

**FIFA®**



**FOOTBALL TRIBUNAL REPORT  
2021/2022**

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**FOREWORD**

**1**

Dear readers,

It is our pleasure to present this Football Tribunal Report, covering the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

In the context of FIFA's ongoing commitment towards modernising football's regulatory framework, the second half of 2021 brought some landmark changes to the FIFA dispute resolution system.

On 21 May 2021, the 71<sup>st</sup> FIFA Congress approved various amendments to the FIFA Statutes and the Regulations Governing the Application of the Statutes, including the consolidation of the existing FIFA decision-making bodies into a single umbrella body: the Football Tribunal (FT).

In order to implement the FT and define its structure, several amendments to the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (RSTP) were required. FIFA also adopted the new Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal (Procedural Rules), which establish the organisation, powers, functions and conduct of proceedings within this new tribunal.

In addition to these structural changes, the new set of rules was also tailored to deliver a more efficient and modern decision-making system. These included, for example, the introduction of an expedited decision-making process for preliminary procedural matters, specific procedural rules governing all regulatory applications, and a voluntary and free mediation process.

On 10 September 2021, the Bureau of the FIFA Council confirmed the names of the chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and members of the Dispute Resolution Chamber and the Players' Status Chamber. A list of FIFA-approved mediators was also announced on [legal.fifa.com](https://legal.fifa.com).

On 10 November 2021, FIFA published a new and improved commentary on the RSTP. The commentary's focus is on supporting member associations, clubs, players, leagues and football legal experts in ensuring that the RSTP are applied consistently across the global football community.





Side-by-side with the increase in claims and applications before the FT, the beginning of 2022 also brought about further important regulatory changes:

- In March 2022, following the escalation of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which has led to an ongoing and distressing humanitarian crisis, the Bureau of the FIFA Council – in coordination with UEFA and after consultation with various stakeholders – decided to temporarily amend the RSTP to provide legal certainty and clarity on a number of matters. The principles were set out in the form of a temporary annexe to the RSTP (Annexe 7) entitled "Temporary rules addressing the exceptional situation deriving from the war in Ukraine". FIFA also issued an Interpretative Note to Annexe 7 to provide further explanations on the new temporary annexe;
- Also in March 2022, the FIFA Council approved new amendments to the RSTP, establishing new provisions concerning loans of players in international football. Although loans were also part of the wider reform of the transfer system in October 2019, the entry into force of the regulations (initially planned for 1 July 2020) had to be postponed to 1 July 2022 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. FIFA also issued "Explanatory Notes on the New Loan Provisions in the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players";
- In May 2022, FIFA launched the FIFA Legal Portal, a state-of-the-art online platform through which proceedings before the FT have been processed since 1 May 2022. The Legal Portal enables football stakeholders and any party involved in proceedings to lodge a claim with the relevant FIFA decision-making body. After a transitional period, the Legal Portal will gradually replace the current system of communication by email.

In line with The Vision 2020-2023, our goal is to continue modernising FIFA's regulatory framework and dispute resolution system so as to facilitate and streamline proceedings before the decision-making and judicial bodies, while at the same time ensuring quality, transparency and traceability for all football stakeholders. Over the course of the next year, we look forward to continuing this commitment in the pursuit of efficiency and quality, developing and improving the Legal Portal even further. We also look forward to the approval of the Clearing House Regulations and Football Agent Regulations, and to implementing the Agents Chamber of the FT.

Many important challenges and projects still lie ahead of us, but we are eager to address them together with the global football community and all of its stakeholders.

Yours faithfully,



**Jan Kleiner**  
Director of Football Regulatory



**Erika Montemor Ferreira**  
Head of Players' Status

**OVERVIEW**

**2**

Prior to 1 October 2021, FIFA's dispute resolution system was composed of decision-making bodies competent to adjudicate on contractual and regulatory disputes between member associations, clubs, players, coaches and licensed match agents: (i) the Players' Status Committee; (ii) the sub-committee of the Players' Status Committee; and (iii) the Dispute Resolution Chamber.

On 1 October 2021, however, the Football Tribunal (FT) became fully operational. The FT has consolidated all previous FIFA decision-making bodies under the umbrella of a single unified body, which consists of three specific chambers<sup>1</sup>:



**A total of  
14,540 cases,  
applications  
and enquiries  
received in  
2021/2022**

<sup>1</sup> The current composition of both the PSC and the DRC can be found in the annexe.

<sup>2</sup> The Players' Status Committee has now ceased to exist. Its legislative and policy function (i.e. drafting and amending regulations) has been consolidated under the FIFA Stakeholders Committee. On the other hand, the committee's decision-making function has been absorbed by the Players' Status Chamber, which is now under the umbrella of the FT. The competence of the sub-committee of the Players' Status Committee to decide on applications for the first registration and international transfer of minors has also been consolidated in the competences of the Players' Status Chamber.

<sup>3</sup> Not yet operational. Pending approval of the FIFA Football Agent Regulations.

Within the Legal & Compliance Division, the Players' Status Department (PSD) deals with disputes and applications that fall under the competence of FIFA's deciding bodies. As of 1 October 2021, the PSD acts as the secretariat to the FT.

This Football Tribunal Report 2021/2022 aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the FT's activities as well as those of the PSD in the period between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022. The report covers the disputes and regulatory applications processed within the FIFA dispute resolution system over the course of the whole year, and includes numbers for the former Players' Status Committee and its sub-committee, the Dispute Resolution Chamber, and the new Football Tribunal.

This report is divided into two main areas: a) dispute resolution, including contractual disputes involving players, coaches, clubs and member associations, as well as solidarity mechanism and training compensation matters; and b) registration and eligibility matters, including disputes over the release of international transfer certificates (ITCs), applications to change association, eligibility matters concerning playing for national teams, and applications to register minors.

Currently, depending on the area concerned, parties can lodge a claim or submit an application through a number of different channels, including email, the Legal Portal or the Transfer Matching System (TMS).

A total of 14,540 cases, applications and enquiries were received between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022, so the 2021/2022 season marked a new all-time high for the PSD. First and foremost, this growth was driven by a huge spike in the number of applications for the registration of minors (+144.1%). At the same time, other types of issues experienced a decrease, such as contractual disputes before the PSC (-7.5% compared to 2020/2021) and intervention requests in validation exceptions (-9.5% compared to 2020/2021).

Figure 1: Cases, applications and enquiries received by the PSD in 2021/2022

<b>Dispute resolution</b>	<b>3,974</b>
Players' Status Chamber	605
Dispute Resolution Chamber	3,369
Employment-related disputes	1,393
Solidarity contribution claims	1,420
Training compensation claims	556
<b>Registration and eligibility</b>	<b>10,566</b>
ITC rejection disputes	75
Validation exceptions	1,263
Applications for minors	9,018
Eligibility	89
Changes of association	121
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,540</b>





**DISPUTE  
RESOLUTION**

**3**

The PSC (formerly the Players' Status Committee) and the DRC are the FIFA decision-making bodies that are competent to adjudicate on contractual and regulatory disputes between member associations, clubs, players, coaches, licensed football agents and licensed match agents, in accordance with article 2 paragraph 1 of the Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal (Procedural Rules) in combination with articles 22 and 23 of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (RSTP)<sup>4</sup>.

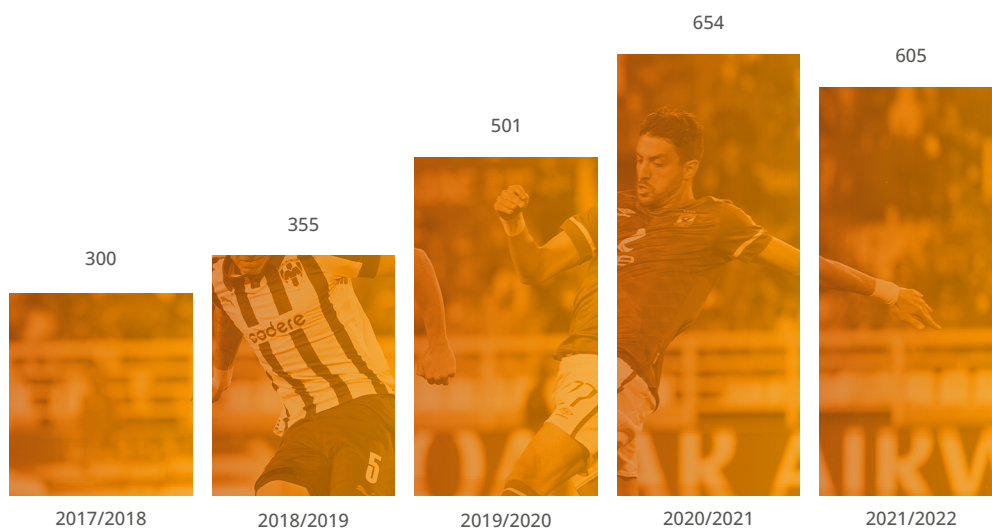
The time taken to process contractual disputes can vary depending on the complexity of the matter, the parties involved in the dispute and the existence, for example, of a counterclaim. On average, the time between the receipt of a complete claim until the rendering of a decision is about four months.

## 1. PLAYERS' STATUS CHAMBER (formerly the Players' Status Committee)

According to article 22 paragraphs 1 c) and f) and article 23 paragraph 2 of the RSTP, the PSC is competent to hear contractual disputes between a club or an association and a coach of an international dimension, as well as disputes between clubs belonging to different associations.

In 2021/2022, and for the first time in five years, the number of claims received by the PSC decreased – from 654 in 2020/2021 to 605 (-7.5%), which was, however, still above the level of 2019/2020.

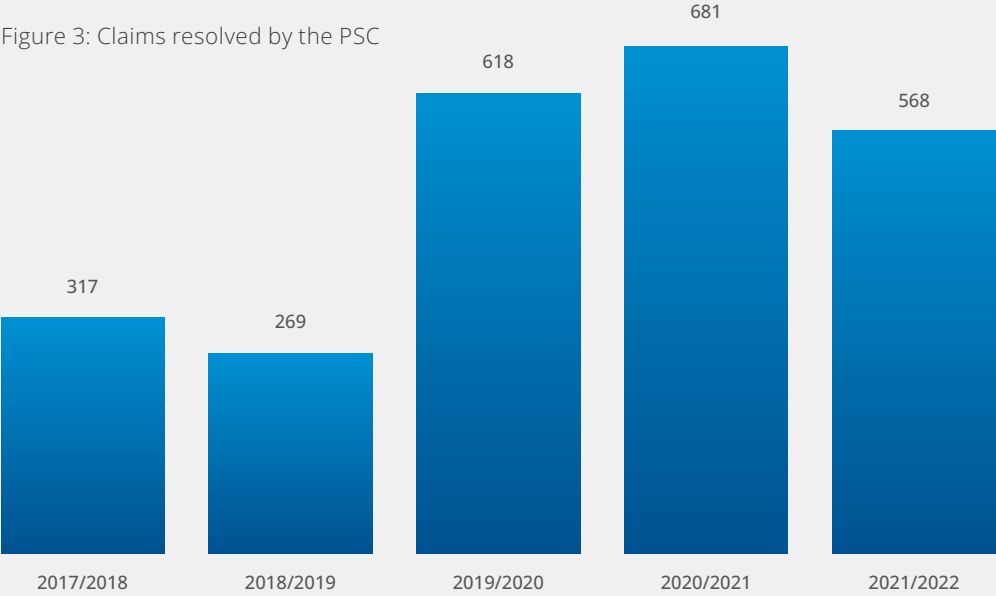
Figure 2: Claims received by the PSC



<sup>4</sup> All references to terms and articles in this report are to the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (March 2022 edition) as well as to the Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal (October 2021 edition), which were the latest applied during the reporting period.

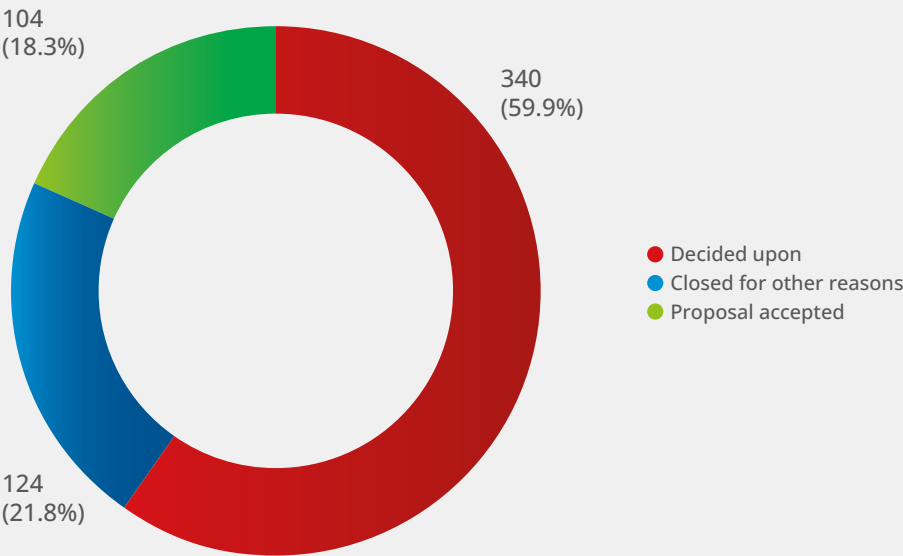
The number of claims resolved by the PSC in 2021/2022 (568) developed at a similar pace to the number of claims received, ensuring swift processes and preventing the build-up of an excessive backlog.

Figure 3: Claims resolved by the PSC



Almost 60% of these cases were resolved with a decision passed by the PSC. Some 21.8% of the cases were closed for other reasons, e.g. because the parties reached an amicable settlement, because the claim was time-barred, because a situation of *res judicata* was determined, or because the claim was not completed by the party and could not be processed. Since January 2021, the FIFA general secretariat has been able to propose a settlement to the parties without the need for a formal decision. In 2021/2022, 104 claims (18.3%) were resolved with such a proposal being accepted (or not rejected) by the parties.

Figure 4: Claims resolved by the PSC in 2021/2022 by type of closure



## 2. DISPUTE RESOLUTION CHAMBER

The DRC provides dispute resolution on the basis of equal representation of player and club representatives, along with the participation of an independent chairperson (cf. article 4 paragraph 3 of the Procedural Rules).

According to article 22 paragraphs 1 a), b), d) and e) and article 23 paragraph 1 of the RSTP, the DRC is competent to adjudicate on:

- disputes between clubs and players in relation to the maintenance of contractual stability (articles 13-18) where there has been an ITC request;
- employment-related disputes between a club and a player of an international dimension;
- disputes relating to training compensation (article 20) and the solidarity mechanism (article 21) between clubs belonging to different associations; and
- 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.

Disputes related to training compensation and the solidarity mechanism are processed exclusively via TMS.

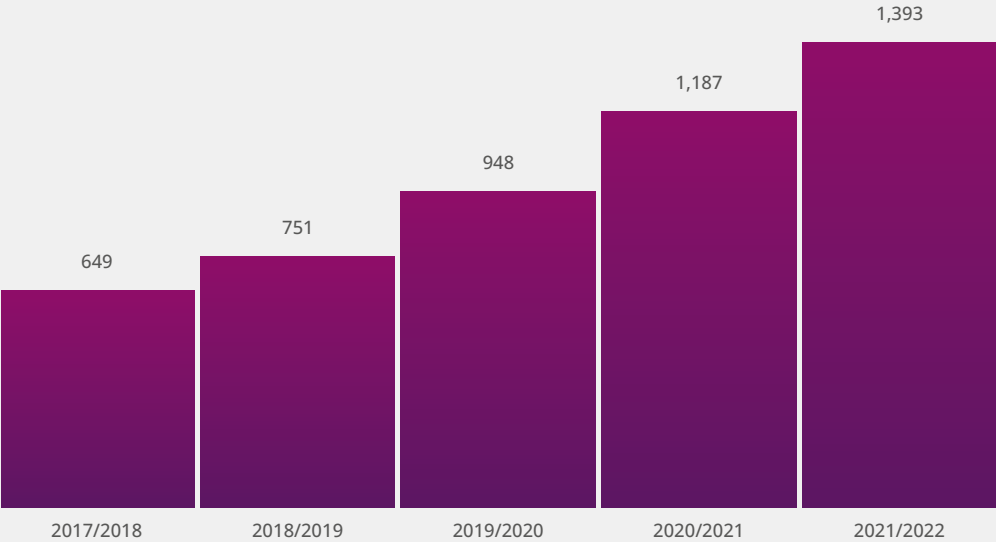




2.1 EMPLOYMENT-RELATED DISPUTES

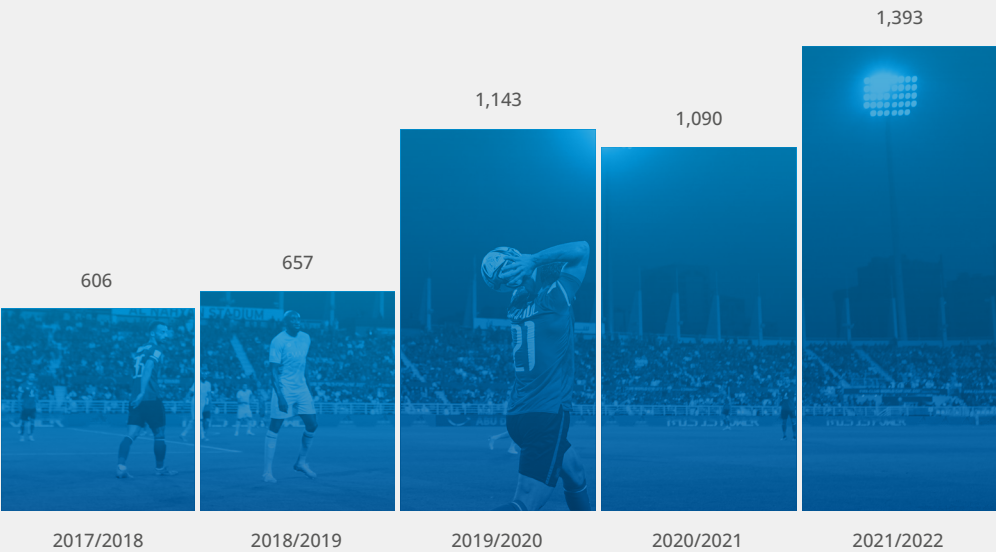
In 2021/2022, the DRC received a total of 1,393 employment-related disputes between players and clubs, an increase of 17.4% compared to the previous year.

Figure 5: Employment-related disputes received by the DRC



After a small decrease in the number of employment disputes resolved in 2020/2021, this figure reached a new all-time high in 2021/2022 with 1,393 cases resolved. This number was even higher than in 2019/2020, when the backlog of disputes pending before FIFA was cleared.

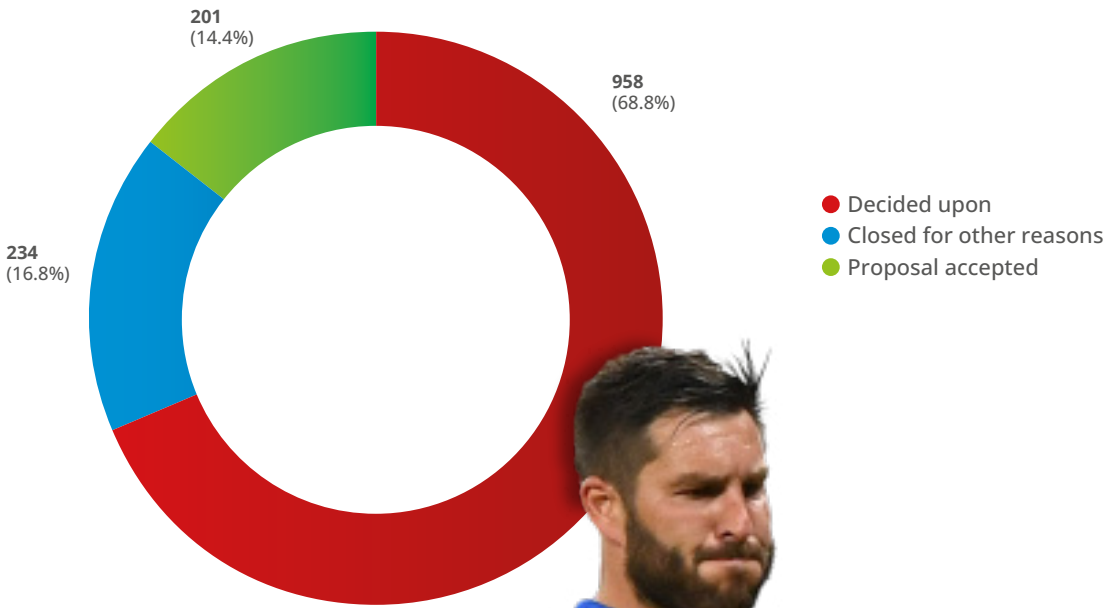
Figure 6: Employment-related disputes resolved by the DRC



Just over two thirds of these 1,393 claims were decided upon by the DRC, and a further 234 cases (16.8%) were closed for other reasons.

The remaining 201 claims (14.4%) were settled after a proposal from FIFA was accepted (or not rejected) by the parties – more than four times as many as in 2020/2021 (this option was introduced in January 2021).

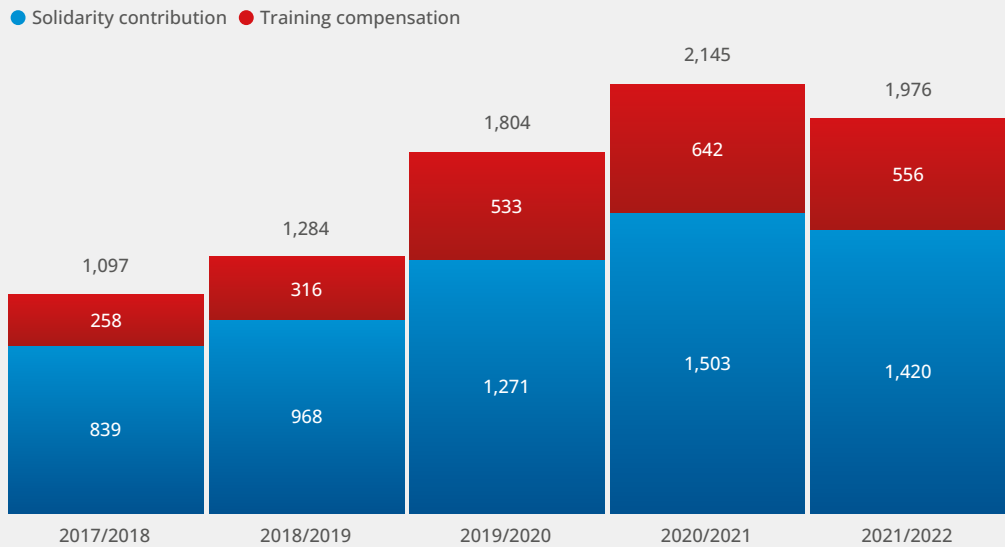
Figure 7: Employment-related disputes resolved by the DRC in 2021/2022 by type of closure



## 2.2 CLAIMS FOR TRAINING REWARDS

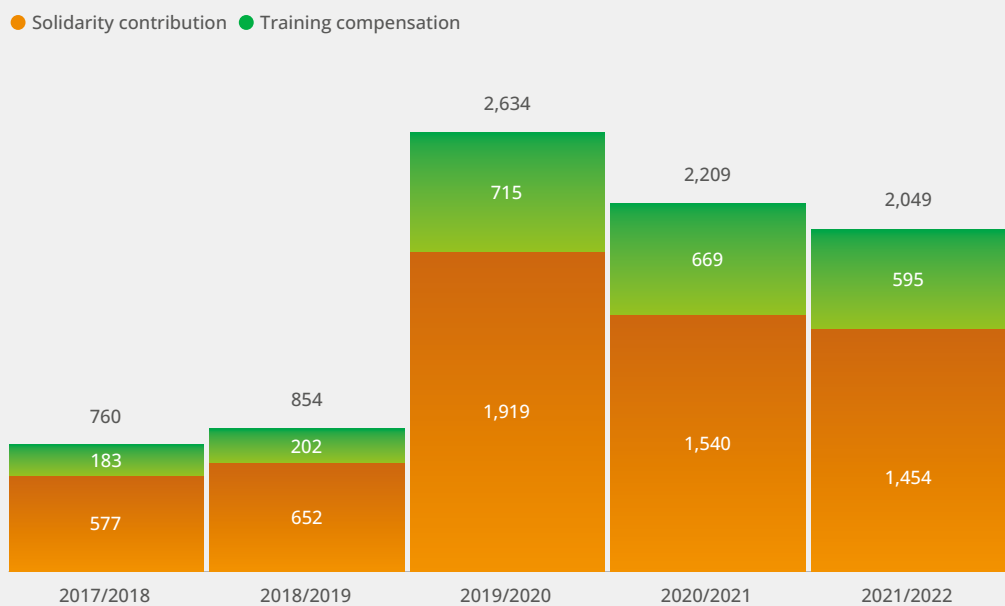
A total of 1,976 claims for training rewards were submitted through TMS in 2021/2022. While this is the second highest number ever recorded, it still represented a decrease of 7.9% compared to 2020/2021.

Figure 8: Claims for training rewards received



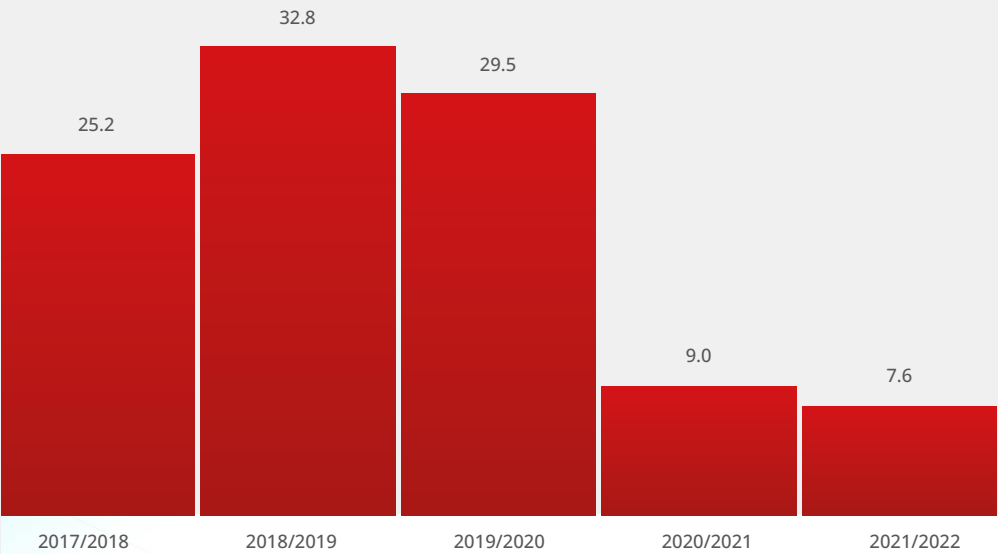
Along with the number of claims received, the number of claims resolved also decreased by 7.2% compared to the previous year.

Figure 9: Claims for training rewards resolved



The average time taken to process a claim for training rewards in TMS has drastically reduced in recent years – from a high of 32.8 weeks in 2018/2019 down to just nine weeks in 2020/2021 (an improvement of 72.6%), followed by an even further reduction of an additional 15.6% in 2021/2022, with the current average time standing at 7.6 weeks per claim.

Figure 10: Average duration of claims for training rewards (from submission to closed; in weeks)





The majority of respondents in resolved claims for training rewards were affiliated to UEFA member associations (54.3%). On the side of the claimant, clubs from CONMEBOL were the best represented group (44.6%).

Figure 11: Breakdown of resolved claims for training rewards by confederation of the claimant and the respondent, 2021/2022



Clubs from 91 different member associations were claimants in the claims for training rewards that were resolved in 2021/2022. Clubs from Brazil, Argentina and Colombia filed 32.2% of these claims, while clubs from the USA, Spain and Türkiye appeared most often on the side of the respondent.

Figure 12: Top ten associations by number of claimants in claims for training rewards resolved in 2021/2022

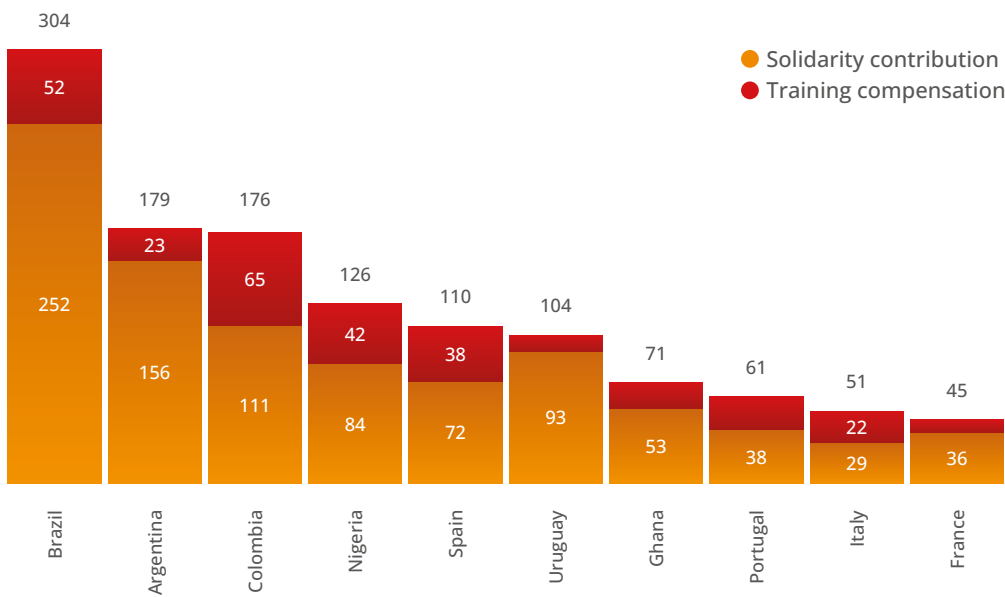
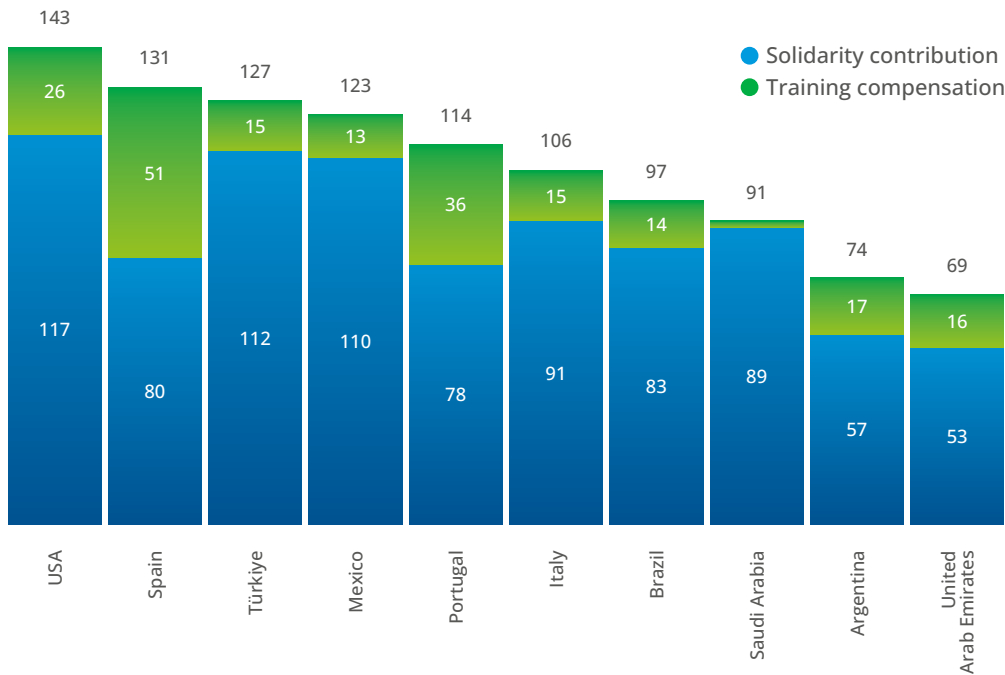


Figure 13: Top ten associations by number of respondents in claims for training rewards resolved in 2021/2022



**REGISTRATION  
AND ELIGIBILITY**

**4**

## 1. ITC DISPUTES

The issuance of the ITC by the member association at which the player is registered to the association to which the club wishing to register the player is affiliated is an important part of any player transfer.

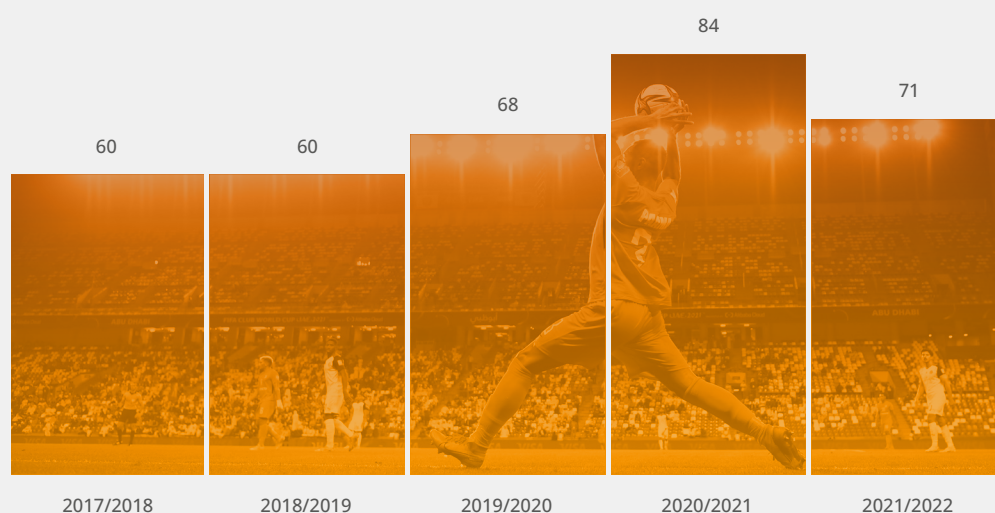
Once the member association of the player's new club has submitted a request in TMS for the player's ITC in line with article 8.2 paragraph 4 of Annexe 3 to the RSTP, the former association must, within seven days of the date of the ITC request, either (i) deliver the ITC in favour of the requesting association, or (ii) reject the ITC request and indicate the reason for the rejection.

If the ITC request is rejected by the former association, the player's new association may either accept or dispute the rejection (cf. article 8.2 paragraph 7 of Annexe 3 to the RSTP). If the player's new association wishes to proceed with the registration despite the opposition of the former association, it should apply to FIFA for a provisional player registration.

The PSC is the body that is competent to allow a player to be provisionally registered with the engaging club. Any such decisions are always without prejudice to the merits of any contractual or financial dispute between the parties (cf. article 8.2 paragraph 7 of Annexe 3 to the RSTP).

In 2021/2022, an association refused to release the ITC in 78 cases, and in 75 of these instances, the requesting association then filed a request for the PSC to provisionally register the player. The number of provisional registrations granted by the PSC after an ITC rejection dispute reached 71 in 2021/2022, eight of which involved amateur players.

Figure 14: Provisional registrations granted by the PSC





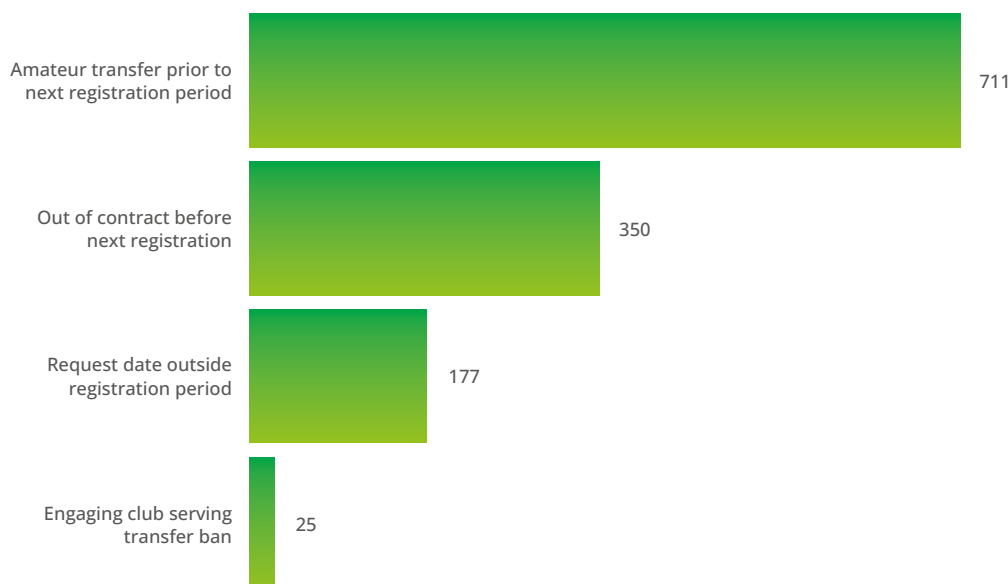
## 2. VALIDATION EXCEPTIONS FOR ITCs

Every international transfer must take place within a registration period (colloquially known as a “transfer window”) set by the member association and entered in TMS. Subject to article 6 paragraph 1 of the RSTP, if a member association requests an ITC outside of a transfer window, or if the club that wishes to register the player is serving a registration ban imposed by a FIFA decision, the request will automatically be blocked by TMS.

A validation exception occurs (i) whenever the association of the engaging club requests a player’s ITC outside of the registration period defined in TMS, and in circumstances in which the exceptions set out in article 6 paragraph 1 of the RSTP are not applicable, and (ii) whenever a club serving a transfer ban and/or a registration ban enters a transfer instruction related to the engagement of a player.

In the 2021/2022 season, a total of 2,138 ITC requests triggered the automated TMS mechanism, involving 2,107 transfers. Requests for the PSD to override a validation exception were lodged in 1,263 of these cases, and of those, more than half (711) related to amateur transfers prior to the next registration period, while another 27.7% (350) were in respect of out-of-contract players moving before the next registration period.

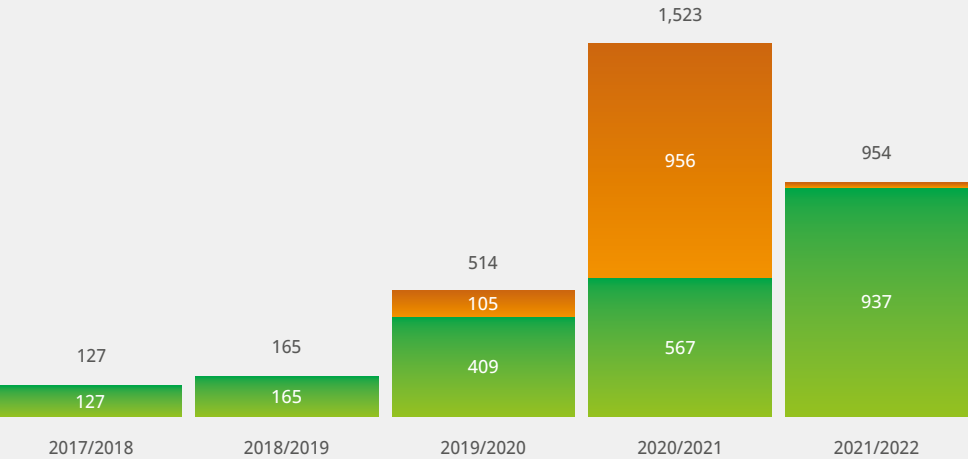
Figure 15: Intervention requests received by the PSD in 2021/2022 by type of validation exception



After the sharp increase in the number of validation exceptions granted due to the temporary transfer window adjustments made in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020/2021 (cf. FIFA circulars 1714 and 1720), this number decreased by 37.4% in 2021/2022, a figure still almost twice as high as in 2019/2020.

Figure 16: Authorisations of transfers with validation exceptions by the PSD

● COVID-19 registration period authorisations ● Other authorisations



### 3. APPLICATIONS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF MINORS

In addition to its exclusive role in all transfers related to 11-a-side football, TMS also plays a major part in monitoring and authorising the international movements of minor players (article 30 of the Procedural Rules). The term “minor” is defined as any player who has not yet reached the age of 18 (cf. definition 11 of the RSTP), while an “application” refers to the submission of a request by the engaging member association to the PSC through TMS in one of the following two instances (article 19 paragraph 4 of the RSTP):

1. International transfer: a minor of any nationality who has previously been registered with a club affiliated to one association and now wishes to be registered with a club affiliated to another association.
2. First registration: a minor who has never previously been registered with a club and is not a national of the country in which they wish to be registered for the first time.



As a general rule, international transfers and first registrations of players whose nationality is other than the one where the football association operates are only permitted if the player is over the age of 18 (cf. article 19 paragraph 1 in conjunction with article 19 paragraph 3 of the RSTP). However, there are exceptions to this rule, which are considered to be exhaustive:

- a) The player's parents have moved to the country where the player wants to register for reasons not linked to football (article 19 paragraph 2 a) of the RSTP);
- b) The player is aged between 16 and 18 and is moving within the territory of the EU/EEA or (as amended in January 2021) between two associations within the same country (article 19 paragraph 2 b) of the RSTP);
- c) Both the player's domicile and the new club are within 50km of their common border and the distance between the two is no greater than 100km (article 19 paragraph 2 c) of the RSTP);
- d) Prior to the request, the player has lived continuously for at least the last five years in the country in which they wish to be registered (article 19 paragraphs 3 and 4 c) of the RSTP);
- e) The player is moving due to humanitarian reasons without their parent(s) and could not be expected to return to their country of origin (article 19 paragraph 2 d) of the RSTP);
- f) The player is moving temporarily without their parent(s) for academic reasons in order to undertake an exchange programme, and the duration of the player's registration will not exceed one year (article 19 paragraph 2 e) of the RSTP).

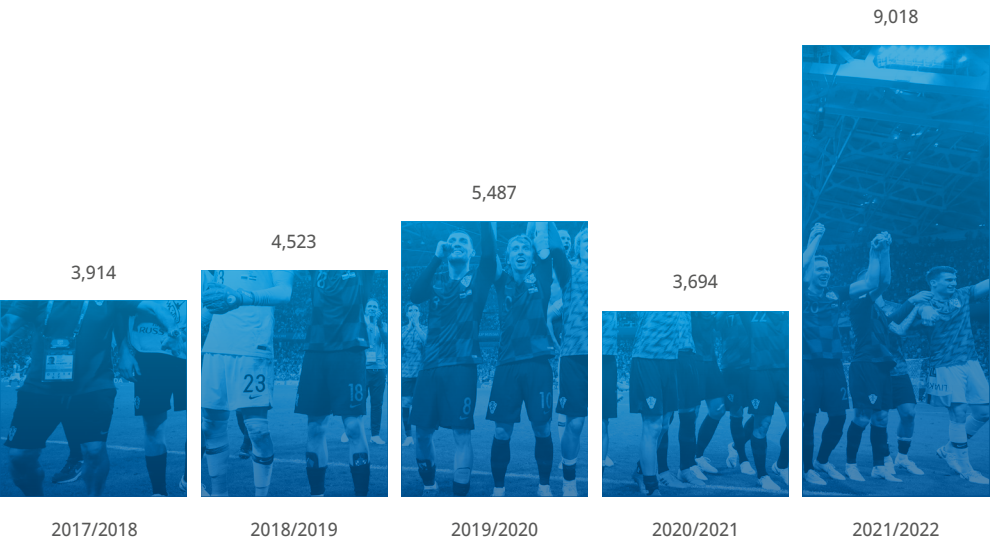
Due to the high number of first registrations and international transfers of minors at amateur level, the PSC may give member associations a "limited minor exemption" from the obligation to request authorisation via TMS (article 19 paragraph 4 of the RSTP as well as FIFA circulars 1209 and 1576). By enabling associations to register amateur minor players who are to be registered with purely amateur clubs – under specific terms and conditions – without a formal application having to be submitted to the PSC, the limited exemption allows minors to participate in amateur football while maintaining transparency. However, movements of underage players within the context of limited exemptions granted to associations are not accounted for in this section.





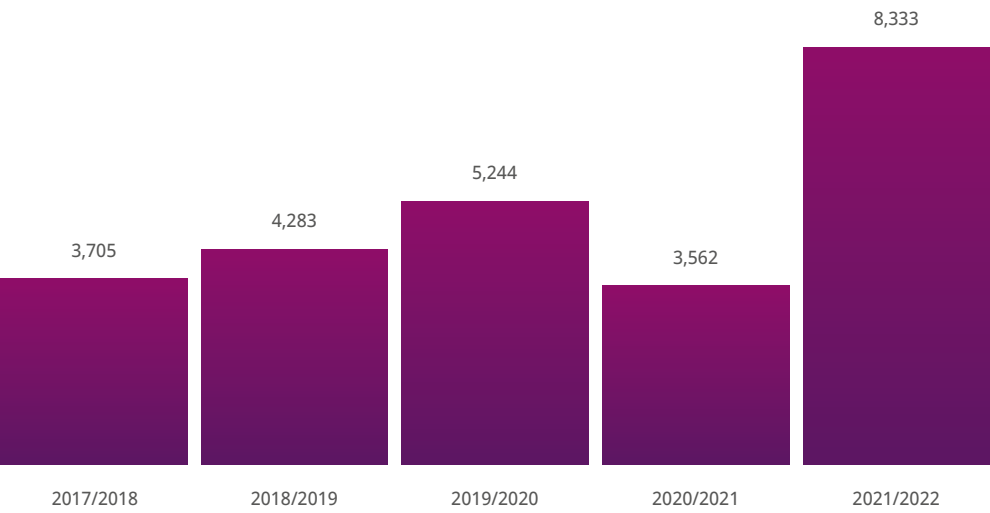
There was a large increase in the number of applications for the registration of a minor player in 2021/2022, with a new all-time high of 9,018 applications recorded. This spike is likely related to the lifting of restrictions on international movement that had been imposed by many countries in response to the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the situation deriving from the war in Ukraine, as many minor players that were previously registered at the Ukrainian Association of Football (UAF) have now registered at a new member association based on articles 19 paragraphs 2 a) and d) of the RSTP. In total, there were 9,018 such applications, more than twice as many as in 2020/2021 and more than 60% above the level of 2019/2020.

Figure 17: Applications submitted for the registration of minors



It was a similar story with the number of decisions, which also reached a record high of 8,333 in 2021/2022. The vast majority of minor applications were accepted (95.8%), with only 4.0% rejected and the remaining 0.2% declared inadmissible. Some 59.5% of the applications were for the first registration of a minor as a player, with the remaining 40.5% for transfers of minors between two associations.

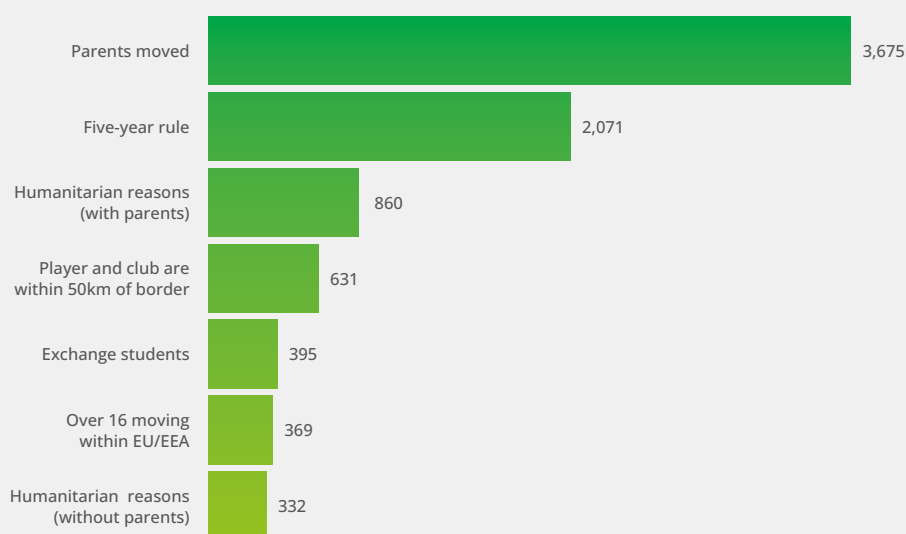
Figure 18: Decisions by the PSC on applications for the registration of minors



There are only six reasons on which to base the granting of an exception, with one more category having been created to ensure the appropriate protection of minor players and their families, namely a minor moving with their parents for humanitarian reasons, which formally should fall within the first reason mentioned above, i.e. a minor moving due to their parents emigrating to the country in question for reasons other than football (cf. FIFA circular no. 1635).

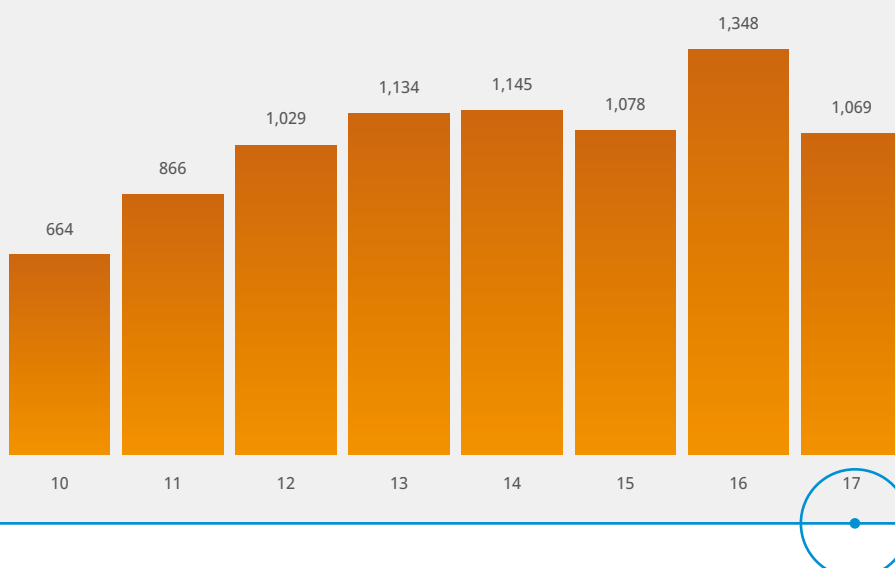
In 2021/2022, the most common reason for an applied-for exception to register a minor player was once again that of parents moving to the country of the member association for reasons unrelated to football, with 44.1% of all decisions falling into this category.

Figure 19: Decisions on applications for the registration of minors by applied-for exception, 2021/2022



As in previous years, players aged 16 accounted for the greatest number of applications. This can be attributed to two factors: firstly, the fact that a considerable number of applications are related exclusively to those minors who have already reached the age of 16 (see exception b) above), and secondly, at 16 years of age a minor player is eligible to sign their first professional contract. In fact, almost 60% of the 230 decided-upon applications for players to be registered as professionals related to players aged 16.

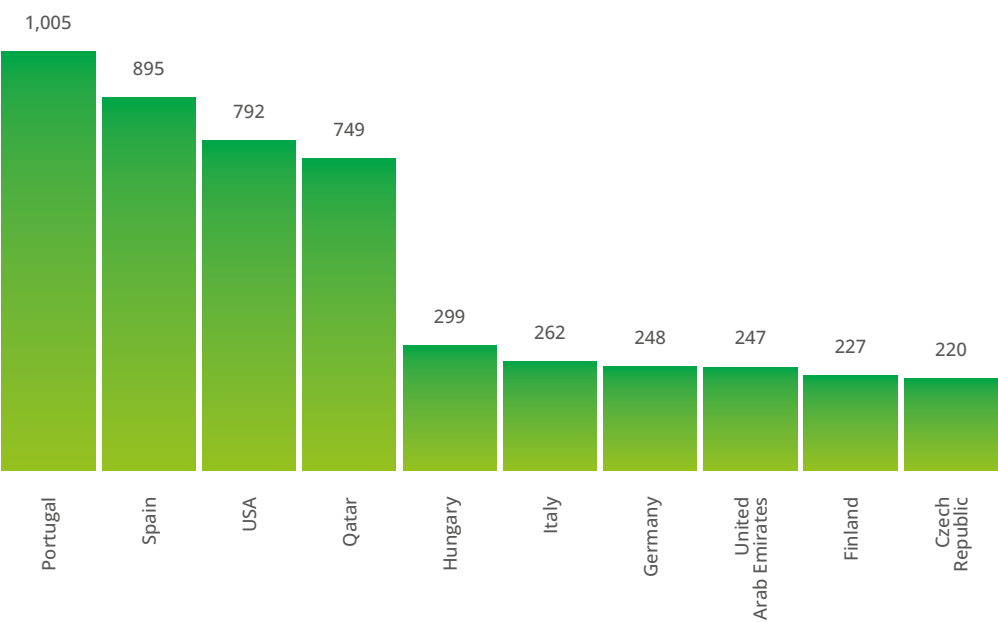
Figure 20: Decisions on applications for the registration of minors by player age, 2021/2022





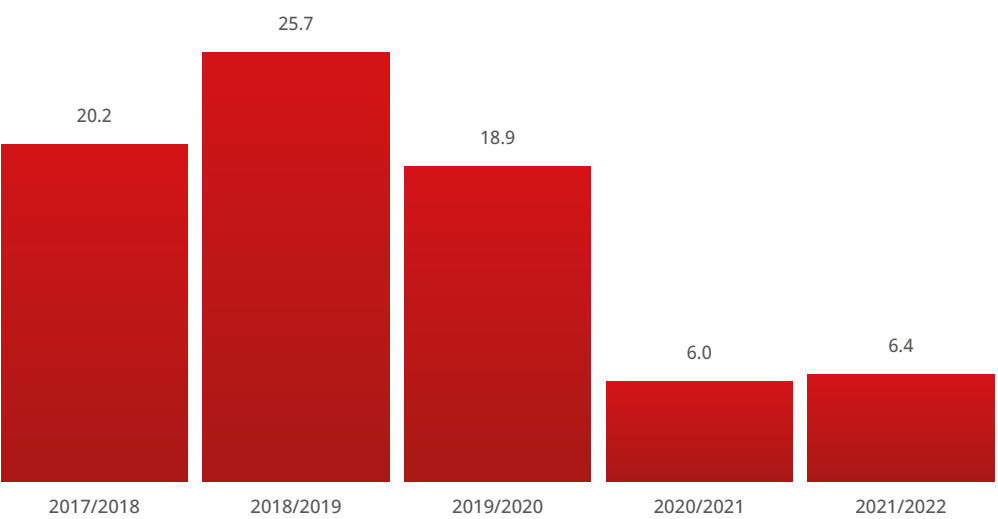
A total of 93 member associations submitted the applications that were decided upon in 2021/2022. The top ten associations were led by Portugal with a total of 1,005 applications, 98.0% of which were approved, followed by Spain with 895 applications (97.2% approved), and the USA with 792 applications and an approval rate of 97.7%.

Figure 21: Top ten member associations by number of applications decided upon in 2021/2022



Despite the massive increase in the number of decisions in 2021/2022, the average time taken to deliver a decision on an application for a minor registration was successfully kept at below one week.

Figure 22: Average duration (in days) for the delivery of a decision on an application for a minor registration



## 4. ELIGIBILITY DECISIONS

As a general principle, any player who holds a permanent nationality that is not dependent on residence in a certain country is eligible to play for the representative teams of that country. However, there are specific provisions in the May 2021 edition of the FIFA Regulations Governing the Application of the Statutes (RGAS) on the eligibility of (i) players holding a nationality entitling them to represent more than one association (article 6 of the RGAS), (ii) players acquiring a new nationality at some stage, i.e. they did not hold that nationality at birth (article 7 of the RGAS), and (iii) stateless individuals (article 8 of the RGAS).

Generally, it is the responsibility of the association intending to call up and field a particular player to examine whether the latter is eligible to play for one of its representative teams.

In this context, however, the PSD provides guidance to all member associations with regard to the interpretation and correct implementation of the RGAS. In particular, it replies to general questions in connection with the eligibility rules, but also to specific enquiries (mostly from member associations) related to the eligibility of a particular player to play for the representative teams of a specific member association.

Furthermore, some specific cases (particularly those related to the exception laid down in article 7 paragraph 1 d) ii) of the RGAS as well as to stateless individuals) may require a formal PSC decision in order for the player to become eligible to represent another association in the future.

Some 89 eligibility requests were submitted to the PSD during the 2021/2022 season by a total of 42 different associations. The Philippines submitted the highest number of eligibility requests (18). All 89 cases were resolved during this period. Although it is generally the responsibility of the association concerned to verify and establish whether the player fulfils the conditions to be eligible to play for its representative teams, the PSD provided guidance and assessed players' eligibility on 81 occasions. A decision was taken in six cases, and in each one of them the player was declared eligible to play for the representative teams of the requesting association. Finally, some cases were also closed after a request from the FIFA administration for additional information/documentation remained unanswered.

**89 eligibility  
requests  
were  
submitted  
in 2021/2022**



Figure 23: Top five associations by number of eligibility requests, 2021/2022

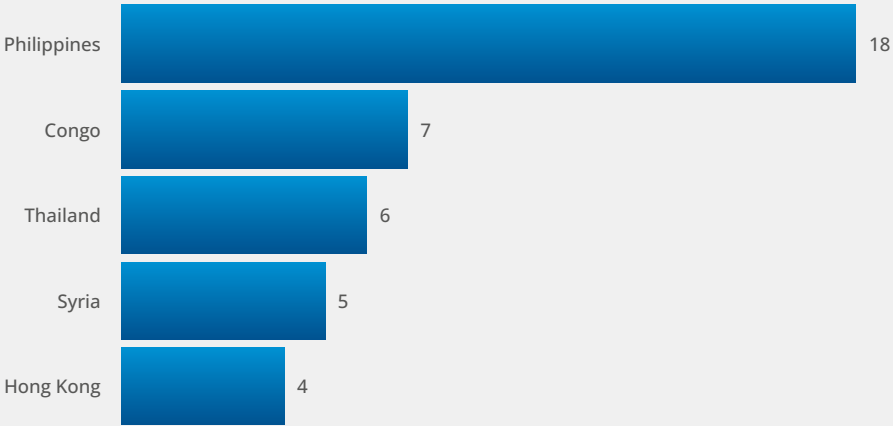
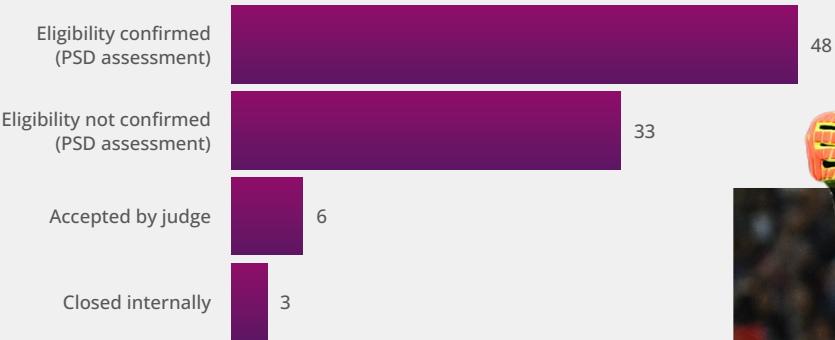


Figure 24: Eligibility cases by outcome, 2021/2022



## 5. CHANGES OF ASSOCIATION

In principle, a 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 (cf. article 5 paragraph 3 of the RGAS). Article 9 of the RGAS (which replaced article 8 of the 2019 edition of the RGAS) addresses several situations deemed to be of excessive severity or hardship and now includes six exceptions to this principle.

In particular, a player may, only once, request to change the association for which they are eligible to play international matches to the association of another country of which they hold a nationality. This is provided that the circumstances of any of the exceptions contained in article 9 of the RGAS are met. Requests for a change of association are submitted through the PSD to the PSC for a decision.

In total, 121 requests for a change of association were submitted to the PSD during the 2021/2022 season by a total of 53 different associations, with the highest total number of such requests submitted by Morocco (11). During the same period, 120 such requests were resolved, 115 of which were received after 1 July 2021 and the remaining five just prior to the beginning of the reporting period.

Eight of the 120 resolved requests were closed after the FIFA administration's request for additional information/documentation remained unanswered. Decisions were necessary in 112 requests, almost all of which were accepted and authorisation was granted by the PSC for the change of association to take place. In only one case was the request rejected.

Figure 25: Top five associations by number of change-of-association requests, 2021/2022

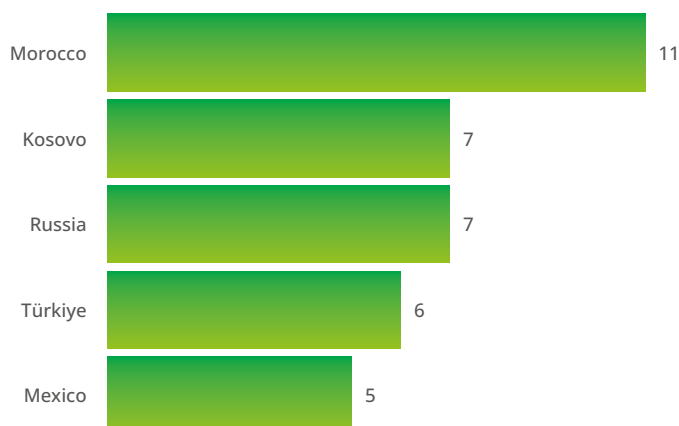


Figure 26: Change-of-association cases by outcome, 2021/2022



**A player may, only once, request to change the association for which they are eligible to play international matches**

**ANNEXE –  
CURRENT COMPOSITION  
OF THE CHAMBERS**

**5**



## 1. PLAYERS' STATUS CHAMBER

### Chairperson

Javier Vijande Penas	Argentina
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### Deputy chairperson

Sarah Ochwada	Kenya
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### Members

Loïc Alves	France
Jesus Arroyo	Spain
Lamin Kaba Bajo	Gambia
Juan Baldovino	Peru
Amarilis Belisario	Venezuela
Gursimran Brar	India
Natalia Chiriac	Moldova
Charlie Cuzzetto	Canada
Grégory Durand	France
Louis Everard	Netherlands
Rizky Fatmala	Indonesia
Stephen Felix	Vanuatu
Thulaganyo Gaoshubelwe	South Africa
Tomás Gonzáles Cueto	Spain
Kristy Hill	New Zealand
Angélica Islas	Mexico
Julie Jorgensen	Denmark
Luis Kanonnikoff	Paraguay
Ursuline Zeinabou Kouyate Epse Dah	Côte d'Ivoire
Yoichiro Kuriyama	Japan
Christina LaBrie	USA
Pegie Leys	Belgium
Moran Meiri	Israel
Castellar Modesto Guimarães Neto	Brazil
Farah Mohammed	New Zealand
Francisco José Policarpo Baptista	Angola
Ghanem Saleh	Jordan
Brent Sancho	Trinidad and Tobago
Yordis Solis	Panama
Oleg Zadubrovskiy	Russia





## 2. DISPUTE RESOLUTION CHAMBER

In accordance with article 4 paragraph 3 of the Procedural Rules, the DRC is composed of the following members, with player representatives appointed at the proposal of players' associations, and club representatives appointed at the proposal of member associations, clubs and leagues.

### Chairperson

Frans de Weger	Netherlands
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### Deputy chairpersons

Clifford J. Hendel	USA
Omar Ongaro	Italy

### Player representatives

Stijn Boeykens	Belgium
Angela Collins	Australia
Michele Colucci	Italy
Gonzalo de Medinilla	Spain
Sihon Gauci	Malta
Alexandra Gómez Bruinewoud	Uruguay
Carlos González Puche	Colombia
Tomislav Kasalo	Croatia
Peter Lukasek	Slovakia
Stella Maris Juncos	Argentina
Jon Newman	USA
Stefano Sartori	Italy
Khadija Timera	Senegal
Johan van Gaalen	South Africa
Roy Vermeer	Netherlands

### Club representatives

Dana Mohamed Al-Noaimi	Qatar
Khalid Awad Althebity	Saudi Arabia
José Luis Andrade	Portugal
Elvis Chetty	Seychelles
Daan de Jong	Netherlands
Philippe Diallo	France
Andre dos Santos Megale	Brazil
Mario Flores Chemor	Mexico
Jorge Gutierrez	Costa Rica
Youcef Hammouda	Algeria
Jérôme Perlemuter	France
Iñigo Riestra	Mexico
Alejandro Atilio Taraborrelli	Argentina
Laurel Vaurasi	Fiji
Yuriy Zapisotskiy	Ukraine



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