

TO THE MEMBERS OF FIFA

Circular no. 1468

Zurich, 23 January 2015
SG/mav/oon

Amendments to

- **the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players; and**
- **the Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players' Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber**

Dear Sir or Madam,

At the beginning of this new year, we are pleased to inform you of several amendments to the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (hereinafter: *the Regulations*) as well as to the Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players' Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber (hereinafter: *the Procedural Rules*), which were approved by the FIFA Executive Committee and which will come into force on 1 March and 1 April 2015 respectively.

You will find the various articles and provisions enclosed to this circular letter, for your and your clubs' perusal. The relevant parts have been emphasised for ease of reference. Equally, the revised editions of the Regulations and the Procedural Rules will be available soon on our official webpage, FIFA.com. Finally, three hard copies of the pertinent documents will, as usual, be sent to all member associations in due course.

a) *Amendments which are to come into force on 1 March 2015*

On the occasion of its meeting held on 18 and 19 December 2014, the FIFA Executive Committee approved the following amendments to the Regulations and the Procedural Rules. In this respect, we would like to mention that the new provisions are the result of extensive consultations with all the stakeholders of the football community, mainly achieved through a new composition of the Players' Status Committee, which now comprises representatives of associations, confederations, clubs, leagues and players. By means of a dedicated working group for players' status matters, which was set up following a respective decision of the Players' Status Committee and which also comprises representatives of all stakeholders concerned, the various aspects and elements of the issues raised could be discussed thoroughly and in great detail before concrete proposals were presented to the FIFA Executive Committee.

Amendments to the Regulations

Article 9 par. 4:

In order to strengthen the protection of minors and due to the increased number of international transfers of players younger than 12, the FIFA Executive Committee has approved a reduction in the age limit for which an international transfer certificate (ITC) is required to the age of 10.

In this regard, we would like to recall that, while referring to the reasoning behind the contents of art. 9 par. 4 of the Regulations, on the occasion of its meeting of October 2009, the sub-committee appointed by the Players' Status Committee had clarified that no application for approval according to art. 19 par. 4 of the Regulations was required prior to any request from an association for an ITC and/or first registration of players under the age of 12.

On account of that decision, bearing in mind the considerations made by the FIFA Executive Committee with respect to the factors at stake (i.e. increased number of international transfers of players younger than 12 and the need to reinforce the protection of minors) in respect of art. 9 par. 4, the member associations will be obliged to submit **applications for approval** of any international transfer of a minor player or first registration of a foreign minor player **to the sub-committee appointed by the Players' Status Committee** for any player **as of the age of 10** (cf. art. 19 par. 4 of the Regulations).

Furthermore, we deem it important to point out and clarify that if a member association intends to register players under the age of 10 (currently 12), despite the fact that no ITC and no application to the sub-committee appointed by the Players' Status Committee will be required, **it is all the more the responsibility of this association to verify and ensure that the requirements for the protection of minors established in art. 19 par. 2 of the Regulations are met.**

New article 12bis:

This is certainly the **most important addition** to the Regulations and **we strongly urge all member associations to make sure that all of its affiliated clubs are made aware of this new article immediately!**

The inclusion in the Regulations of a new article on overdue payables aims at establishing a stronger system with regard to overdue payables (towards players and clubs). In this respect, the Dispute Resolution Chamber (DRC) and the Players' Status Committee will have a wide scope of discretion when imposing sporting sanctions. The new article will remain without prejudice to the application of further measures relating to the maintenance of contractual stability between professional players and clubs.

In view of the range of the new article and the important consequences (sanctions up to a registration ban) that non- or late payment of financial contractual obligations can have on clubs within a short period of time, it is indeed of utmost importance that all clubs are made aware of the new provisions without delay.

Finally, we deem it important to emphasise that **the aim of this new article is clearly to ensure that clubs comply with their financial contractual obligations.**

Please note that the new article will be added to the list of provisions which are binding at national level and must be included in the associations' regulations (cf. art. 1 par. 3a) of the Regulations). A copy of the latter article, including the relevant amendment, is also enclosed to this circular.

Article 22 b):

Art. 22 b) of the Regulations, which concerns the division of jurisdiction between the Dispute Resolution Chamber (DRC) of FIFA and national dispute resolution chambers (NDRC), was also amended, in order to better clarify the pertinent aspects. However, no changes were made as to the substance of the current system.

Article 24 par. 2:

In order to further strengthen the efforts made for a faster and more efficient dispute resolution, the competence of the chairman and deputy chairman of the Dispute Resolution Chamber (DRC) was extended so as to grant them single judge competences relating to training compensation and solidarity mechanism disputes.

Amendments to the Procedural Rules

New par. 4 to article 9:

A new par. 4 was added to art. 9 of the Procedural Rules, which will limit the parties' possibilities to change their requests and arguments after the closure of an investigation. This measure will also contribute to faster procedures.

New par. 5 to article 9 and new par. 3 to article 19:

A new par. 5 to art. 9 and a new par. 3 to art. 19 of the Procedural Rules were added in order to have a more concrete and explicit legal basis which allows the FIFA administration, in the absence of direct contact details, to continue, as it is the practice today, to notify documents and decisions to the parties via the member associations concerned. The new provisions correspond to the existing regulatory framework within the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

Article 16 paras 10 to 12:

With the already mentioned intention of making the existing dispute resolution system faster and more efficient, as well as in an attempt to further harmonise the application of deadlines, which will, in turn, also increase legal security, amendments were made to art. 16 paras 10 to 12 of the Procedural Rules, which concern time limits and the possible extension of deadlines.

b) Amendments which are to come into force on 1 April 2015

In view of the new Regulations on Working with Intermediaries, which will come into force on 1 April 2015, the FIFA Executive Committee, on the occasion of its meeting on 20 and 21 March 2014, approved several amendments to the Regulations and the Procedural Rules, which were required in order to bring the relevant texts in line with the aforementioned new Regulations. As you will note, they therefore mainly concern formal adaptations.

Amendments to the Regulations

Article 17 par. 5:

The non-exhaustive enumeration of persons concerned was deleted.

Article 18 par. 1:

The term "agent" was replaced by the term "intermediary".

New par. 2 to article 23:

A new paragraph 2 was included in the article which establishes the competences of the Players' Status Committee to deal with certain disputes. In fact, on the basis of the new Regulations on Working with Intermediaries, FIFA will not be competent to hear disputes involving intermediaries.

Annexe 3, art. 3.2 par. 1:

The reference to agents was deleted.

Annexe 3, art. 4 par. 2:

The term "agent's name" was replaced by the term "intermediary's name". Furthermore, it will not be necessary to indicate any type of intermediary anymore, since no such distinction will exist.

Annexe 3, art. 5.1 par. 3:

The relevant provision was deleted without substitution, since the new Regulations on Working with Intermediaries do not provide for a licencing system anymore.

Amendments to the Procedural Rules

Article 6 par. 1:

Licensed players' agents were deleted from the list of parties that are entitled to lodge a claim before the Players' Status Committee or the Dispute Resolution Chamber (DRC).

We thank you for your kind attention to the above and for ensuring that all of your affiliated clubs are informed accordingly without delay.

Yours faithfully,

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION



Markus Kattner
Deputy Secretary General

Encl. as mentioned

- cc:
- FIFA Executive Committee
 - Players' Status Committee
 - Disciplinary Committee
 - Confederations
 - ECA
 - FIFPro
 - EPFL

Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players

Annexe 3, article 3.2 Users, Associations

- 1. Associations are responsible for maintaining their season and registration details as well as those of their clubs (including, in particular, the categorisation of clubs in connection with training compensation). In addition, they are responsible for conducting the electronic ITC process (cf. section 8 below) and, where applicable, for confirming players deregistering from their association.*
2. Associations are responsible for ensuring that they have the necessary training and know-how in order to fulfil their obligations. In this regard, each association shall appoint a TMS manager and, at least, one additional user who are trained to operate TMS. Associations shall be responsible for the training of a replacement TMS manager if required, so that associations are at all times in a position to fulfil their obligations in TMS. The TMS administrators and the relevant hotline may assist them in this respect with all technical-related issues, if need be.

Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players

Annexe 3, article 4 Obligations of clubs

1. Clubs must use TMS for international transfers of players.
2. *Clubs must provide the following compulsory data when creating instructions, as applicable:*
 - Instruction type (Engage player or Release player)
 - Indication of whether the transfer is on a permanent basis or on loan
 - Indication of whether there is a transfer agreement with the former club
 - Indication of whether the transfer relates to an exchange of players
 - If related to an earlier loan instruction, indication of whether:
 - it is a return from loan; or
 - it is a loan extension; or
 - the loan is being converted into a permanent transfer
 - Player's name, nationality(ies) and date of birth
 - Player's former club
 - Player's former association
 - Date of the transfer agreement
 - Start and end dates of the loan agreement
 - Club intermediary's name and commission
 - Start and end dates of player's contract with former club
 - Reason for termination of player's contract with former club
 - Start and end dates of player's contract with new club
 - Player's fixed remuneration as provided for in player's contract with new club
 - Player intermediary's name
 - Indication of whether the transfer is being made against any of the following payments:
 - Fixed transfer fee, including details of instalments, if any
 - Any fee paid in execution of a clause in the player's contract with his former club providing for compensation for termination of the relevant contract
 - Conditional transfer fee, including details of conditions
 - Solidarity contribution
 - Training compensation
 - Payment currency
 - Amount(s), payment date(s) and recipient(s) for each of the above listed types of payments
 - Own banking details (Name of bank or bank code; Account number or IBAN; Bank address; Account holder)
 - Declaration on third-party payments and influence
3. Clubs are also obliged to upload at least the mandatory documents to support the information that has been entered in TMS (cf. Annexe 3, article 8.2 paragraph 1) and provide confirmation of the relevant instruction.
4. Equally, where matching exceptions arise, clubs are required to resolve them with the participation of the other club concerned.

5. The procedure in relation to the ITC request (cf. Annexe 3, article 8.2 paragraph 1) can only be initiated once the club(s) have complied with their obligations in line with the preceding paragraphs of this article.

6. Clubs must declare in TMS any payments made. This also applies to payments made by the player's new club to the player's former club on the basis of contractual clauses contained in the player's contract with his former club and despite no transfer agreement having been concluded. When declaring the execution of a payment, the club making the payment must upload evidence of the money transfer into TMS.

Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players

Annexe 3, article 5.1 Obligations of the associations, Master data

1.

The start and end dates of both registration periods and of the season shall be entered in TMS at least 12 months before they come into force. Under exceptional circumstances, associations may amend or modify their registration period dates up until they commence. Once the registration period has begun, no alteration of dates will be possible. The registration periods shall always comply with the terms of article 6 paragraph 2.

2.

Associations shall ensure that club address, telephone, e-mail and training category (cf. Annexe 4, article 4) information is kept up to date.

Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players

Article 1 Scope

1. These regulations lay down global and binding rules concerning the status of players, their eligibility to participate in organised football, and their transfer between clubs belonging to different associations.

2. The transfer of players between clubs belonging to the same association is governed by specific regulations issued by the association concerned in accordance with article 1 paragraph 3 below, which must be approved by FIFA. Such regulations shall lay down rules for the settlement of disputes between clubs and players, in accordance with the principles stipulated in these regulations. Such regulations should also provide for a system to reward clubs investing in the training and education of young players.

3.

a) The following provisions are binding at national level and must be included without modification in the association's regulations: articles 2-8, 10, 11, **12bis**, 18, 18bis, 18ter, 19 and 19bis.

b) Each association shall include in its regulations appropriate means to protect contractual stability, paying due respect to mandatory national law and collective bargaining agreements. In particular, the following principles must be considered:

– article 13: the principle that contracts must be respected;

– article 14: the principle that contracts may be terminated by either party without consequences where there is just cause;

– article 15: the principle that contracts may be terminated by professionals with sporting just cause;

– article 16: the principle that contracts cannot be terminated during the course of the season;

– article 17 paragraphs 1 and 2: the principle that in the event of termination of contract without just cause, compensation shall be payable and that such compensation may be stipulated in the contract;

– article 17 paragraphs 3-5: the principle that in the event of termination of contract without just cause, sporting sanctions shall be imposed on the party in breach.

4. These regulations also govern the release of players to association teams in accordance with the provisions of Annexe 1. These provisions are binding for all associations and clubs.

Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players' Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber

Article 6 Parties

1. *Parties are member associations of FIFA, clubs, players, coaches or licensed match agents.*

2. Parties may appoint a representative. A written power of attorney is to be requested from such representatives. If a party is ordered to appear in person, the party shall obey the summons.

3. Parties requesting the opening of proceedings shall be sent written confirmation when the request has been received. Parties affected by the opening of proceedings must be notified thereof without delay.

Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players' Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber

Article 9 Petitions and statements

1. Petitions shall be submitted in one of the four official FIFA languages via the FIFA general secretariat. They shall contain the following particulars:
 - a) the name and address of the parties;
 - b) the name and address of any legal representatives, if applicable, and the power of attorney;
 - c) the motion or claim;
 - d) a representation of the case, the grounds for the motion or claim and details of the evidence;
 - e) documents of relevance to the dispute, such as contracts and previous correspondence with respect to the case in the original version and, if applicable, translated into one of the official FIFA languages (evidence);
 - f) the name and address of other natural and legal persons involved in the case concerned (evidence);
 - g) the amount in dispute, insofar as it is a financial dispute;
 - h) proof of payment of the relevant advance of costs for any proceedings before the Players' Status Committee or the single judge, or for any proceedings related to disputes concerning training compensation or the solidarity mechanism (cf. art. 17);
 - i) the date and a valid signature.
2. Petitions submitted by parties that do not satisfy the aforementioned requirements will be returned for redress along with a warning that the petition will not be dealt with in the event of non-compliance. Petitions with improper or inadmissible content will be rejected immediately.
3. If there is no reason not to deal with a petition, it shall be sent to the opposing party or the person affected by the petition with a time limit for a statement or reply. If no statement or reply is received before the time limit expires, a decision shall be taken upon the basis of the documents already on file. There will only be a second exchange of correspondence in special cases.
4. **The parties shall not be authorised to supplement or amend their requests or their arguments, to produce new exhibits or to specify further evidence on which they intend to rely, after notification of the closure of the investigation. The FIFA administration may, however, at any time request additional statements and/or documents.**

- 5. In the absence of direct contact details, all documents intended for the parties to a dispute, in particular clubs, are addressed to the association concerned with the instruction to forward the documents immediately to the pertinent party. These documents are considered to have been communicated properly to the ultimate addressee four days after communication of the documents to the association. Failure by the association to comply with the aforementioned instruction may result in disciplinary proceedings in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.**

Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players

Article 9 International Transfer Certificate

1. Players registered at one association may only be registered at a new association once the latter has received an International Transfer Certificate (hereinafter: ITC) from the former association. The ITC shall be issued free of charge without any conditions or time limit. Any provisions to the contrary shall be null and void. The association issuing the ITC shall lodge a copy with FIFA. The administrative procedures for issuing the ITC are contained in Annexe 3, article 8, and Annexe 3a of these regulations.
2. Associations are forbidden from requesting the issue of an ITC in order to allow a player to participate in trial matches.
3. The new association shall inform the association(s) of the club(s) that trained and educated the player between the ages of 12 and 23 (cf. article 7) in writing of the registration of the player as a professional after receipt of the ITC.
4. An ITC is not required for a player under the age of **10** years.

Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players

Article 12bis Overdue payables

- 1. Clubs are required to comply with their financial obligations towards players and other clubs as per the terms stipulated in the contracts signed with their professional players and in the transfer agreements.**
- 2. Any club found to have delayed a due payment for more than 30 days without a prima facie contractual basis may be sanctioned in accordance with paragraph 4 below.**
- 3. In order for a club to be considered to have overdue payables in the sense of the present article, the creditor (player or club) must have put the debtor club in default in writing and have granted a deadline of at least ten days for the debtor club to comply with its financial obligation(s).**
- 4. Within the scope of their respective jurisdiction (cf. article 22 in conjunction with articles 23 and 24), the Players' Status Committee, the Dispute Resolution Chamber, the single judge or the DRC judge may impose the following sanctions:**
 - a) a warning;**
 - b) a reprimand;**
 - c) a fine;**
 - d) a ban from registering any new players, either nationally or internationally, for one or two entire and consecutive registration periods;**
- 5. The sanctions provided for in paragraph 4 above may be applied cumulatively.**
- 6. A repeated offence will be considered as an aggravating circumstance and lead to more severe penalty.**
- 7. The execution of the registration ban in accordance with paragraph 4 d) above may be suspended. By suspending the execution of a registration ban, the deciding body subjects the sanctioned club to a probationary period ranging from six months to two years.**
- 8. If the club benefiting from a suspended registration ban commits another infringement during the probationary period, the suspension is automatically revoked and the registration ban executed; it is added to the sanction pronounced for the new infringement.**
- 9. The terms of the present article are without prejudice to the application of further measures in accordance with article 17 in case of unilateral termination of the contractual relationship.**

Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players' Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber

Article 16 Time limits

1. Procedural acts must be conducted within the time limit prescribed by the rules or by the decision-making body.
2. A time limit is deemed to have been observed if the act is completed before midnight on the final day of the set period.
3. Written petitions and payments must arrive at the designated place or have been paid at a recognised branch of a bank or posted at a recognised post office no later than the final day of the set period. Petitions submitted by e-mail shall have no legal effect, in contrast to petitions submitted by fax.
4. Petitions and payments submitted in time to the incorrect FIFA office are deemed to have been submitted within the time limit. Onward transmission to the correct office shall be effected ex officio.
5. Proof of compliance with the time limit is to be provided by the sender.
6. If these rules do not specify the consequences of non-compliance with a time limit, they shall be determined by the Players' Status Committee or the DRC. Warnings may not go further than necessary for the due process of the proceedings.
7. The day on which a time limit is set and the day on which the payment initiating the time limit is made shall not be counted when calculating the time limit.
8. All time limits shall be suspended in the period from 20 December up to and including 5 January and for a period of five days before and five days after an Ordinary or an Extraordinary FIFA Congress. During the FIFA World Cup™ (finals) time limits shall be suspended if so decided, ex officio or on application by a party, by the decision-making body.
9. If the final day of the time limit is an official holiday or a non-working day in the country where the party submitting or receiving a document is domiciled or resident, the time limit shall expire at the end of the next working day.
- 10. Regulatory time limits may not be extended.**
- 11. The time limit for the answer and for the possible second submissions, if applicable, shall be of 20 days. In urgent cases, time limits may be reduced.**
- 12. If a substantiated request is submitted before the time limit expires, only once, an extension of 10 days may be granted.**
13. The time limit for lodging an appeal shall always begin on receipt of the full version of the decision.

Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players

Article 17 Consequences of terminating a contract without just cause

The following provisions apply if a contract is terminated without just cause:

1. In all cases, the party in breach shall pay compensation. Subject to the provisions of article 20 and Annexe 4 in relation to training compensation, and unless otherwise provided for in the contract, compensation for the breach shall be calculated with due consideration for the law of the country concerned, the specificity of sport, and any other objective criteria. These criteria shall include, in particular, the remuneration and other benefits due to the player under the existing contract and/or the new contract, the time remaining on the existing contract up to a maximum of five years, the fees and expenses paid or incurred by the former club (amortised over the term of the contract) and whether the contractual breach falls within a protected period.

2. Entitlement to compensation cannot be assigned to a third party. If a professional is required to pay compensation, the professional and his new club shall be jointly and severally liable for its payment. The amount may be stipulated in the contract or agreed between the parties.

3. In addition to the obligation to pay compensation, sporting sanctions shall also be imposed on any player found to be in breach of contract during the protected period. This sanction shall be a four-month restriction on playing in official matches. In the case of aggravating circumstances, the restriction shall last six months. These sporting sanctions shall take effect immediately once the player has been notified of the relevant decision. The sporting sanctions shall remain suspended in the period between the last official match of the season and the first official match of the next season, in both cases including national cups and international championships for clubs. This suspension of the sporting sanctions shall, however, not be applicable if the player is an established member of the representative team of the association he is eligible to represent, and the association concerned is participating in the final competition of an international tournament in the period between the last match and the first match of the next season. Unilateral breach without just cause or sporting just cause after the protected period shall not result in sporting sanctions. Disciplinary measures may, however, be imposed outside the protected period for failure to give notice of termination within 15 days of the last official match of the season (including national cups) of the club with which the player is registered. The protected period starts again when, while renewing the contract, the duration of the previous contract is extended.

4. In addition to the obligation to pay compensation, sporting sanctions shall be imposed on any club found to be in breach of contract or found to be inducing a breach of contract during the protected period. It shall be presumed, unless established to the contrary, that any club signing a professional who has terminated his contract without just cause has induced that professional to commit a breach. The club shall be banned from registering any new players, either nationally or internationally, for two entire and consecutive registration periods. The club shall be able to register new players, either nationally or internationally, only as of the next registration period following the complete serving of the relevant sporting sanction. In particular, it may not make use of the exception and the provisional measures stipulated in article 6 paragraph 1 of these regulations in order to register players at an earlier stage.

5. Any person subject to the FIFA Statutes and regulations who acts in a manner designed to induce a breach of contract between a professional and a club in order to facilitate the transfer of the player shall be sanctioned.

Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players

Article 18 Special provisions relating to contracts between professionals and clubs

1. If an intermediary is involved in the negotiation of a contract, he shall be named in that contract.

2. The minimum length of a contract shall be from its effective date until the end of the season, while the maximum length of a contract shall be five years. Contracts of any other length shall only be permitted if consistent with national laws. Players under the age of 18 may not sign a professional contract for a term longer than three years. Any clause referring to a longer period shall not be recognised.

3. A club intending to conclude a contract with a professional must inform the player's current club in writing before entering into negotiations with him. A professional shall only be free to conclude a contract with another club if his contract with his present club has expired or is due to expire within six months. Any breach of this provision shall be subject to appropriate sanctions.

4. The validity of a contract may not be made subject to a successful medical examination and/or the grant of a work permit.

5. If a professional enters into more than one contract covering the same period, the provisions set forth in Chapter IV shall apply

Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players' Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber

Article 19 Notification of decisions

1. Decisions shall be sent to the parties directly, with a copy also sent to the respective associations.
2. Notification is deemed to be complete at the moment the decision is received by the party, at least by fax. Notification of a representative shall be regarded as notification of the party.
3. **In the absence of direct contact details, decisions intended for the parties to a dispute, in particular clubs, are addressed to the association concerned with the instruction to forward the decisions immediately to the pertinent party. These decisions are considered to have been communicated properly to the ultimate addressee four days after communication of the decisions to the association. Failure by the association to comply with the aforementioned instruction may result in disciplinary proceedings in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.**

Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players

Article 22 Competence of FIFA

Without prejudice to the right of any player or club to seek redress before a civil court for employment-related disputes, FIFA is competent to hear:

- a) disputes between clubs and players in relation to the maintenance of contractual stability (articles 13-18) where there has been an ITC request and a claim from an interested party in relation to said ITC request, in particular regarding the issue of the ITC, sporting sanctions or compensation for breach of contract;
- b) employment-related disputes between a club and a player of an international dimension; **the aforementioned parties may, however, explicitly opt in writing for such disputes to be decided by an independent arbitration tribunal that has been established at national level within the framework of the association and/or a collective bargaining agreement. Any such arbitration clause must be included either directly in the contract or in a collective bargaining agreement applicable on the parties. The independent national arbitration tribunal must guarantee fair proceedings and respect the principle of equal representation of players and clubs;**
- c) employment-related disputes between a club or an association and a coach of an international dimension, unless an independent arbitration tribunal guaranteeing fair proceedings exists at national level;
- d) disputes relating to training compensation (article 20) and the solidarity mechanism (article 21) between clubs belonging to different associations;
- e) disputes relating to the solidarity mechanism (article 21) between clubs belonging to the same association provided that the transfer of a player at the basis of the dispute occurs between clubs belonging to different associations;
- f) disputes between clubs belonging to different associations that do not fall within the cases provided for in a), d) and e).

Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players

Article 23 Players' Status Committee

1. The Players' Status Committee shall adjudicate on any of the cases described under article 22 c) and f) as well as on all other disputes arising from the application of these regulations, subject to article 24.

2. The Players' Status Committee has no jurisdiction to hear any contractual dispute involving intermediaries.

3. In case of uncertainty as to the jurisdiction of the Players' Status Committee or the Dispute Resolution Chamber, the chairman of the Players' Status Committee shall decide which body has jurisdiction.

4. The Players' Status Committee shall adjudicate in the presence of at least three members, including the chairman or the deputy chairman, unless the case is of such a nature that it may be settled by a single judge. In cases that are urgent or raise no difficult factual or legal issues, and for decisions on the provisional registration of a player in relation to international clearance in accordance with Annexe 3, article 8, and Annexe 3a, the chairman or a person appointed by him, who must be a member of the committee, may adjudicate as a single judge. Each party shall be heard once during the proceedings. Decisions reached by the single judge or the Players' Status Committee may be appealed before the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players

Article 24 Dispute Resolution Chamber (DRC)

1. The DRC shall adjudicate on any of the cases described under article 22 a), b), d) and e) with the exception of disputes concerning the issue of an ITC.
2. The DRC shall adjudicate in the presence of at least three members, including the chairman or the deputy chairman, unless the case is of a nature that may be settled by a DRC judge. The members of the DRC shall designate a DRC judge for the clubs and one for the players from among its members. The DRC judge may adjudicate in the following cases:
 - i. all disputes up to a litigious value of CHF 100,000;
 - ii. disputes relating to training compensation without complex factual or legal issues, or in which the DRC already has a clear, established jurisprudence;
 - iii. disputes relating to solidarity contributions without complex factual or legal issues, or in which the DRC already has a clear, established jurisprudence.

Disputes as per points ii. and iii. of this paragraph may also be adjudicated by the chairman or the deputy chairman as single judges.

The DRC judge, **as well as the chairman or deputy chairman of the DRC (as the case may be)**, is obliged to refer cases concerning fundamental issues to the chamber. The chamber shall consist of equal numbers of club and player representatives, except in those cases that may be settled by a DRC judge. Each party shall be heard once during the proceedings. Decisions reached by the Dispute Resolution Chamber or the DRC judge may be appealed before the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).