

Agenda







01

Introduction

Historical overview & Background to the reform

The basis of the international transfer market was designed in 2001, more than 20 years ago

The system in place is based on an agreement (EU-FIFA-UEFA) following the Bosman ruling (Dec 1995) of the European Court of Justice

At that time, the main goals were the following:

- Encourage the training of young players through solidarity schemes;
- Protect contractual stability between players and clubs;
- To protect young players (minors).





IP/01/314

Brussels, 5 March 2001

Outcome of discussions between the Commission and FIFA/UEFA on FIFA Regulations on international football transfers

In a meeting on 5 March 2001, Commissioners Monti, Redling and Diamantopoulou, and Prasidents of FIFA Blatter and UEFA Johanason, Intalised their discussions on revised RFFA Regulations on International football transfers. This was formalised through an exchange of letters between Prasident Blatter and Commissioner Monti.

The Commissioners pointed out that the discussions do not prejudge the question of compatibility of such regulations with national law.

The Commissioners invited FIFA and UEFA to encourage clubs to start or pursue the social dialogue with the representative bodies of football players, and offered the Commission's assistance to social dialogue at European level.

As far as the competibility with Community law is concerned, it was concluded that the following principles which meet the specific needs of the sport could pave the way to a positive solution on the competition procedure that is open against FIFA, provided that these principles are fully reflected in the FIFA Regulations to be amended. FIFA, in agreement with UEFA, undertook to proceed immediately to change its existing Regulations on the status and transfers of players, in its version of 1997, or the basis of the following:

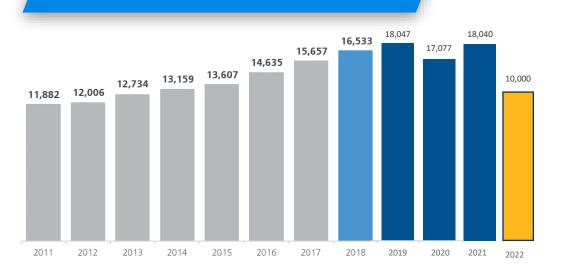
- in the case of players aged under 23, a system of training compensation should be in place to encourage and reward the training effort of clubs, in particular small clubs;
- creation of solidarity mechanisms that would redistribute a significant proportion
 of income to clubs involved in the training and education of a player, including
 amateur clubs;
- international transfer of players aged under 18 to be allowed subject to agreed conditions; the tootball authorities will establish and enforce a code of conduct to guarantee the apprling, training and academic education to be provided:
- creation of one transfer period per season, and a further limited mid-season window, with a limit of one transfer per player per season;
- minimum and maximum duration of contracts of respectively 1 and 5 years;
- contracts to be protected for a period of 3 years up to 28; 2 years thereafter;
- the system of sanctions to be introduced should preserve the regularity and proper functioning of sporting competition so that unitateral preaches of contract are only possible at the end of a season;
- financial compensation can be paid if a contract is breached unitaterally whether by the player or the club;



- proportionate sporting sanctions to be applied to players, clubs or agents in the case of unilateral breaches of contract without just cause, in the protected period;
- creation of an effective, quick and objective arbitration body with members chosen in equal numbers by players and clubs and with an independent chairman;
- arbitration is voluntary and does not prevent recourse to national courts.







Since 2010 - TMS first records

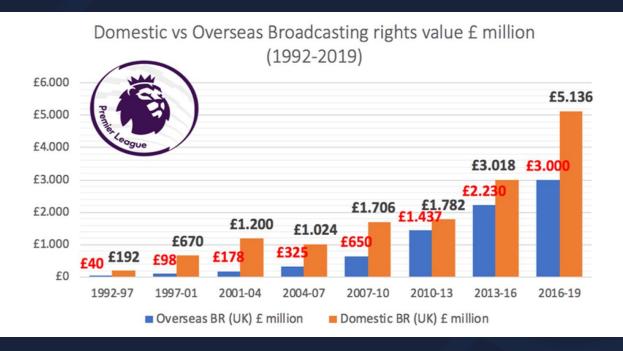
At around 40% increase since 2011

183 out of 211 FIFA's MA & 3,989 clubs in 2019



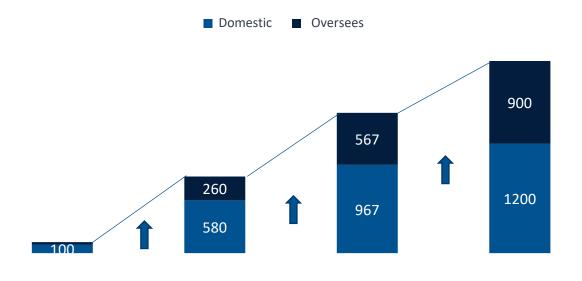












2000/2021 2012/2013 2018/2019 2020/2021

FIFA

Worrying trends of today's transfer market:

- Original objectives are not totally being achieved
- Market driven by speculation and not solidarity
- Club trained players get low training rewards
- Greater contractual instability
- Agents (risk of conflicts of interest + other factors)
- Concerns in relation to competitive balance





FIFA 2.0 - The vision for the future, set clear objective of:

"Seriously revisiting the transfer system with all stakeholders"

Stakeholder engagement becomes main pillar of FIFA's broad reforms and a cornerstone of the transfer system reform process

Football Stakeholders Committee (FSC) identified, in its first meeting in March 2017, a reform of the transfer system as a priority.



Task force transfer system















Roadmap of the Transfer Reform















Kick-off February 2017

Urgent matters June 2018

- Abuse of players
- Overdue payables

I reform Package October 2018

- Clearing house
- Electronic registration & electronic transfer system at national level

II reform Package October 2019

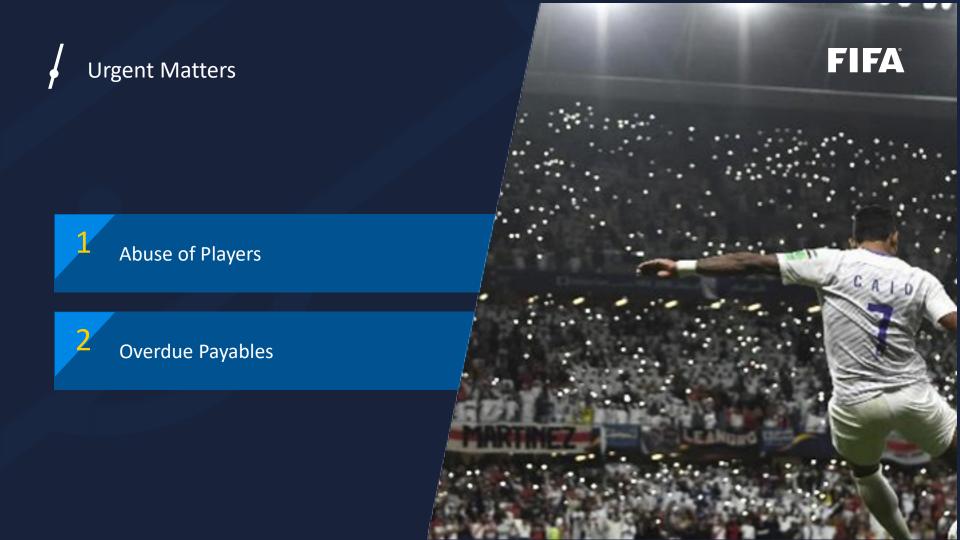
- Agents
- Loans
- Training rewards (general principles)

'Special' package 2020-2022

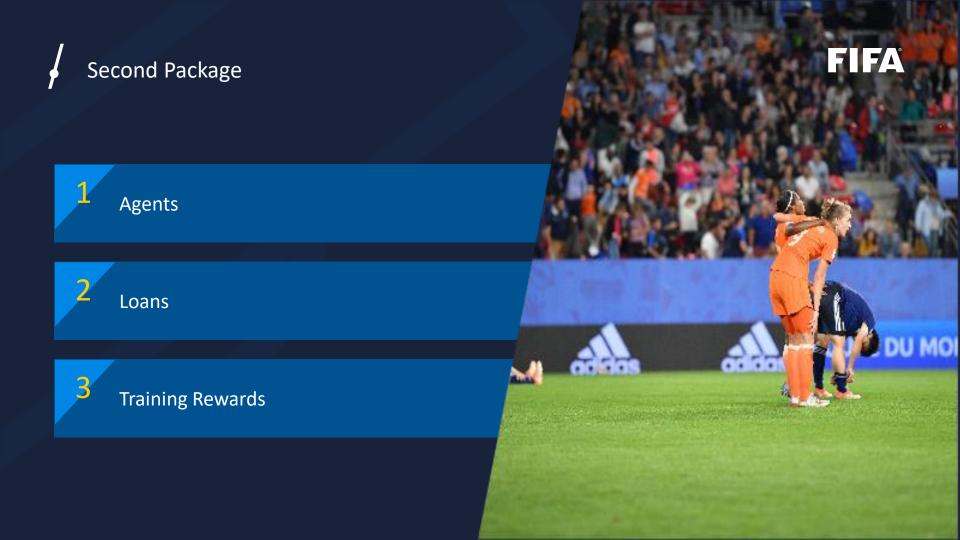
- Football coaches
- Female players
- + Covid 19
- + Annex 7 RSTP

III reform Package 2022-2023

- Minors









Football Coaches

Female Players

Covid -19

Annex 7 RSTP- War in Ukraine



Third Package — Ongoing!

Minors

(To be approved on 22 October 2022)

Transfer Windows (2023!)

Financial Regulations (2023!)





03

Some Concrete Measures

French banking supervisory authority grants licence to FIFA Clearing House

Thursday, 29 September 2022 at 16:30 (local time)

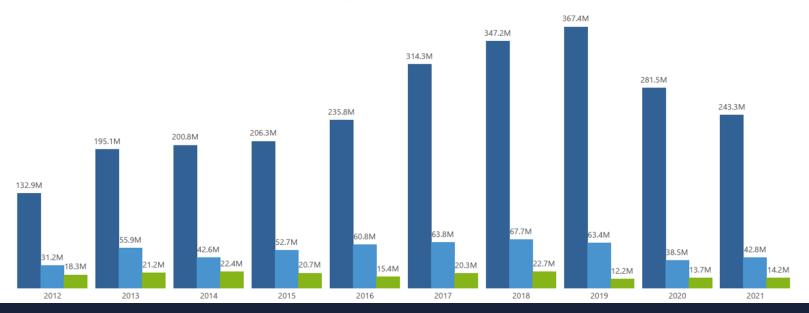
English - Other languages (4)

- FIFA Clearing House to operate as a payment institution while promoting financial transparency
 - Full attack to the confidence of the form of the form of the first terms of the first ter



Expected vs Actual

● Solidarity contribution - expected (USD) ● Solidarity contribution - actual (USD) ● Training compensation - actual (USD)





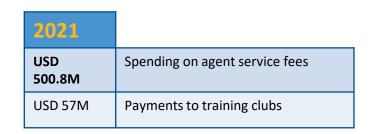


These measures were the result of an extensive consultation process with stakeholders (players, clubs, leagues









Agents' commissions

VS

Training rewards





Re-introduction of mandatory licensing system

Further education and CPD requirement

Effective dispute resolution system

Avoiding conflict of interest

Caps on commissions

All commissions to be paid via the clearing house





Loans



INTERNATIONAL LOANS

OVER 21

NON CLUB-TRAINED PLAYERS UNDER 21

as of 2022/23

as of 2023/24

as of 2024/25

ЛАХ. LOANS IN

MAX. LOANS IN

MAX. LOANS IN

MAX. LOANS OU

MAX. LUANS UUT

LOANS OUT

MAX. LOANS OUT

UNDER 21

Restrictions not to apply to players aged 21 or younger who are club-trained

LOANS BETWEEN THE SAME CLUBS *

MAX. LOANS IN

3

MAX. LOANS OUT

2

* irrespective of age / club-trained

DOMESTIC LOANS

Period of three years for MAs to implement rules on a loan system, which are in line with the principles established by FIFA



Registration

Maternity Leave

Special Protection from Dismissal

WOMEN'S FOOTBALL:
MINIMUM LABOUR
CONDITIONS
FOR PLAYERS



FIFA

Specific legal framework

Contractual Stability

FOOTBALL COACHES:
NEW FIFA REGULATORY
FRAMEWORK

Overdue Payables

Minors



World

Business

Markets

Breakingviews

Video

More

FEBRUARY 27, 2019 / 8:20 PM / UPDATED 4 YEARS AGO

FIFA to re-examine transfer rules for minors -Infantino

By Alasdair Mackenzie

3 MIN READ



ROME (Reuters) - FIFA president Gianni Infantino said on Wednesday that football's governing body will consider changing the rules over the transfer of minors after Premier League Chelsea were hit with a transfer ban.

FIFA

Humanitarian Exception

- Art. 19.2.d) FIFA RSTP -

Private Academies

- Art. 19bis FIFA RSTP -

Trials
-First Ever Legal Detailed Framework-



(To be approved on 22 October 2022)

The Report

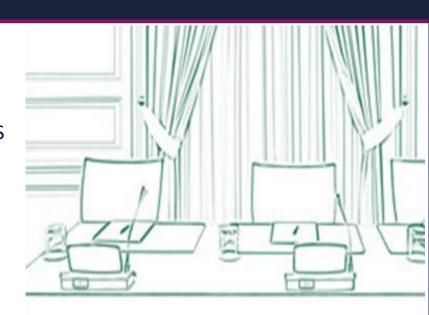
COMING SOON



THE REFORM OF THE TRANSFER SYSTEM



- Current contract CAS-FIFA expires on 31 Dec 2022
- Integration of new football stakeholders within the ICAS
- Extended number of arbitrators within the football list (2023-2026)
- New annual FIFA-CAS legal fund
- Procedural amendments to the CAS Code







MUCHAS GRACIAS!



For the Game. For the World.

