and end dates of the employment contract with the new club;
 - f) Fixed remuneration set out in the employment contract with the new club; and
 - g) The reason for termination of the employment contract with the former club.
- 4. With respect to the details of the transfer, clubs shall enter the following information as applicable, depending on the transfer instruction type:
 - a) Whether there is a transfer agreement with the former club; for the avoidance of doubt, this includes any agreement where the former club waives its right to receive training rewards in exchange for another payment in line with art. 10. par. 4 d) of this annexe;
 - b) The date of execution of the transfer agreement;
 - c) The start and end dates of the loan agreement;
 - d) Whether the transfer is performed against any of the following types of payment:
 - i. fixed transfer fee, including the amount and date of instalments, if any;
 - ii. release (buy-out) fee, including the amount and date of instalments, if any;
 - iii. conditional transfer fee, including the amount and details of conditions; or
 - iv. sell-on fee, including the percentage.
 - e) Payment currency;
 - f) Club bank account details; and
 - g) A declaration on influence and third-party ownership of the player's economic rights (cf. arts. 18bis and 18ter of these regulations).



5. With respect to the parties involved in the transfer, clubs shall enter the following information as applicable:
 - a) the player's former club;
 - b) the player's former association;
 - c) the player's new club;
 - d) the player's new association;
 - e) the club football agent's name, service fee and any other fee paid to the football agent; and
 - f) the player's football agent's name.
6. Clubs are obliged to upload the following mandatory supporting documents regarding the information that has been entered in TMS as applicable, depending on the transfer instruction type:
 - a) The new club:
 - i. Proof of the player's identity (passport or national identity card).
 - ii. Proof of the end date of the player's last employment contract and the reason for its termination.
 - iii. The player's employment contract with the new club.
 - iv. The transfer agreement (whether permanent or loan) between the new club and the former club. Where applicable, a copy of any amendments shall be uploaded in TMS as soon as they have been concluded.
 - v. A copy of the representation agreement entered into with a football agent, if applicable, within 14 days of occurrence. Where applicable, a copy of any amendments shall be uploaded in TMS within 14 days of occurrence.
 - vi. A copy of any other agreement entered into with a football agent other than a representation agreement, if applicable, within 14 days of occurrence. Where applicable, a copy of any amendments shall be uploaded in TMS within 14 days of occurrence.
 - b) The former club:
 - i. Where third-party ownership of the player's economic rights has been declared (cf. article 10.4 g) of this annexe), the agreement with the third party.
 - ii. For loans, proof that the professional is a club-trained player (cf. art. 10 par. 3 c) of this annexe).



- iii. A copy of the representation agreement signed with a football agent, if applicable, within 14 days of occurrence. Where applicable, a copy of any amendments shall be uploaded in TMS within 14 days of occurrence.
 - iv. A copy of any agreement entered into with a football agent other than a representation agreement, if applicable, within 14 days of occurrence. Where applicable, a copy of any amendments shall be uploaded in TMS within 14 days of occurrence.
- 7. Once all of the relevant information has been entered and the mandatory documents have been uploaded, the club(s) shall confirm the transfer in TMS without delay and before the end of the new association's registration period (subject to the exceptions in art. 6 of these regulations).
- 8. For international transfers with a transfer agreement (whether permanent or on loan), both clubs shall:
 - a) independently of each other, enter and confirm the transfer instruction as soon as the agreement has been concluded;
 - b) ensure that the required information matches; and
 - c) collaborate to resolve any matching exceptions.
- 9. This article also applies to associations entering the transfer of an amateur player on behalf of an affiliated club without access to TMS.

11. ASSOCIATIONS: ITC PROCEDURE AND PLAYER REGISTRATION

- 1. Once a transfer instruction has been created (cf. art. 10 of this annexe) and (if applicable) the player has been confirmed (cf. art. 13 of this annexe):
 - a) the new association will be notified in TMS that the transfer instruction is awaiting an ITC request;
 - b) upon receipt of this notification, the new association will be able to request in TMS that the former association deliver an ITC for the player;
 - c) at the very latest, the ITC shall be requested on the last day of the new association's registration period for the transfer to occur during that registration period. An ITC requested after the close of the relevant registration period of the new association (subject to the exceptions in art. 6 of these regulations) will go into validation exception status (cf. art. 14 par. 1 c) of this annexe); and



- d) for the international transfer of minors, an ITC may only be requested if the corresponding minor application has been approved by the Football Tribunal or if the player is being registered under a valid limited minor exemption (cf. art. 19 of these regulations).
2. Where the player was a professional at his former club, upon notification of the ITC request, the former association shall immediately request the former club to confirm whether or not:
 - a) the employment contract has expired; or
 - b) an early termination was mutually agreed.
 3. Within five calendar days of receipt of the ITC request, the former association shall deliver the ITC to the new association. When delivering the ITC to the new association, the former association can indicate whether the former club wishes to reserve financial claims against the player and/or the new club. However, such an indication shall have no impact either on the player's ability to be registered for a new club or on a possible contractual dispute between the former club, the player and/or the new club.
 4. When delivering an ITC, the former association shall 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. art. 12 of these regulations).
 5. Upon delivery of the ITC, the new association shall confirm its receipt, enter the relevant player registration information in TMS and register the player in its electronic registration system without delay.
 6. If the former association fails to respond to the ITC request within five calendar days, the new association will be able to register the player with the new club and enter the relevant player registration information in TMS. In exceptional circumstances, the player, the former association or the new association may request FIFA's intervention. FIFA may exceptionally allow a registration with the new club within one working day of receipt of the ITC request, if required to prevent irreparable harm to the player. Issuance of an ITC is without prejudice to any contractual dispute between the player, their former club and/or the new club of the player.
 7. The new association shall only confirm the ITC receipt (cf. par. 5 above) or confirm registration in TMS (cf. par. 6 above) if the player is to be registered with the new club.
 8. A player is not eligible to play for his new club until the new association has either:
 - a) confirmed receipt of the ITC, entered the player registration information in TMS and registered the player in its electronic registration system; or
 - b) registered the player in its electronic registration system and entered the player registration information in TMS in the absence of a response to the ITC request



within five calendar days or when FIFA has exceptionally allowed a registration with the new club within one working day of receipt of the ITC request.

9. All registrations described in paragraph 8 above have the same effect and are equally valid.

12. PAYMENTS

1. Clubs shall declare all club-to-club payments made in the context of an international transfer (cf. art. 11 par. 4 of the FIFA Clearing House Regulations), including any amendments to the payment terms, which shall also be declared as soon as the amended terms have been agreed upon. When declaring the execution of a payment, the new club shall upload the relevant proof of payment in TMS within 30 days of each payment.
2. Where a club-to-club payment is no longer due, clubs shall request the forced closure of the transfer without delay.
3. Clubs shall declare any payments made in relation to any representation agreement entered into with a football agent. When declaring the execution of a payment, the relevant club shall upload the relevant proof of payment in TMS within 14 days of each payment.
4. Clubs shall declare any payments made in relation to any agreement entered into with a football agent other than a representation agreement. When declaring the execution of a payment, the relevant club shall upload the relevant proof of payment in TMS within 14 days of each payment.

TITLE V. SPECIAL PROCEDURES

13. PLAYER CONFIRMATION

1. If the player being transferred does not exist in TMS, the club that first enters the transfer instruction in TMS shall create his profile. The same applies to associations entering transfer instructions of amateur players on behalf of their affiliated clubs that do not have access to TMS.
2. The ITC procedure will only be initiated once the newly created player details have been verified, corrected if required and confirmed by the former association. By confirming the player, the former association confirms that the player was last registered with it and that his identity details (name, nationality, date of birth and gender) are correct.
3. The former association shall reject the newly created player if the player is not registered with it at the time of the transfer.



4. The player confirmation procedure shall be carried out without delay.

14. VALIDATION EXCEPTIONS

1. A validation exception may be triggered in the following cases:
 - a) the player is less than 18 years old and the corresponding minor application has not yet been accepted;
 - b) the new club is serving a ban on registering new players;
 - c) the new club and/or the former club has exceeded the loan limitations (cf. art. 10 of these regulations); or
 - d) the date of the ITC request is outside the new association's registration period, and no exception under art. 6 of these regulations applies.
2. Any requests for intervention in a validation exception shall be submitted via TMS. Upon request from the association concerned, the FIFA general secretariat will assess the request and, if necessary, refer the matter to the Players' Status Chamber of the Football Tribunal. Any such request and any supporting documentation shall be provided only in one of the following official languages of FIFA: English, French or Spanish. Each case is assessed individually on its own merits.

15. CANCELLATION

1. As a general rule, a transfer instruction containing incorrect information shall be cancelled.
2. The club(s), or the new association acting on behalf of a club in an amateur transfer, may cancel a transfer instruction prior to an ITC request.
3. Once an ITC has been requested, only the relevant association(s) may request the cancellation in TMS, indicate the reason for cancellation and specify the correct information.
4. In such a case, the counter association shall accept or dispute the cancellation request.
 - a) If it accepts the request, the transfer will be cancelled; or
 - b) If it disputes the request, the relevant association shall upload a supporting statement in TMS and contact the FIFA general secretariat to resolve the dispute.



TITLE VI. ENFORCEMENT

16. GENERAL

1. Sanctions shall be imposed on clubs and associations that violate the provisions contained in this annexe, including violations committed by their TMS users.
2. The FIFA general secretariat is responsible for investigating any violation of the provisions contained in this annexe.
3. The FIFA Disciplinary Committee is responsible for sanctioning violations of the provisions contained in this annexe in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

17. ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTION PROCEDURE

1. Without prejudice to the competence of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee, the FIFA general secretariat has the competence to impose sanctions within the administrative sanction procedure (ASP) as set out below.
2. The ASP deals with infringements of this annexe that are of a primarily technical or administrative nature.
3. If such an infringement is detected, the following procedure will take place:
 - a) The FIFA general secretariat will contact the association or club to identify the infringement, request a statement or any other relevant information within a defined deadline and, if applicable, request that the infringing behaviour be corrected.
 - b) Upon receipt of the statement or relevant information or upon expiry of the time limit to do so, the FIFA general secretariat may issue an administrative sanction letter containing a sanction, if applicable.
 - c) The party may accept the sanction or reject it and, in this case, request the opening of disciplinary proceedings before the FIFA Disciplinary Committee. If the party accepts the sanction, the latter will be enforceable from the date of acceptance.
 - d) If the party accepts the sanction, complies with it (where applicable) and corrects the infringing behaviour within the time limits to do so, the matter will be closed.
 - e) If the party fails to respond to the administrative sanction letter, responds inconsistently or incompletely and/or does not correct the infringing behaviour and/or does not comply with the sanction, the matter will be referred to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee for evaluation and decision.



4. Without prejudice to any further sanction imposed by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee, the sanctions that may be imposed through the ASP are:
 - a) a warning;
 - b) a reprimand; or
 - c) a fine of up to CHF 30,000.

18. TIME LIMITS AND MEANS OF NOTIFICATION

Letters or decisions notified by the FIFA general secretariat to a party through TMS or to the email address provided by a party in TMS are considered a valid means of communication and are sufficient to establish time limits.



ANNEXE

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. For cases governed by the FIFA Clearing House Regulations, payment of training compensation shall be made in accordance with the FIFA Clearing House Regulations.

3. RESPONSIBILITY TO PAY TRAINING COMPENSATION

1. For cases not governed by the FIFA Clearing House Regulations, 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, for cases not governed by the FIFA Clearing House Regulations, 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).

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

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. For cases not governed by the FIFA Clearing House Regulations, 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. For cases not governed by the FIFA Clearing House Regulations, 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. For cases governed by the FIFA Clearing House Regulations, payment of solidarity contribution shall be made in accordance with the FIFA Clearing House Regulations.
4. 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.
5. The Disciplinary Committee may impose disciplinary measures on clubs that do not observe the obligations set out in this annexe.



ANNEXE

Rules for the Status and Transfer of Futsal Players



1. SCOPE

1. The Rules for the Status and Transfer of Futsal Players are an integral part of these regulations.
2. These rules establish global and binding provisions concerning the status of futsal players, their eligibility to participate in organised futsal, and their transfer between clubs belonging to different associations.
3. These rules shall apply equally to men, women, amateurs and professionals unless expressly provided for otherwise in this annexe.
4. The transfer of futsal players between clubs belonging to the same association is governed by specific regulations issued by the association concerned. These regulations shall include:
 - a) appropriate means to protect contractual stability, paying due respect to mandatory national law and collective bargaining agreements, as well as the principles in article 1 paragraph 3 b) of these regulations; and
 - b) specific rules for the settlement of disputes between futsal clubs and players.
5. 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, 11, 12bis, 18, 18 paragraph 7, 18bis, 18ter, 18quater, 18quinquies, 19 and 19bis.

In relation to articles 18 paragraph 7, 18quater and 18quinquies, where a validly negotiated collective bargaining agreement contains provisions related to female professional football, the respective provisions of the collective bargaining agreement shall prevail in their totality, and a clear reference to the collective bargaining agreement shall be included in the association's regulations. Where no collective bargaining agreement exists, but where more favourable



conditions are stipulated pursuant to national law, these more favourable conditions shall be included in the association's regulations.

2. RELEASE OF FUTSAL PLAYERS TO ASSOCIATION TEAMS

1. Article 1ter of Annexe 1 of these regulations is binding.
2. A player may only represent one association in both futsal and eleven-a-side football. 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.

This provision is subject to the exception in article 9 of the Regulations Governing the Application of the Statutes.

3. REGISTRATION OF FUTSAL PLAYERS

1. A futsal 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 of these regulations. Only registered players are eligible to participate in organised futsal. By the act of registering, a futsal player agrees to abide by the FIFA Statutes and regulations, as well as the statutes and regulations of the relevant confederation and association.
2. A futsal player may only be registered for one futsal club at a time. A futsal player may, however, also be registered for one eleven-a-side club at the same time. It is not necessary for the futsal and the eleven-a-side club to be affiliated to the same association.
3. A futsal professional player under contract with an eleven-a-side club may sign another professional contract with a different futsal club only if he obtains written approval from the eleven-a-side club employing him, and vice-versa.
4. Futsal players may be registered with a maximum of three futsal clubs during one season. During this period, the player is only eligible to play official matches for two futsal clubs. As an exception to this rule, a futsal player moving between two futsal clubs belonging to associations with overlapping seasons (i.e. the start of the season is 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 futsal 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.



5. Under all circumstances, due consideration must be given to the sporting integrity of the competition. In particular, a futsal 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.

4. RESPECT OF CONTRACT

1. A contract between a professional futsal player and a futsal club may only be terminated upon expiry of its term or by mutual agreement.
2. The provisions applicable to the maintenance of contractual stability are set out in articles 13-18 of these regulations.

5. INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER OF FUTSAL PLAYERS

5.1 Principles

1. A futsal player registered with a futsal club affiliated to an association may only be registered with a futsal club affiliated to a different association after:
 - a) the International Futsal Transfer Certificate (IFTC) has been requested by the new association;
 - b) the IFTC has been delivered by the former association;
 - c) the IFTC has been received by the new association; and
 - d) the new association has registered the player in their electronic registration system.
2. The above principle applies to all international transfer of professional and amateur futsal players.
3. A futsal player is not eligible to play for his new futsal club until all the conditions in paragraph 1 above are met, where applicable.
4. An IFTC is not required for a futsal player under the age of ten.
5. Clubs and associations shall always:
 - a) act in good faith;
 - b) abide by the FIFA Statutes and all FIFA regulations; and
 - c) ensure that all information provided is true and correct.



5.2 Transfer process: IFTC procedure and futsal player registration

1. The new futsal club shall submit an application to its association to register a futsal player during one of the registration periods established by that association, subject to the exception in article 6 of these regulations.

The relevant application shall be accompanied, if applicable, by:

- a) a copy of the employment contract between the new futsal club and the futsal player; and
 - b) a copy of the transfer agreement (whether permanent or on loan) concluded between the new and the former futsal clubs.
2. Upon receipt of the application, the new association shall immediately request that the former association deliver an IFTC for the futsal player ("IFTC request"). The IFTC request shall be accompanied by the documentation established in paragraph 1 above, if applicable.
 3. At the very latest, the IFTC must be requested on the last day of the relevant registration period of the new association for the transfer to occur during that registration period.
 4. In the case of an international transfer of a futsal player who had professional status at his former futsal club, upon receipt of the IFTC request, the former association shall immediately request that the former futsal club and the futsal player confirm whether:
 - a) the employment contract has expired;
 - b) an early termination was mutually agreed; or
 - c) there is a contractual dispute.
 5. Within seven days of the IFTC request, the former association shall either:
 - a) deliver the IFTC to the new association; or
 - b) inform the new association in writing that the IFTC cannot be delivered. This may only be the case where:
 - i. an employment contract between the former futsal club and the futsal player has not expired; or
 - ii. there has been no mutual agreement regarding the contract's early termination.

The provision in paragraph b) above applies only to the international transfer of futsal players who had professional status at their former futsal clubs.



6. When delivering an IFTC to the new association, the former association shall also:
 - a) attach a copy of the player passport;
 - b) notify the new association in writing of any pending disciplinary sanctions imposed on the futsal player and, if applicable, their extension to have worldwide effect (cf. article 12 of these regulations); and
 - c) lodge a copy of the IFTC with FIFA.
7. The IFTC shall be delivered free of charge without any conditions or time limitation. Any provisions to the contrary shall be null and void.
8. Upon delivery of the IFTC, the new association shall register the player in their electronic registration system.
9. If the former association fails to respond to the IFTC request within 30 days, the new association shall immediately register the futsal player for the new futsal club on a provisional basis ("provisional registration") and enter the relevant player registration information in the national electronic player registration system. A provisional registration shall become permanent one year after the IFTC request.
10. The former association shall not deliver an IFTC for a futsal player if a contractual dispute on grounds of the circumstances stipulated in paragraph 4 above, has arisen between the former futsal club and the futsal 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 IFTC. If the Football Tribunal authorises the provisional registration (cf. article 23), the new association shall proceed to register the player. Furthermore, the professional futsal player, the former and/or the new futsal 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.

11. The new association may grant the player temporary eligibility to play until the end of the ongoing competition period on the basis of an IFTC sent by fax or email. If the original IFTC is not received by that time, the player's eligibility to play shall be considered definitive.
12. The foregoing rules and procedures apply without distinction to professional and amateur futsal players who, upon moving to their new futsal club, acquire a different status.



5.3 Loan of futsal players

1. The rules set out above also apply to the loan of a professional futsal player from a futsal club affiliated to one association to a futsal club affiliated to another association, as well as to his return from loan to his original futsal club, if applicable.
2. A copy of the loan agreement shall accompany the IFTC request (cf. article 5.2 paragraph 2).
3. Upon expiry of the loan period, the association of the futsal club that released the futsal player on loan shall request the IFTC to the association of the futsal club where he is registered on loan. Until the IFTC procedure has not been completed and the association that released the futsal player on loan has re-registered him in their electronic registration system, the futsal player is not eligible to play for his original futsal club.

6. ENFORCEMENT OF DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS

1. A suspension imposed in terms of matches 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 futsal player is registered shall notify a suspension imposed in terms of days and months to the second association with which the player may be registered, if the player is registered, at the same time, for a futsal and an eleven-a-side club belonging to two different associations.
4. When delivering an IFTC, the former association shall notify the new association in writing of any pending disciplinary sanctions imposed on a player and, if applicable, their extension to have worldwide effect (cf. article 12 of these regulations).

7. PROTECTION OF MINORS

International transfers of players 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.



8. TRAINING COMPENSATION

The provisions on training compensation as provided for in article 20 and Annexe 4 of the regulations shall not apply to the transfer of players from futsal clubs.

9. SOLIDARITY MECHANISM

The provisions on 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.

10. COMPETENCE OF FIFA

1. Sanctions shall be imposed on clubs and associations which violate the provisions contained in this annexe.
2. The FIFA general secretariat is responsible for investigating any violation of this annexe.
3. The FIFA Disciplinary Committee is responsible for sanctioning any violation of this annexe, in line with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.
4. Without prejudice to the right of any futsal player, coach, association or club to seek redress before a civil court for employment-related disputes, FIFA is competent to hear disputes as stipulated in article 22 of these regulations.
5. The Football Tribunal shall adjudicate on all disputes as stipulated in article 23 of these regulations.



ANNEXE

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



1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

1. Without prejudice to paragraph 2 below, this annexe applies to 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).
2. This annexe does not apply to:
 - a) employment contracts of an international dimension of players who, on 21 May 2023 and thereafter, were registered with a club affiliated to the UAF or FUR;
 - b) employment contracts of an international dimension of coaches who, on 21 May 2023 and thereafter, rendered their services to a club affiliated to the UAF or FUR;
 - c) employment contracts of an international dimension of players or coaches that have been concluded or extended after 7 March 2022.



2. EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS OF AN INTERNATIONAL DIMENSION WITH CLUBS AFFILIATED TO THE UAF OR 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 UAF or FUR can be unilaterally suspended until 30 June 2027 by the player or the coach.
2. In order to validly suspend the contract, the player or coach shall inform the club of the unilateral suspension in writing by 1 August 2026 at the latest.
3. 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 paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

3. CONSEQUENCES OF THE SUSPENSION

A player or coach whose contract has been suspended as per article 2 paragraphs 1 and 2 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 paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

4. 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.

5. 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 deemed to fulfil the requirements of the exception provided in article 19 paragraph 2 a) or d) of these regulations.



6. TRAINING COMPENSATION

1. As from the time this annexe enters into force, training compensation in accordance with the provisions of article 20 and annexe 4 is payable by the new club for any player whose previous registration was in the UAF or FUR if:
 - a) without prejudice to paragraph 3 below, the player is registered for the first time as a professional before the end of the calendar year of his 23rd birthday; or
 - b) the player had validly suspended their contract with a club affiliated to the UAF or FUR in accordance with the provisions of this annexe (under any of its different editions) and is now transferred between clubs of two different associations (whether during or at the end of his contract) before the end of the calendar year of their 23rd birthday.
 - c) However, in such case per literal b), training compensation will be owed by the new club only to the club(s) affiliated to the UAF or FUR with which the player had been registered before the player's contract was suspended, for the time the player was effectively trained by the respective club(s).
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.
3. No training compensation is payable by the new club for a player being registered for the first time as a professional if:
 - a) the player is registered with a club not affiliated to the UAF or FUR after having left the territory of Ukraine or Russia subsequently to 7 March 2022 and was allowed to be registered with a new club under the exception provided in article 19 paragraph 2 a) or d) of these regulations;
 - b) the player left the territory of Ukraine or Russia subsequently to 7 March 2022 and now wishes to be registered for the first time as a professional with a club affiliated to the UAF or FUR.

7. INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER OF PLAYERS

1. A player whose contract has been suspended on the basis of this annexe may, during the period of suspension, not be subject to a transfer (whether permanent or on loan) against payment.
2. A player who has suspended their contract on the basis of this annexe may not sign a new contract with another club affiliated to the UAF or FUR during the time of the suspension.



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FIFA Disciplinary Code

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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 member 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) member associations;
- b) members of member associations, in particular the clubs;
- c) officials;
- d) players;
- e) match officials;
- f) football agents licensed by FIFA;
- g) match agents licensed by FIFA;
- h) single-entity leagues;
- i) 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 or any other pecuniary measure;
 - d) return of awards;
 - e) withdrawal of a title;
 - f) order to fulfil a financial obligation arising or existing in the context of a trial.
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 team bench;
 - c) ban on taking part in any football-related activity;
 - d) community football service;
 - e) suspension or withdrawal of a football agent licence;
 - f) suspension or withdrawal of a match agent licence.

3. The following disciplinary measures may be imposed on legal persons only:
 - a) ban on registering new players;
 - 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;
 - m) forfeiture of training rewards that are due;
 - n) payment of restitution to an affiliated club;
 - o) payment of a specific amount to a club or a member association.
4. In general, fines shall not be less than USD 100 or more than USD 1,000,000. However, fines in relation to specific provisions of this Code may extend beyond that range.
5. Member 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 17.

8. RESPONSIBILITY

1. Unless otherwise specified in this Code, infringements are punishable regardless of whether they have been committed deliberately or negligently. In particular, member 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 their 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 Football Tribunal 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.

11. 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 who makes an unfounded or irresponsible accusation may be sanctioned.

12. DUTY TO COLLABORATE

1. The parties shall act in good faith throughout the proceedings.
2. The parties or the persons subject to this Code shall collaborate to establish the facts and, in particular, comply with requests for information from a FIFA body, committee, subsidiary or instance, as well as from the FIFA administration.
3. In particular, 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. Any breach of this article by any person subject to this Code may lead to the appropriate sanctions being imposed by the relevant judicial body.
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.



OFFENCES

CHAPTER 1. INFRINGEMENTS OF THE LAWS OF THE GAME

13. OFFENSIVE BEHAVIOUR AND VIOLATIONS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF FAIR PLAY

1. Member 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

14. 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, including in order to be suspended for an upcoming match or 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 their error of judgement and thereby causing them to make an incorrect decision;
 - h) at least three matches for violent conduct;
 - i) at least three matches or an appropriate period of time for assault, including elbowing, punching, kicking, biting, spitting at or hitting an opponent or a person other than a match official;
 - j) at least four matches or an appropriate period of time for unsporting behaviour towards a match official;
 - k) at least ten matches or an appropriate period of time for intimidating or threatening a match official;
 - l) at least 15 matches or an appropriate period of time for assaulting a match official, including elbowing, punching, kicking, biting, spitting or hitting.
2. The misconduct described in paragraph 1 b), f), j) and k) is also subject to the respective sanctions in this Code, despite the fact that the offence has been committed off the field of play (including via social networks).

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 USD 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 USD 20,000.
5. If a national or club team conducts itself improperly (including but not limited to causing a late kick-off or 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.

15. DISCRIMINATION AND RACIST ABUSE

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 on account of race, skin colour, ethnicity, nationality, social origin, gender, disability, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or any other 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. Member associations and clubs shall take all necessary and reasonable measures to ban from entering stadiums any person who has been charged with, or found guilty of, having racially abused a player, match official, coach, other team official or any other person exercising an official role during a match through contemptuous, discriminatory or derogatory words or actions on account of race, skin colour, descent, nationality or ethnicity, including via social media or any other digital platform or written medium.
3. In the event of racist abuse occurring during a match, the referee will implement FIFA's three-step anti-discrimination procedure, in line with the relevant regulations and circular letters. The procedure allows the referee to 1) stop the match, 2) suspend the match and 3) abandon the match.
4. Any player or official who is the victim of racist abuse by the crowd during a match may inform the referee by using the appropriate gesture, as outlined in the relevant FIFA rules, or by any other means. The referee may then immediately implement the first step of FIFA's three-step anti-discrimination procedure, as described in

paragraph 3 above. Subsequently, the host club, member association or organising authority shall immediately deploy the necessary personnel to the relevant section of the stadium with the aim of stopping the racist abuse. The player or official may also identify the person(s) involved in perpetrating such abuse and request that they be removed from the stadium whenever possible. If they cannot be removed due to security reasons and the racist abuse continues, the referee may implement the second step of FIFA's three-step anti-discrimination procedure until the abuse desists.

5. In cases where the racist abuse has been personally verified by the referee and the second step of FIFA's three-step anti-discrimination procedure (i.e. suspend the match) has been applied per paragraph 3 above, the player or official who has been subjected to the abuse may provide the Disciplinary Committee with a victim statement. If the club or member association concerned is unable to provide enough evidence or clarification to disprove the racist abuse alleged by the player or official, the player or official's statement will be accepted. In such cases, and after all the relevant circumstances have been considered, the Disciplinary Committee may decide to declare the match forfeited by the responsible club or member association.
6. If one or more supporters of a representative team or club engage in the behaviour described in paragraph 1 above, the member association or club responsible will be subject to the following disciplinary measures, even if the member association or club concerned can prove the absence of any fault or negligence:
 - a) For a first offence, playing a match with a limited number of spectators and a fine of at least USD 20,000 shall be imposed on the association or club concerned, unless this would lead to an unreasonable financial impact on the affected member association or club, in which case the fine may be reduced, on an exceptional basis, to no less than USD 1,000. As an exception to article 6.4 of this Code, the maximum fine to be imposed in cases of racist abuse against a player, match official, coach, other team official or any other person exercising an official role during a match shall be USD 5,000,000;
 - b) For recidivists or repeat incidents, 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.
7. The competent judicial body may deviate from the above minimum sanctions in either of the following scenarios:
 - a) The discrimination was perpetrated by a player or official who subsequently admits the offence, in which case up to half of the sanction may, at the discretion of the judicial body, be commuted to educational, communication and training initiatives to be approved by FIFA.

- b) The association and/or club concerned commits to developing, in conjunction with FIFA, a comprehensive plan to ensure action against discrimination and to prevent repeated incidents. The plan shall be approved by FIFA and shall include, at least, the following three focus areas:
 - i. Educational activities (including a communication campaign aimed at supporters and the general public). The effectiveness of the campaign will be reviewed regularly.
 - ii. Stadium security and dialogue measures (including a policy on how offenders will be identified and dealt with through football sanctions, a policy on escalation to state (criminal) legal authorities, and a dialogue with supporters and influencers on how to create change).
 - iii. Partnerships (including working with supporters, NGOs, experts and stakeholders to advise on and support the action plan and ensure effective and ongoing implementation).
- 8. Persons who are bound by this Code and have been the victim of potential discriminatory behaviour may be invited by the respective judicial body to make an oral or written victim impact statement, and will have the right to request the motivated decision in proceedings before the judicial bodies, as well as to lodge an appeal and act as party in the disciplinary appeal proceedings in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Code.
- 9. Unless there are exceptional circumstances, if a match is abandoned by the referee because of discriminatory behaviour and/or racist abuse, the match shall be declared forfeited.

16. 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 USD 10,000. The match will either be forfeited or replayed, and additional disciplinary measures may be imposed on the association or club concerned.
- 2. As an exception to the above, a replay does not apply if a match is abandoned because a team has left the field of play in protest at a refereeing decision. In such cases, the sanction imposed on the corresponding association or club shall be a forfeiture and any other disciplinary measure deemed adequate by the judicial body.
- 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.

17. ORDER AND SECURITY AT MATCHES

1. Host clubs and member associations are responsible for order and security both in and around the stadium before, during and after matches. Without prejudice to their responsibility for the inappropriate behaviour of their own supporters, they are liable for incidents of any kind, including but not limited to those listed in paragraph 2 below, 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, member 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 member 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.

18. PROTESTS

1. Member associations and their clubs are entitled to lodge protests. Protests must reach the Disciplinary Committee in writing via the FIFA Legal Portal, 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 USD 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 the protest fee is paid in accordance with paragraph 3 above and 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.

19. FIELDING AN INELIGIBLE PLAYER

1. If a player fielded in a match and/or competition is declared ineligible, the FIFA judicial bodies, taking into consideration the integrity of the competition concerned, may impose any appropriate disciplinary measures.
2. If a player fielded in a match is declared ineligible following a protest, the team to which the player belongs will be sanctioned by forfeiting the match and paying a minimum fine of USD 6,000. The player may also be sanctioned.
3. The Disciplinary Committee may act *ex officio*.

20. 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 USD 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 USD 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

21. FAILURE TO RESPECT DECISIONS

1. Anyone who fails to pay another person (such as a player, a coach, a football agent, a match agent or a club) or FIFA a sum of money in full or part, even though instructed to do so by a body, a committee, a subsidiary 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, a subsidiary or an instance of FIFA, or by CAS:
 - a) may be fined for failing to comply with a decision and receive any pertinent additional disciplinary measure; and, if necessary:
 - b) will be granted a final deadline in which to pay the amount due or to comply with the non-financial decision;
 - c) may be ordered to pay an interest rate of 18% p.a. to the creditor as from the date of the decision of the Disciplinary Committee rendered in connection to a CAS decision on an appeal against a (financial) decision passed by a body, a committee, a subsidiary or an instance of FIFA;
 - d) 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 ban on registering new players will be issued 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 ban on registering new players in the event of persistent failure (i.e. the ban on registering new players has been served for more than three entire and consecutive registration periods following the notification of the decision), repeated offences or serious infringements or if no full registration ban could be imposed or served for any reason;
 - e) in the case of member 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;
 - f) 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 and/or a suspension of the relevant licence 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, a subsidiary or an instance of FIFA, or CAS, disciplinary proceedings may only commence at the request of the creditor or any other affected party who is entitled to be notified of the final outcome of the said disciplinary proceedings, including the motivated decision if so requested.
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. Where a registration ban (in the case of a club), a ban on any football-related activity and/or a suspension of the relevant licence (in the case of a natural person) or a disciplinary measure (in the case of member associations) has been enforced against a debtor in accordance with this article in relation to a financial obligation resulting from a CAS or FIFA decision and where the debtor provides FIFA with reliable evidence of having complied with such decision, such ban or measure may be provisionally lifted.

The creditor will be invited to confirm whether such payment has been made.

- a) Should the debtor have provided accurate information and fully settled its financial obligation, the ban or measure is considered permanently lifted.
- b) Should the debtor have provided inaccurate information and/or have failed to comply with its financial obligation in full, the Disciplinary Committee may decide to:
 - i. reinstate the ban or measure; and
 - ii. impose additional disciplinary measures.
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, public perception, shareholders or stakeholders or ownership and the category of competition concerned.
5. With regard to financial decisions passed by a body, a committee, a subsidiary or an instance of FIFA, or CAS, creditors are expected to remain vigilant and take prompt legal action to enforce any financial claims arising from such decisions, including by actively registering their claims in accordance with the relevant domestic insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings, unless said claims are registered *ex officio* in those proceedings.
 - a) Debtors must notify creditors in a timely and reasonable manner about the initiation of domestic insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings, and no later than 15 days after becoming aware of the initiation of such proceedings. They must also outline the creditors' rights in the proceedings and the methods available to the creditors for registering a claim.

- b) Creditors shall be considered negligent if they fail to register their claims without valid justification and despite having been informed by the debtor about the initiation of domestic insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings.
 - c) Creditors shall not be considered negligent if they are unable to register their claims in the relevant domestic insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings if the financial decision passed by a body, a committee, a subsidiary or an instance of FIFA, or CAS, is issued when the domestic registration period for claims has expired and cannot be reopened.
- 6. Any final and binding financial or non-financial decision that has been issued against a club by a competent decision-making body within the relevant association shall be enforced by the association of the deciding body that has issued the decision in accordance with the principles established in this article and in compliance with the applicable disciplinary regulations. An association will be fined for failing to enforce the decision in accordance with this article. In the event of persistent failure to enforce the decision, additional disciplinary measures may be imposed on the association. In addition, if the decision in question has been issued by a national dispute resolution chamber (NDRC) recognised in accordance with the applicable FIFA regulations, and if the NDRC decision is not enforced by the relevant association within 60 days, the Disciplinary Committee will be automatically competent to enforce the NDRC decision against the club concerned in accordance with this article.
- 7. Any final and binding financial or non-financial decision that has been issued against a natural person by a competent decision-making body within the relevant association shall be enforced by the association of the deciding body that has issued the decision or by the natural person's new association, if the natural person has, in the meantime, been registered or licensed at another association, or otherwise employed by a club affiliated to another association or by another association, in accordance with the principles established in this article and in compliance with the applicable disciplinary regulations. An association will be fined for failing to enforce the decision in accordance with this article. In the event of persistent failure to enforce the decision, additional disciplinary measures may be imposed on the association. In addition, if the decision in question has been issued by a national dispute resolution chamber (NDRC) recognised in accordance with the applicable FIFA regulations, and if the NDRC decision is not enforced by the relevant association within 60 days, the Disciplinary Committee will be automatically competent to enforce the NDRC decision against the natural person concerned in accordance with this article.
- 8. Any financial decision issued by the Football Tribunal or FIFA imposing disciplinary measures, such as a ban from registering any new players – either nationally or internationally – or a restriction on playing in official matches, will be automatically enforced by FIFA and the relevant member association. FIFA will be competent to deal with any issue relating to the enforcement of such decisions, including but not limited to the potential recognition of the sporting successor and the assessment of potential insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings.

9. Where a decision issued by the FIFA Football Tribunal or a proposal confirmed by the FIFA general secretariat contains consequences for failure to pay relevant amounts on time and the debtor has not provided proof of payment after such consequences have been served in full, the Disciplinary Committee may decide to provisionally extend such consequences until a final decision has been rendered by this judicial body in accordance with this article.
10. The Disciplinary Committee shall be competent to decide on cases related to the failure to respect settlement agreements concluded in the context of disciplinary proceedings opened against a debtor with respect to a final and binding financial decision issued by a body, a committee, a subsidiary or an instance of FIFA or by CAS. This shall include private agreements concluded after any decision passed by a body, a committee, a subsidiary or an instance of FIFA or by CAS and made in order to settle their dispute.
11. Disciplinary proceedings for failing to respect a final CAS decision rendered in the context of ordinary proceedings may be initiated provided that the respective CAS procedure started after 15 July 2019.

22. 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 suspension or a ban on taking part in any football-related activity 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.

23. SPECIFIC PROCEEDINGS

1. Doping is sanctioned in accordance with the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations and this Code.
2. Breaches of the FIFA Football Agent Regulations are sanctioned in accordance with the FIFA Football Agent Regulations and this Code.
3. Breaches of the FIFA Match Agent Regulations are sanctioned in accordance with the FIFA Match Agent Regulations and this Code.
4. Breaches of the FIFA Clearing House Regulations are sanctioned in accordance with the FIFA Clearing House Regulations and this Code.

CHAPTER 4. IMPLEMENTATION OF DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

24. 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.

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. 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. Disciplinary measures relating to match manipulation cannot be suspended.

28. FORFEIT

1. 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.
2. Cautions issued in a match that is subsequently forfeited shall not be annulled.

29. MATCHES TO BE PLAYED WITHOUT SPECTATORS

To the extent that the competent judicial body decides otherwise, no one shall be allowed to attend a match that has been ordered to be played without spectators, with the exception of:

- a) a maximum of 200 people holding category 1 tickets from the visiting club or association and a maximum of 20 VIP guests for each association;
- b) a maximum of 55 people per team delegation, including the players;
- c) accredited broadcast staff and media (journalists and photographers);
- d) police officers and security staff with specific tasks related to security at the match;
- e) people carrying out functions related to the stadium infrastructure (grounds, lighting, signage, etc.) and persons carrying out functions related to the match (ball kids, children involved in the pre-match ceremony as well as their chaperones);
- f) a maximum of 75 confederation/FIFA representatives carrying out functions at the match;

- g) people from the confederation/FIFA and confederation/FIFA partners with complimentary tickets; and
- h) a maximum of 1,000 children up to the age of 14 (duly accompanied) from schools and/or football academies invited to the match free of charge.



ORGANISATION AND COMPETENCE

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

30. 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, member 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 international “A” friendly matches (tier-1 international matches), 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 member associations of different confederations.
4. Each member association has a duty to cooperate with other member associations to forward and notify them of documents or to provide information related to and/or required for domestic disciplinary proceedings. If a member association fails to cooperate in this way, it may lead to sanctions as provided under this Code.
5. Confederations and member associations shall inform FIFA immediately of the sanctions issued by their respective judicial bodies in relation to serious infringements (including but not limited to doping, manipulation of football matches and competitions, sexual abuse or harassment).
6. In exceptional circumstances, after consultation with the relevant panel or committee competent to support FIFA's global stand against racism, FIFA may decide to lodge an appeal with the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) against any decision issued by the relevant judicial body of a member association in cases of racist abuse towards a player, match official, coach, other team official or any other person exercising an official role during a match, whenever such a decision appears to contravene article 15 of this Code.
7. The FIFA judicial bodies reserve the right to investigate, prosecute and sanction serious infringements within the scope of application of this Code – in particular, doping, match manipulation and discrimination – that fall within the jurisdiction of confederations, member associations or other sports organisations, if deemed appropriate in a specific case and if no formal investigation has been initiated by the competent confederation, member association or other sports organisation 90 days after the matter became known to FIFA, or if the relevant confederation, member association or sports organisation agrees with FIFA to confer the competence regarding the relevant matter on FIFA.

8. In particular, for cases of racist abuse towards a player, match official, coach, other team official or any other person exercising an official role during a match, FIFA reserves the right to investigate, prosecute and sanction the relevant offender(s) if no formal investigation has been opened after 14 days of the matter becoming known to FIFA or if no decision has been rendered by the relevant member association in line with the relevant provisions of article 15 of this Code.
9. The FIFA judicial bodies shall not deal with cases that have been previously subject to a final decision by another FIFA body involving the same party or parties and the same cause of action. In such cases, the claim shall be deemed inadmissible.

31. 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.

32. INDEPENDENCE AND IMPARTIALITY

1. The chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and other members of the FIFA judicial bodies shall be impartial and fulfil the independence criteria as defined in the FIFA Governance Regulations.
2. Members of the FIFA judicial bodies may not decide on a matter where there are legitimate grounds for questioning their independence or impartiality and/or if there is a conflict of interest. They shall disclose any circumstance which may give rise to any such ground.
3. Members who decline to participate in a meeting on any of the above grounds shall notify the chairperson immediately.
4. If the circumstances give rise to legitimate doubts over the independence or impartiality of a member of the FIFA judicial body, a party is entitled to challenge said member at the latest two days prior to the relevant date on which the judicial body is called to decide on a matter.
5. The chairperson shall decide on any such challenge. If an objection is raised concerning the chairperson, the deputy chairperson or, in their absence, the longest-serving member present shall decide on such challenge.

33. MEETINGS

1. At the request of the chairperson of the judicial body, the deputy chairperson or, in their 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 shall conduct the meetings and pass the decisions that this Code empowers them to take. In the absence of the chairperson of a judicial body, responsibility for deputising shall fall to the respective deputy chairperson or, in the absence of the deputy chairperson, to the longest-serving member or, in the absence of both, to the single judge.

34. 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.

35. 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 five 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 issued 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*.
6. The general principles that will apply to investigations are the following:
 - a) FIFA may investigate possible offences falling within the scope of this Code.
 - b) In principle, when an investigation is initiated, the parties concerned are informed. This does not apply where such notification is not deemed appropriate. Such investigations are conducted by means of written inquiries, engaging with third parties, such as forensic companies and, where necessary, the questioning of individuals. Other investigative procedures may also be employed, including but not limited to on-site inspections, document requests and the procurement of expert opinions.

An investigation may be reopened if new evidence or facts emerge which imply that an offence falling within the scope of this Code may have been committed.

36. DISCIPLINARY AND ETHICS PROSECUTORS

1. The secretariat may appoint a Disciplinary and Ethics Prosecutor to support the necessary investigations into potential breaches of FIFA regulations. A Disciplinary and Ethics Prosecutor shall always be appointed in cases concerning potential breaches of the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.
2. The appointed Disciplinary and Ethics Prosecutor may request the opening of disciplinary proceedings and propose that disciplinary measures be imposed on member associations, clubs and individuals.
3. The Disciplinary and Ethics Prosecutor shall remain impartial and fulfil the independence criteria as defined in the FIFA Governance Regulations. The requirements and conditions of their appointment as well as of their role are set in accordance with the relevant circular letter on this subject. The term of a Disciplinary and Ethics Prosecutor shall last four years. The secretariat establishes a list of Disciplinary and Ethics Prosecutors.

37. 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.

38. TIME LIMITS

1. Time limits shall commence the day after the notification of the relevant document. Time limits are deemed to have been complied with if the relevant action has been completed by midnight (Eastern Standard Time) at the latest on the last day of the stipulated deadline.
2. Official holidays and non-working days are included in the calculation of time limits. Time limits are paused from 20 December to 5 January inclusive, with the exception of time limits established under article 60 of this Code regarding appeals to the Appeal Committee, which stay unaffected.
3. Time limits to which parties and legal representatives shall adhere commence on the day after notification of the document by FIFA.
4. When a deadline expires on a Saturday, Sunday or a federal holiday in the United States of America, where FIFA's Legal & Compliance Division is 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. Unless otherwise established in this Code, time limits laid down by this Code may not be extended. Time limits set by the secretariat to the FIFA judicial bodies may be extended upon substantiated request submitted before the expiry of the relevant time limit.

39. 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.

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. 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.

42. 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.

43. ANONYMOUS PARTICIPANTS IN PROCEEDINGS

1. When a person's testimony in proceedings conducted in accordance with this Code could lead to threats to them or put them or any person particularly close to them 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 had the opportunity to pose questions to the person concerned in writing; and

- b) the members of the judicial body had the opportunity to interview the person concerned directly and in full awareness of their identity and to assess their 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.

44. 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.

45. REPRESENTATION AND ASSISTANCE

- 1. Subject to article 46 of this Code, the parties are free to have legal representation at their own cost, in which case a specific, recent and duly signed power of attorney must be submitted.
- 2. If they are not required to appear personally, they may be represented.

46. 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 they call 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 corresponding judicial body 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.

47. LANGUAGE USED IN PROCEEDINGS

1. The languages used in proceedings are English, French 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 aforementioned 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.

48. COMMUNICATION WITH THE PARTIES

1. All of the parties shall be notified of the decision.
2. All communications between FIFA and the party concerned during proceedings before the FIFA judicial bodies shall be sent exclusively through the FIFA Legal Portal. Communications through the FIFA Legal Portal are valid and binding means of communication and are sufficient to establish time limits and their observance.
3. The parties and member associations must ensure that their contact details (including their address, telephone number and email address) are valid and kept up to date at all times.
4. Decisions and other documents intended for players and officials are addressed to the association or club concerned on condition that it immediately forwards the documents to the parties concerned. Associations shall also immediately forward correspondence intended for their affiliated clubs. Failure by the association or club to comply with the instructions contained in this article may result in disciplinary proceedings in accordance with this Code.

5. In the event that an association or club acts on behalf of the party concerned, these documents are considered to have been communicated properly to the ultimate addressee upon notification of the association or club concerned in line with article 38.3 of this Code.
6. In the event that the email address of the ultimate addressee is unknown and the association or club is not acting on their behalf, these documents are considered to have been communicated properly to the ultimate addressee four days after the notification of the document to the respective association or club.

49. COSTS AND EXPENSES

1. As a general rule and except for protest cases, proceedings before the Disciplinary Committee are free of charge. Should there be costs associated with the proceedings, they shall be borne by the sanctioned party. In protest cases, the costs shall be borne by the defeated party.
2. The costs of proceedings before the Appeal Committee shall be borne by the sanctioned party. If no sanction is imposed, the costs shall be allocated considering the degree of success of the appeal.
3. 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 relevant judicial body decides how costs and expenses shall be allocated. 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 46.

50. 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.

51. PROVISIONAL MEASURES

1. The chairperson of the competent judicial body, or their nominee, is entitled to issue 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. They are not obliged to hear the parties.

2. Provisional measures issued by the chairperson of the Disciplinary Committee or their nominee may be appealed against in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Code. However, the appeal must reach FIFA in writing via the FIFA Legal Portal 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 Appeal Committee, or their 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 their nominee, may exceptionally extend the validity of a provisional measure by up to 90 days.

52. 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 49 and 50 of the FIFA Statutes.

CHAPTER 2. DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

53. CONVOCAATION, 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 their 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 their nominee. In cases of match manipulation, the relevant chairperson or their nominee will decide about a public hearing. The chairperson or their nominee decides at their 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 shall be sent by the secretariat via the FIFA Legal Portal.
10. Written communications to FIFA by an association, club or individual shall be submitted via the FIFA Legal Portal.

54. 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, telephone conference, video conference or any other similar 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 via the FIFA Legal Portal, 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. A motivated decision shall include at least:
 - a) a brief summary of the facts, which does not need to include every single contention;
 - b) the article(s) infringed;
 - c) the considerations that are relevant to the potential breach of the FIFA regulations; and
 - d) the criteria used to determine the possible sanction.
5. 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.
6. Any appeal lodged before notification of the motivated decision is regarded exclusively as a request for motivation.
7. Doping-related decisions are issued with grounds. In case of urgency, or under any other special circumstances, the relevant judicial body may notify the party of only the terms of the decision, which become immediately applicable. The full, written decision shall then be notified within 60 days.

8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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

55. 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 Disciplinary and Ethics Prosecutor;
 - e) at the request of the Ethics Committee;
 - f) on the basis of a report filed by a FIFA body, committee, subsidiary, instance or by the FIFA administration;
 - g) on the basis of article 21 of this Code;
 - h) on the basis of documents received from a public authority;
 - i) *ex officio*.
2. Any person or body may report any conduct that is considered incompatible with FIFA regulations to the FIFA judicial bodies. Such complaints shall be made in writing. FIFA may initiate investigations and appoint a Disciplinary and Ethics Prosecutor to investigate any such complaint.

56. 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.
3. If deemed appropriate, the chairperson or their deputy may refer a case, regardless of the matter involved, directly to the Appeal Committee for consideration and decision. Cases concerning anti-doping rule violations shall always be referred directly to the Appeal Committee for adjudication.

57. JURISDICTION OF THE SINGLE JUDGES OF THE DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

1. The chairperson can rule alone as a single judge and may delegate their functions to another member of the Disciplinary Committee. The chairperson or their nominee acting as a single judge may take decisions with respect to any matters provided for in this Code.
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. A panel shall decide on matters involving discrimination or match manipulation, unless they are deemed urgent, in which case paragraph 1 applies.

58. PROPOSAL BY THE SECRETARIAT

In matters reserved for the single judge, the secretariat may propose a sanction on the basis of the existing file. The party concerned may reject the proposed sanction and submit its position before the relevant judicial body by the stipulated deadline, in the absence of which the proposed sanction will become final and binding.

59. CLOSURE OF PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings may be closed when:

- a) the parties reach an agreement;
- b) a party is under insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings pursuant to the relevant national law and is legally unable to comply with an order;
- c) a club is disaffiliated from an association;
- d) the alleged violation has not been proven.

CHAPTER 4. APPEAL COMMITTEE

60. JURISDICTION

1. The Appeal Committee is competent to decide on appeals against any of the Disciplinary Committee's decisions that FIFA regulations do not declare as final or referable to another body, as well as on cases referred by the chairperson of the Disciplinary Committee or their deputy for consideration and decision.
2. The Appeal Committee is also competent to decide directly on cases involving anti-doping rule violations.
3. Any party intending to lodge an appeal must inform the Appeal Committee of its intention to appeal, in writing via the FIFA Legal Portal, within three days of notification of the grounds of the decision.
4. Within five days of expiry of the time limit for submission of the intention to appeal, the appellant must file, in writing via the FIFA Legal Portal, 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. In exceptional circumstances and at the motivated request of the appellant, the time limit to file the appeal brief may be extended by the chairperson.
6. The appeal fee is USD 1,000, payable on submission of the appeal brief at the latest.
7. The appeal is not admissible if any deadline and/or any of the above-mentioned requirements are not met.

61. 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 issued is:
 - a) a warning;
 - b) a reprimand;
 - c) a suspension of up to two matches or of up to two months;
 - d) a fine of up to USD 15,000 imposed on an association or a club or of up to USD 7,500 in other cases;
 - e) decisions passed in compliance with articles 21, 23.2, 23.3 or 23.4 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.

62. 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. Member associations and clubs may appeal against decisions sanctioning their players, officials or members.

63. 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.

64. JURISDICTION OF THE CHAIRPERSON RULING ALONE

The chairperson (or in their absence, respectively the deputy chairperson and the longest-serving member available) of the Appeal Committee may take decisions alone:

- a) on a preliminary procedural issue related to the appeal, including the admissibility of the appeal;
- b) in urgent or protest cases;
- c) on an appeal against a decision to extend a sanction;
- d) to resolve disputes arising from objections to members of the Appeal Committee;

- e) on appeals against provisional decisions passed by the chairperson of the Disciplinary Committee;
- f) to issue, alter and annul provisional measures;
- g) in cases where the sanction imposed by the Disciplinary Committee is a fine of up to USD 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; and/or
- h) at the request of the parties.

65. 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 their absence, the longest-serving member available, may, on receipt of a reasoned request, award a stay of execution.

IV.



SPECIAL PROCEDURES

66. 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 their integrity and security are safeguarded, they are not picked for doping control and are no longer wearing their football equipment;
 - b) is not entitled to attend the post-match press conference or any other media activity held in the stadium.
2. A player who 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 their security and integrity are safeguarded;
 - b) shall not enter the dressing room, tunnel or technical area, before or during the match, attend the warm-up, or sit on the team bench. After the final whistle, a suspended player may join their team in the dressing room;
 - c) is not entitled to attend the post-match press conference or any other media activity held in the stadium.
3. 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 their 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 prior to or during the match;
 - c) is not entitled to attend the post-match press conference or any other media activity held in the stadium.
4. A sending-off automatically incurs suspension from the subsequent match. The FIFA judicial bodies may impose additional match suspensions and other disciplinary measures.
5. 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.
6. If a match is abandoned, cancelled or forfeited (except for a violation of article 19), 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.

7. 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.

67. CARRYING OVER CAUTIONS

1. If a person receives a caution in two separate matches of the same FIFA competition, they are 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 68 of this Code and to any derogating rules that FIFA may issue for a specific competition.
4. If a person is sent off as a result of a direct red card, any other caution they have previously received in the same match is upheld.

68. CANCELLATION OF CAUTIONS

1. The Disciplinary Committee may, at its own discretion and on its own initiative or upon the justified and reasonable request of a confederation, cancel cautions that have not resulted in a sending-off or a suspension by means of a decision not subject to appeal.
2. When evaluating the cancellation of cautions, the Disciplinary Committee must take into account, among other general principles, the impact on the integrity of the competition, and the equal treatment between participants.

69. 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 issued against 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, unless the person concerned is eligible to participate in a match in the next-lowest age group and the said match is to be played before that of the next-highest age group; in that case, the suspension shall be carried over to the next official match of the next-lowest age group;
 - c) FIFA club competitions: carried over to the club's next official match;
 - d) Women's Olympic Football Tournament: carried over to the representative team's next official match;
 - e) 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;
 - f) confederation competitions for representative teams: carried over to the representative team's next official match;
 - g) 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;
 - h) 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, including from player to official or vice versa.

70. EXTENDING SANCTIONS TO HAVE WORLDWIDE EFFECT

1. If the infringement is serious, in particular but not limited to discrimination, manipulation of football matches and competitions, misconduct against match officials, or forgery and falsification, as well as sexual abuse or harassment, the member associations, confederations, and other organising sports bodies shall request that the Disciplinary Committee extend the sanctions they have imposed so as to have worldwide effect (worldwide extension).
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 the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations are met, shall be automatically recognised by all confederations and member associations.
3. The request shall be submitted in writing via the FIFA Legal Portal and enclose the following:
 - a) a true copy of the decision;
 - b) the name, email address, nationality and date of birth of the person who has been sanctioned, or the name, postal address and email address of the club that has been sanctioned;
 - c) the name of the association concerned;
 - d) the start and end date of the sanction which is to be submitted for a worldwide extension;
 - e) evidence that the party concerned has been cited properly and has had the opportunity to state its case (with the exception of provisional measures);
 - f) evidence that the decision has been duly communicated to the party concerned; and
 - g) evidence that the party concerned has been informed that the sanction will be submitted for a worldwide extension.
4. If the Disciplinary Committee discovers that member 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 the request fulfils the requirements set forth in paragraph 3 above, the decision is compatible with the regulations of FIFA and extending the sanction does not conflict with public order or with accepted standards of behaviour.

6. The chairperson of the Disciplinary Committee takes their 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. They 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.

71. 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.



FINAL PROVISIONS

72. OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

1. This Code exists in English, French and Spanish.
2. In the event of any discrepancy between the three texts, the English version is authoritative.

73. 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.

74. 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 member associations/clubs before the first match of the final competition at the latest.

75. MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS' DISCIPLINARY CODES

1. The member associations are obliged to adapt their own disciplinary provisions to the general principles of this Code for the purpose of harmonising disciplinary measures. Article 15 (except paragraph 7 a)) and article 66 paragraph 4 of this Code are considered mandatory in domestic competitions.
2. Upon FIFA's request, the member associations must provide FIFA with a copy of their updated regulations.
3. All member 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.

76. ADOPTION AND ENFORCEMENT

This Code was approved by the Bureau of the Council on 10 June 2026 and comes into force on 1 January 2027.

Zurich, 10 June 2026

For FIFA:

A blue ink signature, likely of Gianni Infantino, consisting of stylized, flowing letters.

President

Gianni Infantino

A blue ink signature, likely of Mattias Grafström, featuring a more complex, cursive style with a prominent loop.

Secretary General

Mattias Grafström



ANNEXE

ANNEXE 1: LIST OF DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

Article 6 of this Code establishes the list of disciplinary measures which may be imposed by FIFA's judicial bodies on natural and legal persons.

This annexe is aimed at providing a list of specific disciplinary measures which may be taken into consideration by the relevant judicial body when deciding on a specific case.

For the sake of good order, it is to be noted that the list of disciplinary measures developed in the present annexe is not exhaustive, nor binding, and is without prejudice to the general principles established under article 25 of this Code. As a matter of fact, the decisions are rendered on a case-by-case basis and the type and extent of the disciplinary measures are determined by the relevant judicial body in accordance with the objective and subjective elements of the offence, taking into account both aggravating and mitigating circumstances.

I. FAILURE TO RESPECT FINANCIAL DECISIONS (ART. 21 OF THIS CODE)

Amount due (in USD)	Fine (in USD)	Final deadline to comply with the relevant decision	Further disciplinary measures in case of failure to comply by the final deadline		
			In the case of clubs	In the case of member associations	In the case of natural persons
0-10,000	1,000	30 days	Imposition of a ban on registering new players until the complete amount due is paid ¹	Additional disciplinary measures	Imposition of a ban on any football-related activity ²
10,001-20,000	2,000				
20,001-50,000	5,000				
50,001-75,000	7,500				
75,001-100,000	10,000				
100,001-250,000	15,000				
250,001-500,000	20,000				
500,001-750,000	25,000				
750,001-1,500,000	30,000				
1,500,001-3,000,000	30,000				
> 3,000,000	30,000				

¹ 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 ban could be imposed or served for any reason.

² Other disciplinary measures may also be imposed.

II. ORDER AND SECURITY AT MATCHES (ART. 17 OF THIS CODE)

A. Host clubs' and member associations' responsibilities

Offence	Sanction for first offence	Sanction for second offence	Sanction for further offences
Failure to assess the degree of risk posed by the match and notify the FIFA bodies of those that are especially high-risk	USD 5,000	USD 7,500	USD 15,000
Failure to comply with and implement existing safety rules and take every safety precaution demanded by the circumstances in and around the stadium before, during and after the match and if incidents occur	USD 5,000	USD 7,500	USD 15,000
Failure to ensure the safety of the match officials and the players and officials of the visiting team during their stay	USD 5,000	USD 7,500	USD 15,000
Failure to keep local authorities informed and collaborate with them actively and effectively	USD 5,000	USD 7,500	USD 15,000
Failure to ensure that law and order are maintained in and around the stadiums and that matches are organised properly	USD 10,000	USD 15,000	USD 30,000

B. Member associations' and clubs' responsibilities for inappropriate behaviour of their supporters

Offence	Sanction for first offence	Sanction for second offence	Sanction for further offences
Invasion or attempted invasion of the field of play	USD 5,000 <i>(less than 5 persons)</i> USD 7,500 <i>(between 5 and 10)</i> USD 10,000 <i>(between 10 and 20)</i> USD 20,000 <i>(more than 20)</i>	USD 7,500	Previous fine increased by 100%
Throwing of objects	No. of objects x USD 500	No. of objects x USD 750	No. of objects x USD 1,000
Lighting of fireworks or any other objects	No. of fireworks x USD 500 <i>With a minimum of USD 1,000</i>	No. of fireworks x USD 750 <i>With a minimum of USD 1,500</i>	No. of fireworks x USD 1,000 <i>With a minimum of USD 2,000</i>
Use of laser pointers or similar electronic devices	USD 5,000	USD 7,500	Previous fine increased by 100%
Use of gestures, words, objects or any other means to transmit a message that is not appropriate for a sports event	USD 5,000 <i>(low severity)</i> USD 10,000 <i>(high severity)</i>	USD 10,000 <i>(low severity)</i> USD 20,000 <i>(high severity)</i>	Previous fine increased by 100%
Acts of damage	USD 5,000 + damages	USD 7,500 + damages	Previous fine increased by 100%
Causing a disturbance during national anthems	USD 5,000	USD 7,500	Previous fine increased by 100%
Drone	USD 15,000 <i>(if no match interruption/no impact on the match)</i> USD 25,000 <i>(if impact on the match – interruption or delay)</i>	-	-

III. MISCONDUCT OF PLAYERS AND OFFICIALS (ART. 14 OF THIS CODE)

FIFA tournament	Fine			
	Yellow card (caution)	Indirect red card	Direct red card	Team misconduct ³
FIFA World Cup™ and men's club competitions	USD 10,000	USD 15,000	USD 20,000	USD 15,000
FIFA Women's World Cup™ and women's club competitions	USD 5,000	USD 7,500	USD 10,000	USD 7,500
FIFA Arab Cup™ and FIFA ASEAN Cup™	USD 2,500	USD 5,000	USD 7,500	USD 5,000
FIFA U-20 World Cup™	USD 500	USD 1,000	USD 1,500	USD 1,000
FIFA U-20 Women's World Cup™	USD 500	USD 1,000	USD 1,500	USD 1,000
FIFA U-17 World Cup™	USD 500	USD 1,000	USD 1,500	USD 1,000
FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup™	USD 500	USD 1,000	USD 1,500	USD 1,000
FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup™	USD 500	USD 1,000	USD 1,500	USD 1,000
FIFA Futsal World Cup™ and FIFA Futsal Women's World Cup™	USD 500	USD 1,000	USD 1,500	USD 1,000
Men's Olympic Football Tournament	USD 500	USD 1,000	USD 1,500	USD 1,000
Women's Olympic Football Tournament	USD 500	USD 1,000	USD 1,500	USD 1,000
Men's Youth Olympic Futsal Tournament	N/A	N/A	N/A	USD 500
Women's Youth Olympic Futsal Tournament	N/A	N/A	N/A	USD 500

³ Such fine would be imposed in addition to the individual fines in case individual disciplinary sanctions are imposed by the referee on five or more players of the team during the relevant match.

IV. OTHER MATCH-RELATED ISSUES

FIFA Equipment Regulations

Offence	Sanction for first offence	Sanction for second offence ⁴	Sanction for further offences ⁵
Infringement of the FIFA Equipment Regulations	Warning	USD 5,000	Previous fine increased by 50%

FIFA Media and Marketing Regulations

Offence	Sanction for first offence	Sanction for second offence ⁶	Sanction for further offences ⁷
Unapproved advertisement on equipment in controlled areas	Warning	USD 5,000	Previous fine increased by 50%
Consumption of competing beverage brands in controlled areas	Warning	USD 500	Previous fine increased by 50%
Unapproved advertisement on the official training sites	Warning	USD 5,000	Previous fine increased by 50%
Failure to comply with media activity obligations in controlled areas	Warning	USD 2,000	Previous fine increased by 50%
Display and/or distribution of promotional materials in controlled areas	Warning	USD 1,000	Previous fine increased by 50%
Unapproved use of FIFA competition marks	Warning	USD 2,000	Previous fine increased by 50%

Others

Offence	Sanction for first offence	Sanction for second offence	Sanction for further offences
Late kick-off	Warning	USD 10,000	Previous fine increased by 100%

⁴ The below amounts should be reduced to 20% for youth tournaments, futsal tournaments and beach soccer tournaments.

⁵ The below amounts should be reduced to 20% for youth tournaments, futsal tournaments and beach soccer tournaments.

⁶ The below amounts should be reduced to 20% for youth tournaments, futsal tournaments and beach soccer tournaments.

⁷ The below amounts should be reduced to 20% for youth tournaments, futsal tournaments and beach soccer tournaments.

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PROCEDURAL RULES
**Governing the
Football Tribunal**

JANUARY 2027 EDITION





Fédération Internationale de Football Association

President:	Gianni Infantino
Secretary General:	Mattias Grafström
Website:	FIFA.com

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DEFINITIONS

The definitions in the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players, the FIFA Football Agent Regulations 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

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 RULES AND REGULATIONS

The FT shall primarily apply the various regulations of FIFA and, subsidiarily, Swiss law.

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 at least two deputy chairpersons, at the proposal of FIFA and agreed upon by consensus between the parties mentioned in b) and c) below;
 - b) at least 15 player representatives, appointed at the proposal of players' associations; and
 - c) at least 15 club representatives, appointed at the proposal of member associations, clubs and leagues.

4. The PSC shall be composed of:
 - a) a chairperson and at least 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 and leagues.
5. The AC shall be composed of:
 - a) a chairperson and at least 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. Such challenge shall be filed within five calendar days from the notification of the composition of the relevant chamber for adjudication. 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

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) single-entity leagues, only for the purposes of the FIFA Football Agent Regulations;
 - f) football agents licensed by FIFA; or
 - g) 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. All communications shall be undertaken via the Legal Portal operated by FIFA (Legal Portal) or the Transfer Matching System (TMS).
2. The specific procedural rules shall define which method of communication must be used for the procedure in question. Communications from FIFA to a party by any such method is considered a valid means of communication and sufficient to establish time limits and their observance.
3. Parties must review TMS and the Legal Portal at least once per day for any communications from FIFA. Parties are responsible for any procedural disadvantages that may arise due to a failure to properly undertake such review. The contact details indicated in TMS are binding on the party that provided them.
4. Any communication submitted in TMS by a member association on behalf of an affiliated club shall:
 - a) not be subject to the fulfilment of any conditions by the respective club;
 - b) be undertaken by the member association without delay, regardless of whether it agrees with the merits of the communication.

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 and/or the Platform.
5. A party that asserts a fact has the burden of proving it.
6. Parties have the duty to collaborate to establish the facts and shall respond in good faith to any evidentiary request from a chamber, the FIFA general secretariat or a party. A party submitting an evidentiary request shall demonstrate that the evidence requested is likely to exist and is relevant. An adverse inference may be drawn from a party's reaction to an evidentiary request.

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**

ARTICLE 18: CLAIMS

1. A claim against another party must be submitted via the Legal Portal and 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 or inadmissible.
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 via the Legal Portal 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. Any such submission must be submitted via the Legal Portal.

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, the chairperson of the respective chamber or the FIFA general secretariat consider 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 chairperson of the FT or 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.

IV.

**Rules specific to the
solidarity mechanism
and training
compensation claims
and electronic player
passport-related cases
before the Dispute
Resolution Chamber**

ARTICLE 27: TRAINING REWARD CLAIMS

1. Pursuant to the relevant FIFA regulations, a party shall 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 RELATED TO TRAINING REWARD CLAIMS

All claims related to proceedings detailed in article 27 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 article 27.

ARTICLE 28BIS: CASES OF LEGAL OR FACTUAL COMPLEXITY IN AN ELECTRONIC PLAYER PASSPORT

1. When cases of legal or factual complexity are identified by the FIFA general secretariat during its evaluation of an Electronic Player Passport (EPP), the FIFA general secretariat shall submit the complete EPP to the DRC for formal decision.
2. For the purpose of this submission, the FIFA general secretariat shall gather information and documentation during the EPP review process from the parties involved. The parties involved are clubs and member associations participating in the review of the EPP.
3. Upon submission by the FIFA general secretariat of the EPP, the DRC shall make a determination on all relevant player registration information and documentation considered in the EPP for the distribution of training rewards.
4. The FIFA general secretariat will notify the parties of the submission of the EPP to the DRC. After such notification, the parties may not supplement or amend any of the information or documentation provided during the EPP review process or produce new evidence.
5. All communication between the FIFA general secretariat and the parties involved will be undertaken via TMS in the context of the EPP of the player in question.
6. As a general rule, a single judge will adjudicate these cases.
7. Procedures described in this article are free of charge.
8. The decision by the DRC will be duly communicated to the parties via TMS in accordance with article 10 of the FIFA Clearing House Regulations. Article 15 paragraphs 2, 3 and 8 of these Rules shall apply.

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**Regulatory
applications before
the Players' Status
Chamber**

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;
 - e) the late return of a player from representative-team duty; or
 - f) a request for release of players to representative-team duty.
2. Any such application 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) must be submitted and managed through TMS.
 - b) All applications under article 29 paragraph 1 d), e) and f) must be submitted and managed via the Legal Portal.
 - c) Only applications concerning futsal players and applications covered by FIFA circular no. 1635 may 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.

ARTICLE 31: REQUEST FOR ELIGIBILITY OR CHANGE OF ASSOCIATION

1. Pursuant to the relevant FIFA regulations, a member association that wishes to submit a request for eligibility or a request for change of association for a player to play for their representative teams shall submit such request via the Legal Portal.
2. The request shall be submitted via the Legal Portal at least 15 calendar days before the first day of the international window in which the representative teams' activities for which the player is required will take place. Submissions filed outside the relevant time limit shall be assessed by the PSC only after the conclusion of said international window.
3. Any request for eligibility or change of association must contain the documents (subject to the type of request) described in the Guide to Submitting a Request for Eligibility or Change of Association.

VI.

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Final provisions

ARTICLE 32: 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 33: 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 34: AUTHORITATIVE TEXT

If there are any discrepancies between the interpretation of these Rules in the various languages, the English text is authoritative.

ARTICLE 35: ADOPTION AND ENTRY INTO FORCE

These rules were adopted by the Bureau of the Council on 10 June 2026 and come into force on 1 January 2027.

10 June 2026

For FIFA

President:

Gianni Infantino

Secretary General:

Mattias Grafström

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

FIFA®

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FIFA Governance Regulations

JULY 2026





Fédération Internationale de Football Association
President: Gianni Infantino
Secretary General: Mattias Grafström
Website: FIFA.com

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Introduction and general provisions

ARTICLE 1: PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THESE REGULATIONS

These Governance Regulations are issued by the FIFA Council based on the FIFA Statutes and set out FIFA's general principles concerning its structure, internal organisation and the general regime of powers, responsibilities, competencies and elections.

ARTICLE 2: IMPLEMENTATION

These Governance Regulations shall be adhered to and implemented by the FIFA administration, the relevant FIFA bodies and all officials as further set out herein.

ARTICLE 3: ELIGIBILITY CHECKS

All members of the Council (including the President), chairpersons and deputy chairpersons of the standing committees, the independent committees, the expert panels, the normalisation committees and the Football Tribunal, as well as the Secretary General shall be required to fulfil eligibility checks in accordance with Annexe 1 to these regulations prior to their (re-)election or (re)appointment. Eligibility checks are carried out for all other members of the aforementioned committees in the first year of their appointment.

ARTICLE 4: INDEPENDENCE

Specific independence criteria applying to certain members of FIFA bodies are set out in Annexe 3.

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Duties, powers, responsibilities and organisation of FIFA bodies and holders of key positions

A. COUNCIL

ARTICLE 5: DUTIES, POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 5.1 The Council defines FIFA's mission, strategic direction, policies and values, in particular with regard to the organisation and development of football and all related matters at a worldwide level. In particular, it:
- a) approves and issues FIFA regulations;
 - b) deals with global strategies for football and its political, economic and social status;
 - c) defines FIFA's overall strategy;
 - d) exercises general oversight of the activities of the standing committees and the overall management of FIFA;
 - e) appoints and dismisses the chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and members of the standing committees and of the chambers of the Football Tribunal; the Council may remove any member of a standing committee at any time;
 - f) may decide to establish expert panels or working groups;
 - g) proposes 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;
 - h) may decide to set up bureaus and/or sub-committees;
 - i) appoints and dismisses the Secretary General upon the proposal of the President; the Council may also dismiss the Secretary General without such a proposal;
 - j) defines the standards, policies and procedures applicable to the awarding of commercial contracts by FIFA;
 - k) defines the standards, policies and procedures applicable to football development grants;
 - l) defines the standards, policies and procedures regarding the operational costs of FIFA;
 - m) defines the standards, policies and procedures regarding all other business- or finance-related matters of FIFA;

- n) approves the budget analysed by the Finance Committee to be submitted to the Congress for approval;
- o) approves the accounts and annual audited financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements, to be submitted to the Congress for approval;
- p) approves the annual report to be submitted to the Congress for approval;
- q) 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™ and FIFA Women's World Cup™ final competitions;
- r) 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) supports the full participation of women at all levels of football, including in governance and technical roles; and
- t) may, under exceptional circumstances and in consultation with the relevant confederation, establish and/or approve the registration of a national or representative team for a competition organised by FIFA when a Member Association is unable to do so.

5.2 The Council determines the number of seats to be assigned to each confederation in the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee and in the judicial bodies, and thereafter submits proposals for the members of the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee and the judicial bodies to the general secretariat in due time before the start of the relevant Congress.

5.3 The Council shall deal with all matters relating to FIFA that do not fall within the responsibility of another body. The Council shall not be competent for matters of an executive nature, including daily business and operational matters. Such matters fall under the responsibility of the President and/or the Secretary General.



ARTICLE 6: MEETINGS AND DECISION-MAKING

- 6.1 The Council shall meet ordinarily at least three times a year.
- 6.2 The President shall convene the ordinary meetings of the Council at least 14 days in advance, stating the date, time and place of the meeting as well as the agenda items. At least 19 members of the Council may request from the President the convening of an extraordinary meeting. Meetings may be held in person or remotely. Instead of making decisions during a meeting, the Council may pass a circular resolution. Meetings of the Bureau of the Council shall be convened promptly.
- 6.3 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.
- 6.4 Decisions are taken by a simple majority (more than 50%) of the valid votes cast. Each member of the Council has one vote. Abstentions are not counted.
- 6.5 Council meetings and their associated documentation are confidential.
- 6.6 The minutes of every meeting shall be recorded by the general secretariat.

ARTICLE 7: COUNCIL MEMBERS' DUTIES

- 7.1 The members of the Council shall participate in the meetings in person.
- 7.2 Council members shall recuse themselves in cases of conflicts of interest and shall immediately notify the President in cases of potential conflicts of interest.
- 7.3 Council members shall complete and submit the Related-Party Declaration as further detailed in Annexe 2.

ARTICLE 8: EXPENSES

Expenses of the Council members shall be reimbursed in accordance with the applicable FIFA Compensation, Expenses and Benefits Regulations for Senior Officials.

B. PRESIDENT

ARTICLE 9: CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP WITH FIFA

The relationship between FIFA and the President including, in particular, compensation matters, shall be governed by a written contract. The compensation 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.

ARTICLE 10: ROLE, DUTIES, POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

10.1 The President represents FIFA.

10.2 The President chairs the Congress and the Council.

10.3 The President ensures that, in the management of all business, finance or sport-related matters of FIFA, FIFA's objectives, mission, strategic direction, policies and values are sustainably pursued, protected and implemented, and that a positive image of FIFA is fostered. The President shall be guided by the following principles:

- 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; and
- e) promoting friendly and peaceful relations within FIFA, as well as in society in general for humanitarian reasons.

10.4 The President shall have joint powers of signature (with one other person).



10.5 The President has, in particular, the following specific duties:

- a) to propose FIFA's overall strategy to the Council, ensure that FIFA's overall strategy is implemented and appraise the Secretary General's performance;
- b) to prepare the business of the Council and the Congress;
- c) to convene meetings of the Bureau of the Council and notify the Council immediately of the decisions passed by the Bureau of the Council;
- d) to propose the appointment or dismissal of the Secretary General; and
- e) to engage the members of the President's Office and terminate their employment.

10.6 The President may delegate certain tasks to the Secretary General or individual members of the Council or committees, or other individuals, who shall report to the President for such delegated tasks.

C. SECRETARY GENERAL

ARTICLE 11: CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP WITH FIFA

The Secretary General shall be employed by FIFA on the basis of a written employment agreement. 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.

ARTICLE 12: ROLE, DUTIES, POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

12.1 The Secretary General is responsible for the organisation, management and direction of the general secretariat. The Secretary General chairs and heads the Management Board.

12.2 The Secretary General shall have joint powers of signature (with one other person).

12.3 The main duties of the Secretary General are as follows:

- a) to propose targets for the various divisions in accordance with FIFA's overall strategy as determined by the President and the Council;
- b) to approve the organisational structures in each division or set up new divisions;
- c) to implement decisions passed by the FIFA bodies under the supervision of the President;

- d) to prepare the Congress;
 - e) to appoint and/or dismiss their deputies and chief officers of FIFA;
 - f) to grant limited signatory rights for FIFA, where necessary;
 - g) to issue guidelines and directives for all FIFA employees;
 - h) to propose the salary structure (including bonuses), as well as FIFA's social benefits to the President for approval;
 - i) to issue guidelines concerning procurement;
 - j) to approve the creation of FIFA subsidiaries and amendments to their structure, as well as acquiring participations and disposal of holdings in companies;
 - k) to determine persons for representation in subsidiaries and companies in which FIFA has a stake;
 - l) to organise the accounting, financial control and financial planning system required for the management of FIFA according to industry standards;
 - m) to facilitate relations with the confederations, member associations and stakeholders;
 - n) to compile the minutes for the meetings of the Congress, the Council and the standing committees; and
 - o) to propose candidates for the chairperson, deputy chairperson and members of the standing committees.
- 12.4 The Secretary General may delegate duties to one of their deputies or to the chief officers of the various divisions for a certain period, in particular, the Secretary General may delegate mandatory reporting and minutes-taking of the standing committees.
- 12.5 The Secretary General shall consult with the President concerning major decisions, such as the ones foreseen in this article.
- 12.6 The Secretary General shall ensure that the overall strategy is reflected in FIFA's day-to-day business.



ARTICLE 13: MANAGEMENT BOARD

- 13.1 The Management Board consists of the Secretary General, who chairs the Management Board, and the following members: the deputy or deputies and the chief officers. The President may also attend the Management Board meetings.
- 13.2 Meetings of the Management Board are held at regular intervals and/or as necessary.
- 13.3 The duties and responsibilities of the Management Board shall be set by the Secretary General.
- 13.4 The members of the Management Board shall have joint powers of signature (with one other person).

ARTICLE 14: DEPUTY/-IES AND CHIEF OFFICERS

- 14.1 The deputy/-ies and chief officers report to the Secretary General.
- 14.2 The duties and responsibilities of the deputy/-ies and the chief officers, including specific reporting lines, are set by the Secretary General.

D. STANDING COMMITTEES

GENERAL RULES

ARTICLE 15: ROLE AND DUTIES

Standing committees shall advise and assist the Council and the general secretariat in their respective fields of function.

ARTICLE 16: COMPOSITION AND TERM OF OFFICE

- 16.1 Unless stipulated otherwise, each standing committee shall consist of a chairperson, deputy chairperson and the necessary members in order to ensure appropriate representation, as well as sufficient and suitably diverse expertise for the proper functioning of each standing committee. Members of the FIFA Council may be appointed as specific representatives of that body to individual standing committees at the proposal of the FIFA President.
- 16.2 The committee shall contain members knowledgeable and experienced in the respective field of function of the committee to which they are appointed.
- 16.3 Committee members are appointed for a term of office of four years. Committee members may be removed by the Council on proposal of the proposing entity or at its discretion at any time. When a seat on a standing committee becomes vacant, the Council may, at any time, appoint a replacement for the remaining term of office.

ARTICLE 17: ORGANISATION

- 17.1 The Secretary General shall appoint an administrator for each standing committee from the FIFA administration who is responsible, together with the chairperson, for the preparation and organisation of the meetings.
- 17.2 The chairperson shall coordinate meeting dates with the general secretariat. Meetings may be held in person or remotely.
- 17.3 The chairperson shall draw up the agenda in conjunction with the general secretariat.



- 17.4 A meeting schedule for the year shall be drawn up by the general secretariat, which, as a general principle, and in the interest of organisational, environmental and financial optimisation and sustainability, shall contain no more than one in-person meeting and one virtual meeting of each committee, and any sub-committees or working groups annually, with any additional meetings that are deemed necessary taking place by teleconference, by videoconference or by another means of communication.
- 17.5 The committee members shall take part in the meetings in person. Recurring unexcused failure to attend committee meetings is regarded as a reason for relieving members of their duties.

ARTICLE 18: DECISION-MAKING

- 18.1 If a vote is needed on any matter, a simple majority (more than 50%) 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. The chairperson (or where absent, the deputy) holds the casting vote. Abstentions are not counted.
- 18.2 Decisions may be passed without meeting by circular resolution, if required.
- 18.3 Except for the specific duties otherwise stipulated in the FIFA Statutes or in these regulations, standing committees shall not be competent for matters of an executive nature, including daily business and operational matters.
- 18.4 Committee meetings and their associated documentation are confidential.

ARTICLE 19: BUREAU

- 19.1 The chairperson may set up a bureau to settle urgent or specific matters between its meetings.
- 19.2 Each bureau shall be composed of the chairperson (or deputy chairperson if the chairperson is unable to take part or if they delegate the task to the deputy) and at least two ordinary members appointed by the chairperson (or deputy chairperson).
- 19.3 A bureau decides by a simple majority (more than 50%) of all its members with the chairperson or deputy chairperson holding the casting vote. Abstentions are not counted.
- 19.4 All decisions taken by a bureau shall be ratified by the respective committee at its next meeting.

SPECIFIC RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL COMMITTEES

ARTICLE 20: FINANCE COMMITTEE

20.1 Composition

- a) The Finance Committee shall consist of at least three members and not more than the necessary number, 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 Annexe 3 to these regulations.

20.2 The Finance Committee:

- a) advises on and assists with the financial management of FIFA;
- b) analyses and prepares FIFA's budget to be submitted to the Council for approval;
- c) analyses and prepares the accounts and consolidated financial statements to be submitted to the Council;
- d) supervises the implementation of policies, rules and guidelines regarding FIFA's overall strategy in financial and asset management matters; and
- e) advises on and assists with any other relevant matters relating to FIFA's finances, except for operational matters.

ARTICLE 21: DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The Development Committee:

- a) advises on and assists with the implementation of FIFA's global development programmes, and any other matters related to FIFA's development activity, as necessary;
- b) supervises the implementation of regulations for FIFA development programmes and guidelines for the specific support provided to the beneficiaries;
- c) reviews and approves the specific project applications for the use of FIFA development funds and the contracts of agreed objectives presented by the member associations and confederations together with the general secretariat;
- d) monitors the development and implementation of capacity-building support by the FIFA administration; and



- e) proposes new development activities and addresses the related budget matters, draws up guidelines and regulations on development programmes, approves the thematic focus, types of activity and budget allocation per continent and/or per member association, and instructs the administration on the execution of the Development Committee's decisions.

ARTICLE 22: COMPETITIONS COMMITTEES

22.1 The competitions committees:

- a) oversee the organisation of FIFA competitions in compliance with the provisions of the respective competition regulations, as well as the relevant hosting documents and hosting requirements;
- b) advise and assist regarding possible modifications to existing competitions, as well as the possible introduction of any new competitions; and
- c) advise on and assist with any other relevant FIFA competitions-related matters.

22.2 The Men's National Team Competitions Committee deals with matters relating to:

- a) the FIFA World Cup™;
- b) the FIFA Arab Cup™;
- c) the FIFA Series™; and
- d) any other senior men's national-team competition organised by FIFA.

22.3 The Women's National Team Competitions Committee deals with matters relating to:

- a) the FIFA Women's World Cup™; and
- b) any other senior women's national-team competition organised by FIFA.

22.4 The Men's Club Competitions Committee deals with matters relating to:

- a) the FIFA Club World Cup™;
- b) the FIFA Intercontinental Cup™ (replacing the previous FIFA Club World Cup); and
- c) any other club competition for men organised by FIFA (senior or youth).

22.5 The Women's Club Competitions Committee deals with matters relating to:

- a) the FIFA Women's Club World Cup™; and
- b) any other club competition for women organised by FIFA (senior or youth).

22.6 The Olympic Football Committee deals with matters relating to:

- a) the Men's Olympic Football Tournament;
- b) the Women's Olympic Football Tournament;
- c) the Men's Youth Olympic Futsal Tournament;
- d) the Women's Youth Olympic Futsal Tournament; and
- e) any other matter related to the role of football and all its disciplines in the Olympic Games.

22.7 The Youth Boys' Competitions Committee deals with matters relating to:

- a) the FIFA U-17 World Cup™;
- b) the FIFA U-20 World Cup™; and
- c) any other matter related to the organisation and development of youth football competitions for boys by FIFA generally.

22.8 The Youth Girls' Competitions Committee deals with matters relating to:

- a) the FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup™;
- b) the FIFA U-20 Women's World Cup™; and
- c) any other matter related to the organisation and development of youth football competitions for girls by FIFA generally.

22.9 The Futsal Committee deals with matters relating to:

- a) the FIFA Futsal World Cup™;
- b) the FIFA Futsal Women's World Cup™;
- c) the organisation of FIFA futsal competitions; and
- d) the development of futsal as a discipline generally.



22.10 The Beach Soccer Committee deals with any matter relating to:

- a) the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup™;
- b) the organisation of FIFA beach soccer competitions; and
- c) the development of beach soccer as a discipline generally.

ARTICLE 23: MEN'S FOOTBALL STAKEHOLDERS COMMITTEE

The Men's Football Stakeholders Committee:

- a) advises on and assists with all matters relating to men's professional football, particularly the structure of the game and the relationship between clubs, players, leagues, member associations, confederations, football fans and FIFA, as well as with issues relating to the interests of men's club football worldwide;
- b) makes recommendations and proposals to be submitted to the Council concerning the structural development of men's professional football;
- c) addresses fair-play matters, promotes the concept of fair play, promotes gender equality in football and fights discrimination in football worldwide;
- d) reviews and recommends, as necessary, updates to the Men's International Match Calendar; and
- e) advises on and assists with any other relevant men's professional football-related matters.

ARTICLE 24: WOMEN'S FOOTBALL STAKEHOLDERS COMMITTEE

The Women's Football Stakeholders Committee:

- a) advises on and assists with all matters relating to women's professional football, particularly the structure of the game and the relationship between clubs, players, leagues, member associations, confederations, football fans and FIFA, as well as with issues relating to the interests of women's club football worldwide;
- b) makes recommendations and proposals to be submitted to the Council concerning the structural development of women's football;
- c) addresses fair-play matters, promotes the concept of fair play, promotes gender equality in football and fights discrimination in football worldwide;

- d) reviews and recommends, as necessary, updates to the Women's International Match Calendar; and
- e) advises on and assists with any other relevant women's professional football-related matters.

ARTICLE 25: MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS COMMITTEE

The Member Associations Committee:

- a) advises on and assists with all governance matters impacting the member associations;
- b) advises the member associations on matters relating to good governance and best-practice principles within their structures;
- c) examines any requests from member associations affected by exceptional circumstances, for presentation to the Council;
- d) submits to the Council procedures for the affiliation of any association applying for membership of FIFA and processes all the applications received in accordance with the applicable provisions of the FIFA Statutes and regulations;
- e) investigates any governance-related or regulatory issues arising in a member association and proposes suitable measures or actions to the Council to resolve the situation;
- f) monitors the evolution of statutes and regulations of the member associations; and
- g) advises on and assists with any other relevant governance-related member association matters.

ARTICLE 26: REFEREES COMMITTEE

The Referees Committee:

- a) advises on and assists with all matters relating to refereeing;
- b) compiles a list of match officials eligible to officiate at international matches from among the nominations submitted by member associations;
- c) appoints match officials for matches in competitions organised by FIFA or for any other tournaments, whenever requested to do so;
- d) organises courses for match officials, referee instructors and referee observers;



- e) ensures that each member association has a properly constituted referees committee and that this committee functions properly;
- f) advises and assists the Council regarding matters related to the Laws of the Game for football in all its disciplines; and
- g) advises on and assists with any other relevant refereeing-related matters.

ARTICLE 27: MEDICAL COMMITTEE

The Medical Committee:

- a) advises on and assists with all matters relating to sports medicine;
- b) draws up medical guidelines for coaches, players, referees and assistant referees;
- c) draws up instructions regarding medical services at international matches and tournaments;
- d) draws up guidelines for preventing injury and improving treatment;
- e) advises on anti-doping matters; and
- f) advises on and assists with any other relevant medical-related matters not explicitly covered by other committees or bodies.

ARTICLE 28: MEN'S PLAYERS COMMITTEE

The Men's Players Committee:

- a) advises on and assists with player welfare and other player-related matters;
- b) considers player-related aspects related to the organisation and development of the men's game;
- c) may advise other bodies regarding potential amendments to the Laws of the Game; and
- d) advises on and assists with any other relevant men's player-related matters not explicitly covered by other committees or bodies.

ARTICLE 29: WOMEN'S PLAYERS COMMITTEE

The Women's Players Committee:

- a) advises on and assists with player welfare and other player-related matters, which have an impact on women footballers;
- b) considers player-related aspects related to the organisation and development of the women's game;
- c) may advise other bodies regarding potential amendments to the Laws of the Game; and
- d) advises on and assists with any other relevant women's player-related matters not explicitly covered by other committees or bodies.

ARTICLE 30: MEN'S COACHES COMMITTEE

The Men's Coaches Committee:

- a) advises and assists member associations regarding coach education matters with an emphasis on men's football;
- b) addresses the matter of coach licensing for men's football;
- c) facilitates access to innovative educational programmes dedicated to coaches and coach educators for men's football in each of FIFA's member associations; and
- d) advises on and assists with any other relevant coach-related matters for men's football not explicitly covered by other committees or bodies.

ARTICLE 31: WOMEN'S COACHES COMMITTEE

The Women's Coaches Committee:

- a) advises and assists member associations regarding coach education matters with an emphasis on women's football;
- b) addresses the matter of coach licensing for women's football;
- c) facilitates access to innovative educational programmes dedicated to coaches and coach educators for women's football in each of FIFA's member associations; and
- d) advises on and assists with any other relevant coach-related matters for women's football not explicitly covered by other committees or bodies.



ARTICLE 32: FANS COMMITTEE

The Fans Committee:

- a) advises on and assists with all matters related to the interests of fans, particularly the sustainable development of the game globally, stadium safety, ticketing and tackling key social issues;
- b) safeguards and improves the fan experience at FIFA competitions;
- c) facilitates effective dialogue with fans aimed at improving the relationship between fans and other stakeholders within the game; and
- d) advises on and assists with any other relevant fan-related matters not explicitly covered by other committees or bodies.

ARTICLE 33: TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The Technical Development Committee:

- a) advises on and assists with all matters related to talent development, particularly the FIFA Talent Development Scheme and establishing talent development pathways;
- b) oversees the proper constitution of technical departments and talent development programmes in each member association;
- c) promotes the education of technical leaders;
- d) analyses how the game is progressing with regard to team performances at FIFA competitions; and
- e) advises on and assists with any other relevant technical development-related matters not explicitly covered by other committees or bodies.

ARTICLE 34: WOMEN'S FOOTBALL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The Women's Football Development Committee:

- a) advises on and assists with all matters related to women's football development, particularly the FIFA Women's Football Strategy;
- b) assists in drawing up and implementing the FIFA Women's Development Programme;
- c) promotes the development of women's football and the full participation of women at all levels of football;

- d) analyses the women's football landscape with the aim of guiding key decisions on the future of the women's game; and
- e) advises on and assists with any other relevant women's football-related matters.

ARTICLE 35: GRASSROOTS AND AMATEUR FOOTBALL COMMITTEE

The Grassroots and Amateur Football Committee:

- a) advises on and assists with regard to all grassroots and amateur football initiatives;
- b) assists in ensuring that as many participation opportunities exist as possible across the game, regardless of the level at which it is played and regardless of gender, age or ability;
- c) assists in drawing up grassroots programmes aimed at maintaining the popularity of football as a recreational activity;
- d) considers the amateur football landscape and its further development; and
- e) advises on and assists with any other relevant grassroots and amateur football-related matters.

ARTICLE 36: INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The Institutional Relations Committee:

- a) advises on and assists with relations with other international sporting and non-sporting institutions;
- b) oversees a wide range of programmes and initiatives with global institutions aimed at delivering important social messages around relevant causes;
- c) fosters relations with relevant international sporting and non-sporting institutions; and
- d) advises on and assists with any other relevant institutional relations-related matters.



ARTICLE 37: LEGAL COMMITTEE

The Legal Committee:

- a) advises on and assists with football-related legal issues and FIFA's legal obligations;
- b) provides legal advice on the FIFA Statutes and all of FIFA's rules and regulations; and
- c) provides legal advice on any disputes involving FIFA.

ARTICLE 38: STADIUM AND SECURITY COMMITTEE

The Stadium and Security Committee:

- a) advises on and assists with all aspects concerning stadiums and security at football matches;
- b) monitors and assesses stadiums to be used for FIFA competitions;
- c) proposes guidelines and recommendations relating to stadium and safety requirements;
- d) promotes the safe development of football infrastructure; and
- e) advises on and assists with any other relevant stadium and security-related matters.

ARTICLE 39: ANTI-RACISM AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE

The Anti-Racism and Anti-Discrimination Committee:

- a) advises on and assists with measures aimed at combating racism and discrimination in football;
- b) oversees anti-racism and anti-discrimination awareness, action and education campaigns;
- c) submits recommendations to assist and support member associations in the fight against racism and discrimination; and
- d) advises on and assists with any other relevant anti-racism and anti-discrimination-related matters.

ARTICLE 40: FOOTBALL SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE

The Football Social Responsibility Committee:

- a) advises on and assists with all matters related to football social responsibility;
- b) oversees initiatives aimed at promoting a fairer, more equal society through football;
- c) proposes joint projects with United Nations and international agencies as well as international and intergovernmental organisations to address global challenges; and
- d) advises on and assists with any other relevant football social responsibility-related matters.

ARTICLE 41: FOOTBALL TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION COMMITTEE

The Football Technology, Innovation and Digital Transformation Committee:

- a) advises on and assists in harnessing technology to improve the game through research, development and innovation with the aim of enhancing the football experience on and off the pitch;
- b) explores both existing and emerging technologies to positively impact the game, especially in order to help referees to make correct decisions;
- c) oversees FIFA's football technology and innovation programmes;
- d) submits recommendations to develop FIFA's digital footprint; and
- e) advises on and assists with any other relevant matters relating to football technology, innovation and digital transformation not explicitly covered by other committees or bodies.



ARTICLE 42: COMMERCIAL AND MARKETING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Commercial and Marketing Advisory Committee:

- a) advises on and assists in defining the commercial and marketing strategy of FIFA;
- b) makes recommendations on increasing commercial revenue streams for FIFA and the member associations; and
- c) advises on and assists with any other relevant commercial and marketing-related matters.

ARTICLE 43: MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

The Media and Communications Committee:

- a) advises on and assists in defining the media and communications strategy of FIFA;
- b) advises on FIFA publications;
- c) oversees the policy for media activities and accreditation at FIFA tournaments and events; and
- d) advises on and assists with any other relevant media and communication matters.

ARTICLE 44: FOOTBALL ESPORT COMMITTEE

The Football Esport Committee:

- a) oversees the organisation of FIFA esport competitions in compliance with the provisions of the respective competition regulations;
- b) advises on and assists with possible modifications to existing competitions, as well as the possible introduction of any new competitions; and
- c) advises on and assists with any other relevant FIFA esport-related matters.

ARTICLE 45: FUTURE OF FOOTBALL COMMITTEE

The Future of Football Committee:

- a) advises on and assists in developing the football of the future;
- b) explores the possible impact of proposed changes to the future of football, particularly with regard to revised and new competition formats;
- c) makes recommendations regarding the structures of club and national-team competitions within the international match calendars for women's and men's football; and
- d) advises on and assists with any other relevant matters relating to the future of football not explicitly covered by other committees or bodies.

ARTICLE 46: LAWS OF THE GAME COMMITTEE

The Laws of the Game Committee:

- a) advises and assists the Referees Committee regarding the Laws of the Game;
- b) may make representations to and interact with the IFAB regarding potential trials and potential amendments to the Laws of the Game in conjunction with the Referees Committee; and
- c) advises on and assists with any other relevant matters relating to the Laws of the Game not explicitly covered by other committees or bodies.



E. EXPERT PANELS

ARTICLE 47: ROLE AND DUTIES

Expert panels may be appointed to carry out special technical duties in specific matters of strategic interest relevant to global football. The role, responsibility and function of an expert panel shall be determined by the President, Secretary General or FIFA Council.

ARTICLE 48: ORGANISATION

- 48.1 In principle, the expert panels will work under the guidance of the general secretariat unless stipulated otherwise. The general secretariat is responsible for the preparation and organisation of the meetings.
- 48.2 Whenever possible, meetings of the expert panels shall take place by teleconference, by videoconference or by another means of communication.

F. ANNUAL MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 49: FIFA SUMMITS

- 49.1 The annual member associations conference, also called the FIFA summit, is organised under the direction of the FIFA President at least once a year.
- 49.2 The presidents of each member association shall be invited. They may be accompanied by their top executives, as required and subject to availabilities at the venue. The FIFA President may invite other participants depending on the topic.
- 49.3 The FIFA summits are dedicated to strategic discussions on issues of high relevance for the football world as provided for in the FIFA Statutes.
- 49.4 Conclusions reached at the FIFA summits shall constitute guidance for the FIFA Council and the FIFA Congress.

G. INDEPENDENT COMMITTEES

GOVERNANCE, AUDIT AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

ARTICLE 50: ROLE AND DUTIES

- 50.1** In addition to the provisions of the FIFA Statutes, the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee has specific duties with regard to operational matters, financial reporting matters and governance, compliance and risk-management matters.
- 50.2** With regard to operational matters, the specific duties of the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee are to:
- a) monitor the internal control environment;
 - b) review the external auditors' reports in order to ensure that appropriate action is taken if shortcomings have been detected in internal controls or procedures;
 - c) review, at least annually, tax matters, including the status of income tax reserves and governmental tax audits and developments in this area; and
 - d) review the Related-Party Declarations submitted by the members of the Council.
- 50.3** With regard to financial reporting matters, the specific duties of the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee are to:
- a) review major issues regarding accounting policies and financial statement presentations, including any significant changes or applications of accounting principles;
 - b) provide the Finance Committee and the Council with an opinion on the approval of the financial statements;
 - c) monitor and review related-party transactions at least annually;
 - d) review the reports of the yearly independent audits of the FIFA member associations; and
 - e) review the general principles regarding compensation, expenses and benefits of FIFA employees and approve the FIFA Compensation, Expenses and Benefits Regulations for Senior Officials as drawn up by the Compensation Sub-Committee.



50.4 With regard to governance, compliance and risk-management matters, the specific duties of the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee are to:

- a) monitor material changes to FIFA's governance-related regulations, as well as the introduction of new such regulations;
- b) monitor material changes to FIFA's other relevant regulations, as well as the introduction of new such regulations;
- c) review the status of FIFA's compliance with the law and FIFA's rules and regulations relating to compliance, as well as issuing any relevant guidelines;
- d) annually review the effectiveness of FIFA's internal control system, including the internal audit and risk management processes;
- e) approve the annual risk-based internal audit plan and the internal audit charter;
- f) review reports directly submitted by the relevant Chief Officer;
- g) review FIFA employees' compliance with the law and all relevant FIFA rules and regulations;
- h) regularly evaluate the effectiveness of FIFA's governance, risk management and control processes based on the results of internal audits;
- i) handle cases of alleged non-compliance; and
- j) review any major legislative and regulatory developments that may have a significant impact on FIFA.

50.5 The chairperson of the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee shall:

- a) periodically meet separately with the chief officers and the external auditors as appropriate; and
- b) annually report to the Congress and inform the President and the Council on the committee's work.

50.6 The Congress may delegate further duties to the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee at any time.

ARTICLE 51: COMPOSITION AND TERM OF OFFICE

- 51.1 The composition and term of office of the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee are as defined in the FIFA Statutes.
- 51.2 The deputy chairperson and members of the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee shall consult with the chairperson before accepting membership on the audit committee of any other organisation or company.

ARTICLE 52: ORGANISATION

Article 17 of these regulations shall also apply with regard to the organisation of the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee and the bodies established under article 54 of these regulations.

ARTICLE 53: DECISION-MAKING

Article 18 of these regulations shall also apply with regard to the decision-making of the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee and its sub-committees and the bodies established under article 54 of these regulations.

ARTICLE 54: COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED BY THE GOVERNANCE, AUDIT AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

In accordance with the FIFA Statutes, the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee shall establish:

- a) the Review Committee;
- b) the Human Rights and Sustainability Sub-Committee; and
- c) the Compensation Sub-Committee.



ARTICLE 55: REVIEW COMMITTEE

- 55.1** The Review Committee shall comprise the chairperson of the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee and, based on the chairperson's proposal, two additional members appointed by the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee, who shall remain members of the plenary committee.
- 55.2** The Review Committee shall, in particular:
- a) conduct, in accordance with Annexe 1, the eligibility checks as required by these regulations, except for the candidates for, or holders of, positions on the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee; and
 - b) 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 Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee itself.

ARTICLE 56: HUMAN RIGHTS AND SUSTAINABILITY SUB-COMMITTEE

- 56.1** The Human Rights and Sustainability Sub-Committee shall, based on the chairperson's proposal, be composed of one or more additional members appointed by the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee, who shall remain members of the plenary committee. Additional independent experts in these fields may be consulted to advise the sub-committee for specific agenda items during meetings.
- 56.2** The Human Rights and Sustainability Sub-Committee shall advise the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee on matters relating to human rights, safeguarding and child protection, and sustainable events.

ARTICLE 57: COMPENSATION SUB-COMMITTEE

- 57.1 The Compensation Sub-Committee shall comprise the chairperson of the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee and two independent members appointed by the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee on proposal of its chairperson.
- 57.2 The Compensation Sub-Committee shall, in particular:
- a) define and determine the compensation of the FIFA President, the members of the Council and the FIFA Secretary General and any other person concerned; and
 - b) monitor compliance with the Compensation Rules.



JUDICIAL BODIES

ARTICLE 58: JUDICIAL BODIES

58.1 The judicial bodies are:

- a) the Disciplinary Committee;
- b) the Ethics Committee; and
- c) the Appeal Committee.

58.2 The composition, powers and responsibilities as well as the proceedings of the FIFA judicial bodies are set forth in the FIFA Statutes, the FIFA Disciplinary Code and the FIFA Code of Ethics.

58.3 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 Compensation, Expenses and Benefits Regulations for Senior Officials.

58.4 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 to these regulations. The incumbent members of the judicial bodies shall, prior to re-election or extension of the mandate, be subject to eligibility reviews.

58.5 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 Annexe 3.

58.6 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 prior to re-election or extension of the mandate, be subject to independence reviews.

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Football Tribunal and Global Social Dialogue Platform for Professional Football

ARTICLE 59: FOOTBALL TRIBUNAL

59.1 The Football Tribunal shall consist of three chambers:

- a) the Dispute Resolution Chamber;
- b) the Players' Status Chamber; and
- c) the Agents Chamber.

59.2 The composition, powers and responsibilities as well as the proceedings of the Football Tribunal are set forth in the FIFA Statutes and the Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal. The Football Tribunal is competent to pass decisions on specific football-related disputes and regulatory applications in accordance with the applicable regulations.

59.3 Candidates for any positions as members of the Football Tribunal shall be subject to eligibility checks in accordance with Annexe 1 to these regulations. The incumbent members of the Football Tribunal shall, at least prior to re-election or extension of the mandate, be subject to eligibility reviews.

ARTICLE 59BIS: GLOBAL SOCIAL DIALOGUE PLATFORM FOR PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL

59bis.1 FIFA, in agreement with FIFPRO, European Football Clubs (EFC) and the World Leagues Association (WLA) has established the Global Social Dialogue Platform for Professional Football (the "Global Social Dialogue Platform"). FIFPRO, WLA and EFC are recognised as the global social partners of the professional football sector (the "social partners"), in particular for the purposes of the Global Social Dialogue Platform.

59bis.2 FIFA administers and chairs the Global Social Dialogue Platform. FIFA participates in the work and activities of the Global Social Dialogue Platform in a coordinating and steering role, including by providing logistical and secretarial support and preparing discussion papers and draft regulatory proposals.

59bis.3 Decisions, recommendations and agreements adopted within the framework of the Global Social Dialogue Platform, including those relating to its composition and functioning, are adopted by consensus, understood as the unanimous agreement of the social partners and FIFA.

59bis.4 Where such consensus is reached between the social partners, FIFA shall take the necessary steps to give effect to the agreed outcomes within its regulatory framework. FIFA may only decline to implement an agreed outcome where it can demonstrate that doing so would either be manifestly incompatible with its statutory obligations, or would materially breach its mandatory legal obligations, or would create unreasonable financial or operational burdens on FIFA, or would, in FIFA's reasonable assessment, expose FIFA to legal risks. In such case, FIFA shall provide a duly reasoned justification to the social partners. In the absence of such justification, FIFA shall proceed with the ratification of the agreed amendment(s). In the absence of consensus, the existing regulatory framework shall remain in place.

59bis.5 The Global Social Dialogue Platform operates through dedicated workstreams, including in particular but not limited to:

- a) Transfer system and regulatory matters (the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players).
- b) Domestic transfer systems and social dialogue support.
- c) Player welfare and occupational health and safety standards.

The addition of any new workstream that may require FIFA to make changes to its regulatory framework requires the consent of FIFA.

59bis.6 FIFA and the social partners shall jointly adopt more detailed rules of procedure governing the Global Social Dialogue Platform.



An abstract geometric design featuring a light blue circle with a small dark blue dot at its center. A thin, light blue diagonal line passes through the circle, extending from the top left towards the bottom right. The background is a solid dark blue.

IV.

Election of the President

A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 60: 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.

ARTICLE 61: SUBJECT MATTER OF THIS SECTION

This section governs:

- a) the election for the position of President; and
- b) the special duties and competences of the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee in this regard.

ARTICLE 62: 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.

ARTICLE 63: 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 and the FIFA Code of Ethics, such as democracy, separation of powers, transparency and openness.

ARTICLE 64: CALLING ELECTIONS

64.1 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.

64.2 Content of the call

The call for election shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

- 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 the latter; and
- b) the electoral calendar.



64.3 Announcing the call

The call shall be sent to the FIFA member associations and to the confederations. It shall also be published on the official FIFA website.

ARTICLE 65: CANDIDATES

65.1 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 the FIFA Statutes and article 68 of these regulations.

65.2 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 the individual is a candidate, the electoral committee shall set a deadline of ten days for said individual to formally state, in writing, whether there is an intention of becoming a candidate. If the individual responds in the affirmative, the individual will be subject to these 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 the FIFA Statutes.

ARTICLE 66: CANDIDATURES

66.1 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.

66.2 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.

66.3 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.

66.4 Candidates within the meaning of article 65 of these regulations acknowledge and submit themselves to the relevant electoral calendar.

66.5 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.

ARTICLE 67: ELIGIBILITY

67.1 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;
- b) the candidate shall have been proposed by a member association in accordance with the FIFA Statutes and article 68 of these regulations; and
- c) the candidate shall present declarations of support from at least five member associations. 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.

67.2 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.

ARTICLE 68: SUBMISSION OF CANDIDATURES

68.1 Candidatures for the office of President shall be proposed by member associations by the deadline specified in 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.

68.2 The FIFA general secretariat shall forward all candidatures without any undue delay to the electoral committee for examination and for passing a decision on admission of the candidate.



ARTICLE 69: CALCULATION OF DEADLINES

The deadlines and time frames contained in these regulations shall be understood to refer to calendar days. A deadline shall be met if the respective submission is received by FIFA in the required format on the last day of the time limit/deadline by midnight (time zone at the legal domicile and headquarters of FIFA).

ARTICLE 70: MATTERS NOT PROVIDED FOR

Any matters not provided for in this section of these regulations shall be dealt with by the FIFA Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee.

B. PROPOSAL AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATURES

ARTICLE 71: ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATURES

- 71.1 Upon receipt of the proposed candidatures, the Review Committee or the electoral committee shall carry out in a timely manner the eligibility check in accordance with Annexe 1 and within the deadline specified in article 69 of these regulations and review the candidatures.
- 71.2 Upon receipt of the results of the eligibility checks carried out by the Review Committee, the electoral committee shall announce all candidatures it has admitted to the general secretariat.

ELECTION FORMAT

ARTICLE 72: 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. 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.

ARTICLE 73: SECRET VOTE

- 73.1 Elections shall be conducted by secret ballot.
- 73.2 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).
- 73.3 Notwithstanding the above, where there is only one candidate, the Congress may elect the President by acclamation.

ARTICLE 74: BALLOT PAPERS

- 74.1 The ballot papers shall conform to the official model established by the electoral committee, and any vote cast using a different ballot paper shall be deemed invalid.
- 74.2 The number of ballot papers that have been distributed shall be announced by the chairperson of the Congress before the count (cf. art. 10 par. 2 of the Standing Orders of the Congress).
- 74.3 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).
- 74.4 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.

ARTICLE 75: SCRUTINEERS

At the beginning of the session, the Congress shall appoint an adequate number of scrutineers (cf. 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.



ARTICLE 76: ELECTION

- 76.1** Each member association has one vote in the election of the President.
- 76.2** Before the voting is opened, the candidates shall each have the opportunity to present their programme to the Congress. The electoral committee shall determine the length of time that each candidate is allowed to speak.
- 76.3** For the election of the President, where there are two 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. Where there is only one candidate, the Congress may elect the President by acclamation.

ARTICLE 77: COUNTING AND DECLARING THE RESULTS

- 77.1** 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.
- 77.2** Any person elected as President shall state whether or not the election is accepted immediately after such election. In the affirmative, the mandate shall begin after the end of the Congress that has elected that President.

ARTICLE 78: SAFEKEEPING 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).

ARTICLE 79: 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.

C. JURISDICTION OF THE ETHICS COMMITTEE AND DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

ARTICLE 80: PRINCIPLE

- 80.1 As from the moment that these regulations apply to a particular candidate (cf. art. 65 of these regulations), that candidate shall be subject to the FIFA Code of Ethics if that candidate is not otherwise already bound and covered prior to that time.
- 80.2 As from the moment that these regulations apply to a particular candidate, that candidate shall also be subject to the FIFA Statutes as well as to all other FIFA regulations if that candidate is not otherwise already bound and covered prior to that time.
- 80.3 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.
- 80.4 The 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 within 24 hours of obtaining direct knowledge of such infringements or being made aware of them by any of the candidates, member associations or confederations.



D. ROLE OF THE GOVERNANCE, AUDIT AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE IN THE CONTEXT OF ELECTION PROCEDURES

ARTICLE 81: SPECIAL DUTIES AND COMPETENCES OF THE GOVERNANCE, AUDIT AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE IN THE CONTEXT OF ELECTION PROCEDURES

The Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee shall form an electoral committee of three members, consisting of the chairperson and two members of the committee chosen by the chairperson. The duties of the 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 these 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 these 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; and
- d) admitting and announcing candidatures; in this regard, the electoral committee shall assess whether a candidate meets the profile specifications provided for by the FIFA Statutes as well as article 67 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 a reasonable amount of time.

ARTICLE 82: APPEALS

The decisions of the electoral committee or the Review Committee in the context of elections may be appealed against before the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

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Election of the Council

ARTICLE 83: 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.

ARTICLE 84: SUBJECT MATTER OF THIS SECTION

This section governs:

- a) the elections for the vice-presidents and members of the Council; and
- b) the special duties and competences of the Review Committee in this regard.

ARTICLE 85: 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.

ARTICLE 86: GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- 86.1 Each confederation president shall be a vice-president *ex officio* of the Council.
- 86.2 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 and the FIFA Code of Ethics, such as democracy, separation of powers, transparency and openness, on the occasion of their respective confederation congresses.
- 86.3 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 a maximum of two representatives of the same member association applies.
- 86.4 A member of the Council may serve for no more than three terms of office (whether consecutive or not).

ARTICLE 87: 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.

ARTICLE 88: CANDIDATURES

88.1 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.

88.2 Candidates shall conduct all campaigns with dignity and moderation and with respect for any other candidate(s), for FIFA itself and its member associations.

ARTICLE 89: PROPOSALS

89.1 Only member associations may propose candidates for the position of member of the Council. Such proposals shall be submitted to the confederation concerned.

89.2 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.

89.3 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.

89.4 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.



ARTICLE 90: SUBMISSION OF CANDIDATURES

- 90.1 Pursuant to the FIFA Statutes, candidatures for the positions of vice-president or member of the Council, including the candidate's identification details and the position that candidate is proposed for, shall be submitted to the relevant confederation 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 of all candidatures submitted to them within five days of expiry of the three-month deadline.
- 90.2 The FIFA general secretariat shall forward all candidatures without any undue delay to the Review Committee to carry out the eligibility check.

ARTICLE 91: ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- 91.1 Candidates shall be required to fulfil the eligibility check in accordance with Annexe 1 conducted by the Review Committee.
- 91.2 The Review Committee shall carry out the eligibility check within 21 days of receipt of the respective candidature from the FIFA general secretariat.
- 91.3 The Review Committee shall pass a decision on the eligibility of the candidate concerned based on the eligibility check.

ARTICLE 92: ELECTION PROCEDURE

- 92.1 Elections shall be conducted by secret ballot or, where permitted by the applicable confederation's statutes, by acclamation.
- 92.2 The ballot(s) may be conducted by using televoters (cf. art. 10 par. 1 of the Standing Orders of the Congress).
- 92.3 Each member association shall have an equal number of votes in the election.

ARTICLE 93: JURISDICTION OF THE ETHICS COMMITTEE AND DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

- 93.1** As from the moment that this section applies to a particular candidate (cf. art. 87 of these regulations), that candidate shall be subject to the FIFA Code of Ethics, the FIFA Statutes and all other FIFA regulations if that candidate is not otherwise already bound and covered prior to that time.
- 93.2** 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.
- 93.3** 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 thereof, in writing and in a substantiated manner, as soon as that official has direct knowledge of such infringements or is made aware of them by any of the candidates, member associations or confederations.

ARTICLE 94: 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, Audit and Compliance Committee. The persons appointed shall in particular monitor compliance with the FIFA Statutes and regulations.

ARTICLE 95: APPEAL

Decisions of the Review Committee in the context of elections may be appealed against directly to the Court of Arbitration for Sport.



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VI.

Auditing

ARTICLE 96: AUDITORS

- 96.1** The FIFA auditors shall audit the accounts and financial statements, including the consolidated 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 article 69b paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Swiss Civil Code. The provisions of article 727 et seq. of the Swiss Code of Obligations apply *mutatis mutandis*.
- 96.2** The FIFA auditors 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 the 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.
- 96.3** The FIFA auditors shall fulfil the independence criteria set forth in article 728 of the Swiss Code of Obligations.

ARTICLE 97: AUDITING OF FIFA'S MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS

- 97.1** 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 Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee deems appropriate.
- 97.2** 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 following the financial year under review.
- 97.3** The FIFA member associations shall supply all means of proof that FIFA and/or the auditors consider(s) necessary.
- 97.4** The Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee and/or the general secretariat may appoint a consultant for each member association concerned, who shall be given unrestricted access to all accounts, documents, etc. that the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee and/or the auditors deem(s) necessary.



VII.



Final provisions

ARTICLE 98: OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

These regulations are issued in English, French and Spanish. If there are any discrepancies in the interpretation of the different versions of these regulations, the English text is authoritative.

ARTICLE 99: ADOPTION AND ENFORCEMENT

These regulations, together with their annexes, which form an integral part of these regulations, were approved by the Bureau of the Council on 10 June 2026 and come into force on 1 July 2026.

Zurich, 10 June 2026

For FIFA

President

Gianni Infantino

A blue ink signature of Gianni Infantino, consisting of stylized, flowing letters.

Secretary General

Mattias Grafström

A blue ink signature of Mattias Grafström, featuring a prominent 'M' and 'G' followed by a flourish.

VIII.



Annexe I: Eligibility checks

ARTICLE 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 1.1 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 this annexe. The appropriate body may, at its sole discretion, in the context of conducting such eligibility checks, call on external specialised professional resources.
- 1.2 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 written consent for said process. If such written consent is not provided, the eligibility check shall be deemed as not passed.
- 1.3 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.
- 1.4 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 that individual holds or for which they are a candidate.
- 1.5 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 this annexe, all such information and all related data must be treated as strictly confidential by the body conducting the eligibility checks concerned.
- 1.6 Incomplete or false information submitted in the context of eligibility checks is subject to sanctions by the appropriate body.



ARTICLE 2: IDENTIFICATION CHECK AND SELF-DISCLOSURE

2.1 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, the individual must submit a copy of the individual's 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; and
- e) nationality/nationalities.

2.2 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).

2.3 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.

ARTICLE 3: ELIGIBILITY QUESTIONNAIRE

First name(s):	
Surname(s):	
Date of birth:	
Member association:	
Nationality/nationalities:	
Profession:	

3.1. 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:

3.2 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:

3.3. Are you the subject of any pending civil, criminal or disciplinary proceedings or investigations?

☐ No ☐ Yes

If yes, please specify:

3.4 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 (as per the FIFA Code of Ethics).

3.5 I currently hold the following positions in football:

3.6 The following facts and circumstances may give rise to potential conflicts of interest regarding me (as per the FIFA Code of Ethics and the FIFA Governance Regulations in this respect):

3.7 Remarks and observations which may be of potential relevance in this context:

3.8 I am fully aware and agree that this questionnaire is made available to the members of the appropriate FIFA bodies.

3.9 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.

- 3.10 I am fully aware and confirm that I am obliged to collaborate to establish the relevant facts with regard to the eligibility check to which I am subject. 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.
- 3.11 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.
- 3.12 I am fully aware and confirm that the body conducting the eligibility check may collect further information on me in accordance with article 2 paragraph 3 of Annexe 1 to the FIFA Governance Regulations.

(Place and date)

(Signature)



IX.

Annexe II: Related-party declaration

ARTICLE 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; and
- 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.

ARTICLE 2: OBLIGATION

- 2.1 Pursuant to article 7 paragraph 3 of these regulations, the members of the Council shall complete and submit the Related-Party Declaration, using the form provided in article 4 of this annexe, on an annual basis.
- 2.2 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.
- 2.3 The Related-Party Declarations are to be submitted in two copies: one to the President and one to the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee. The President shall also submit two copies of the Related-Party Declaration, one to the Secretary General and one to the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee.

ARTICLE 3: DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

3.1 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 exhaustive.



3.2 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 article 20 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 exhaustive.

ARTICLE 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 article 3 paragraph 1 of Annexe 2 to 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; and
- 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 article 3 paragraph 2 of Annexe 2 to 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)





Annexe III: Independence

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

- 1.1 Finance Committee members required to be independent, and their immediate family, are not permitted to have (including the four years preceding the initial term):
 - a) another official function at FIFA;
 - b) another official function at a confederation or a member association; or
 - c) a material business relationship with FIFA, a confederation or member association.
- 1.2 Chairpersons and deputy chairpersons of the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee and judicial bodies and their immediate family are not permitted to have (including the four years preceding the initial term):
 - a) another official function at FIFA;
 - b) another official function at a confederation or a member association; or
 - c) a material business relationship with FIFA, a confederation or member association.
- 1.3 Members of the investigatory and adjudicatory chambers of the Ethics Committee are not permitted to have:
 - a) another official function at FIFA (including the four years preceding the initial term; also applicable for immediate family);
 - b) another official function at a confederation or a member association (other than being a member of a judicial body at FIFA, confederation or national level).
- 1.4 Other members of the Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee and judicial bodies (other than the Ethics Committee) and their immediate family are not permitted to have another official function at FIFA (including the four years preceding the initial term).
- 1.5 "Immediate family" 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.



- 1.6 “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.
- 1.7 Members of the Finance Committee who are required to be independent as well as chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and members of independent committees may not attempt to form a business relationship with FIFA for a period of one year after concluding their mandate on the respective committee.

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