

FIFA®



Football Tribunal Report 2022/2023

SEPTEMBER 2023



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01. FOREWORD

Dear members of the football family,

We present you with this second edition of the Football Tribunal Report, covering the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

The Football Tribunal (FT) was implemented on 1 October 2021 to consolidate the existing FIFA decision-making bodies into a single umbrella body. The FT is part of FIFA's ongoing commitment towards modernising football's regulatory framework and the FIFA dispute resolution system.

In this context, FIFA launched the [FIFA Legal Portal](#) (the Portal), a modern online platform through which proceedings before the FT are conducted. The Portal enables football stakeholders and legal representatives to lodge a claim and follow the relevant proceedings before the FT in a fully digital, user-friendly environment. As of 1 May 2023, all proceedings before the FT outside the Transfer Matching System (TMS) can only be initiated and processed exclusively through the Portal.

We are also very proud to have incorporated the option of recourse to mediation in disputes before the FT. FIFA now provides a voluntary, free-of-charge and confidential service for parties, enabling them to amicably resolve their disputes with other members of the football family. You can learn more about mediation proceedings in the [FIFA Mediation Guidelines](#).

The above-mentioned period also brought further landmark achievements and regulatory changes:

- On 22 October 2022, the FIFA Council approved the FIFA Clearing House Regulations (FCHR), as well as several amendments to the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (RSTP) and to the Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal (Procedural Rules), in relation to the launch of the FIFA Clearing House (FCH). The FCH is an integral part of FIFA's ongoing commitment towards introducing fundamental changes to the football transfer system. The main goal is to centralise, process and automate

payments between clubs, initially relating to training rewards (training compensation and solidarity contributions), and to promote financial transparency and integrity.

- On 16 December 2022, the FIFA Council approved the FIFA Football Agent Regulations (FFAR). The regulation of the activities of football agents within the context of the football transfer system is a core element of the overall reform of the football transfer system. The objectives behind the FFAR are to ensure that football agents' conduct is consistent with the core objectives of the football transfer system, particularly the integrity of football as a whole, and to guarantee minimum professional and ethical standards for the activities of football agents.

- Several further amendments to the RSTP and the Procedural Rules were approved by the FIFA Council at its meeting on 14 March 2023. These amendments concern registration periods ("transfer windows") and the entry into force of the FFAR, as well as specific amendments to the Procedural Rules related to the Portal and the Agents Chamber (AC) of the FT.

- The ongoing situation with the war in Ukraine resulted in the need to further clarify the application of Annexe 7 to the RSTP, in particular its possible application beyond 30 June 2023. Accordingly, on 21 May 2023, the Bureau of the FIFA Council approved further temporary amendments to Annexe 7 to the RSTP, which were communicated via circular no. 1849, dated 22 May 2023. The Bureau of the FIFA Council decided to extend the application of Annexe 7 to the RSTP until 30 June 2024, with several modifications to prevent abuses and to further provide legal clarity for all involved stakeholders.

In line with the vision of the FIFA President, we continue to modernise FIFA's regulatory framework and dispute resolution system. We strive to achieve quality and efficiency, while seeking ways to facilitate and streamline proceedings before the decision-making bodies, while further enhancing quality, transparency and traceability for all football stakeholders.



We have a number of exciting projects lined up, and your collaboration is key as we pursue continued growth and improvement. We are confident in our ability to embrace all future challenges hand in hand 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



02. OVERVIEW

Since it became operational on 1 October 2021, the Football Tribunal (FT) has consolidated all previous FIFA decision-making bodies under the umbrella of a single unified body that consists of three chambers:¹



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

Similarly, the Agents Department will act as the secretariat to the AC as of 1 October 2023.

As in the previous edition, this Football Tribunal Report 2022/2023 aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the FT's activities as well as those of the PSD in the period between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023. The report covers the disputes and regulatory applications processed within the FIFA dispute resolution system over the course of the whole period.

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.

Since 1 May 2023, depending on the subject matter concerned, parties can lodge a claim or submit an application either through the FIFA Legal Portal (the Portal) or the Transfer Matching System (TMS).³

A total of 18,353 cases, applications and enquiries were received between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023, so the 2022/2023 season marked a new all-time high for the PSD. First and foremost, this growth was driven by the continued increase in the number of applications for the registration of minors (+38.1%). Besides intervention requests in validation exceptions (9.4% compared to 2021/2022), all other types of cases experienced significant growth, ranging from an increase of 1.7% for applications to change association to an increase of 25.3% in the number of intervention requests following ITC rejection disputes.

¹ The current composition of the chambers can be found in the annexe.

² Operational as of 1 October 2023, as per the FIFA Football Agent Regulations.

³ In accordance with the Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal and FIFA circular no. 1842.



Figure 1: Cases, applications and enquiries received by the PSD in 2022/2023

Dispute resolution	4,430
Players' Status Chamber	704
Dispute Resolution Chamber	3,726
Employment-related disputes	1,478
Solidarity contribution claims	1,639
Training compensation claims	609
Registration and eligibility	13,923
ITC rejection disputes	94
Validation exceptions	1,144
Applications for minors	12,459
Eligibility	103
Changes of association	123
Total	18,353



03. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

The PSC 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 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).⁴ As of 1 October 2023, claims concerning licensed match agents and licensed football agents will come under the umbrella of the AC.

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 matter was settled by a decision or an accepted proposal⁵ was 99 days in the 2022/2023 period (84.8 days for cases under the competence of the PSC and 105.2 days for cases before the DRC). When cases could be settled with a proposal, the process was typically more than four times faster than when a formal decision was required such that the time taken to process these cases was less than four weeks.

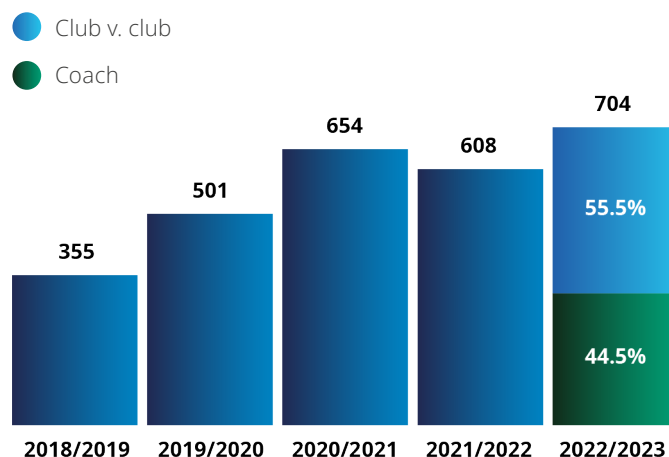


1. PLAYERS' STATUS CHAMBER

According to article 22 paragraphs 1 c) and g) and article 23 paragraph 2 of the RSTP (May 2023 ed.), 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 2022/2023, the number of claims received by the PSC reached a new all-time high, with a total of 704 claims.

Figure 2: Claims received by the PSC by type



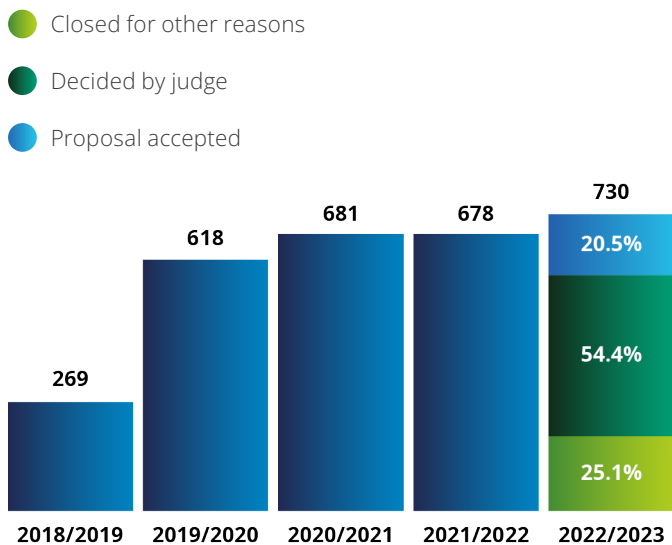
⁴ Four editions of the RSTP were in force during the period covered in this report, namely July 2022, October 2022, March 2023 and May 2023. Similarly, two editions of the Procedural Rules were in force during the reporting period, namely October 2022 and March 2023. Where relevant, the report indicates particularities of each edition.

⁵ Cf. article 20 of the Procedural Rules.



In addition, the number of claims resolved by the PSC reached new heights in 2022/2023, with a total of 730 claims. More than half of these cases were resolved with a decision passed by the PSC. Some 25.1% 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 2022/2023, 150 claims (20.5%) were resolved with such a proposal being accepted (or not rejected) by the parties.

Figure 3: Claims resolved by the PSC by type of closure⁶



⁶ In the previous edition of this report, a case was considered as closed on the day the findings were notified, a proposal was accepted or the case was closed for other reasons. From this year's edition onwards, a more precise definition that also takes potential requests for grounds into account is being used, which may give rise to deviations from previously reported numbers.

2. DISPUTE RESOLUTION CHAMBER

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

According to article 22 paragraphs 1 a), b), d), e) and f) and article 23 paragraph 1 of the RSTP (May 2023 ed.), the DRC is competent to adjudicate on:

- disputes between clubs and players in relation to the maintenance of contractual stability (cf. arts 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 (cf. art. 20) and the solidarity mechanism (cf. art. 21) between clubs belonging to different associations;
- disputes relating to training compensation (cf. art. 20) and the solidarity mechanism (cf. art. 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; and
- matters of legal or factual complexity in an Electronic Player Passport (EPP) review process in accordance with article 10 paragraph 3 of the FIFA Clearing House Regulations (FCHR) and disputes between clubs in accordance with article 18 paragraph 2 of the FCHR.

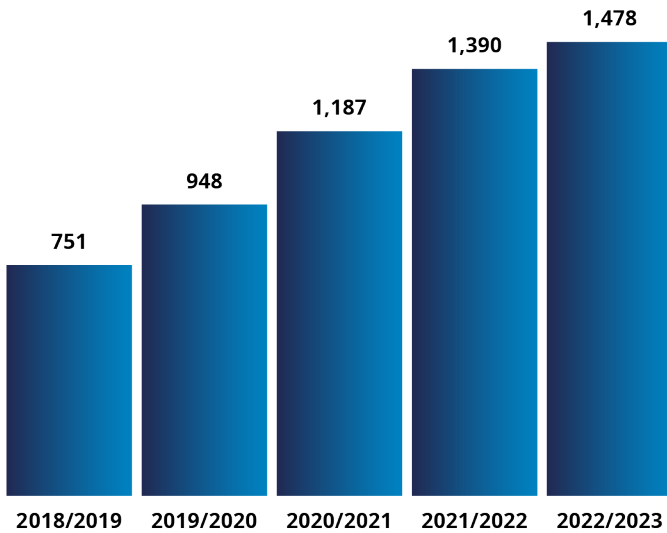
Disputes related to training compensation and the solidarity mechanism are processed exclusively via TMS. Equally, the EPP review process per the FCHR is conducted entirely in TMS.



2.1 EMPLOYMENT-RELATED DISPUTES

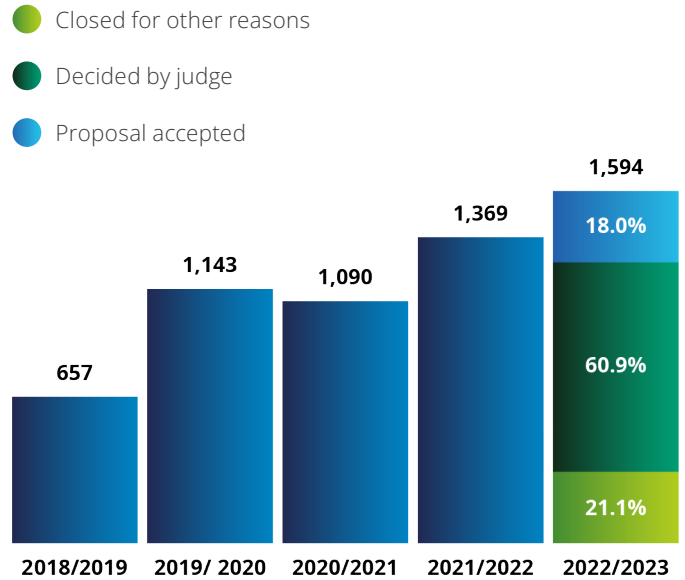
In 2022/2023, the DRC received a total of 1,478 employment-related disputes between players and clubs, which represented an increase of 6.3% compared to the previous year.

Figure 4: Employment-related disputes received by the DRC



Furthermore, the number of claims that were resolved by the DRC reached a new record in 2022/2023, with 1,594 claims resolved in total – an increase of more than 15% compared to the 2021/2022 period. More than 60% of these 1,594 claims were decided upon by the DRC, and a further 21.1% were closed for other reasons. The remaining 287 claims (18.0%) were settled after a proposal from FIFA was accepted (or not rejected) by the parties. This constitutes an increase of almost 50% in the number of successful proposals compared to 2021/2022.

Figure 5: Employment-related disputes resolved by the DRC by type of closure



2.2 CLAIMS FOR TRAINING REWARDS

A total of 2,248 claims for training rewards were submitted through TMS in 2022/2023. This is the highest number ever recorded and represented an increase of 13.8% compared to 2021/2022.

The efficiency with which claims for training rewards were handled was improved even further in 2022/2023, with the average time taken to process such a claim recorded at less than six weeks from the moment a claim was submitted to the moment it was closed and settled in TMS.

Figure 6: Claims for training rewards received

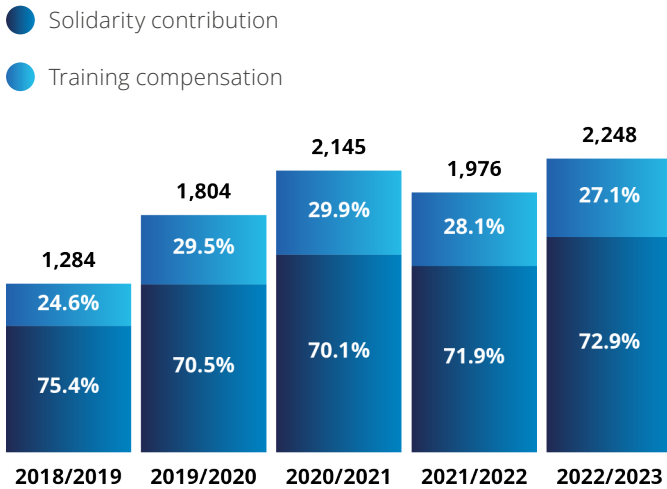
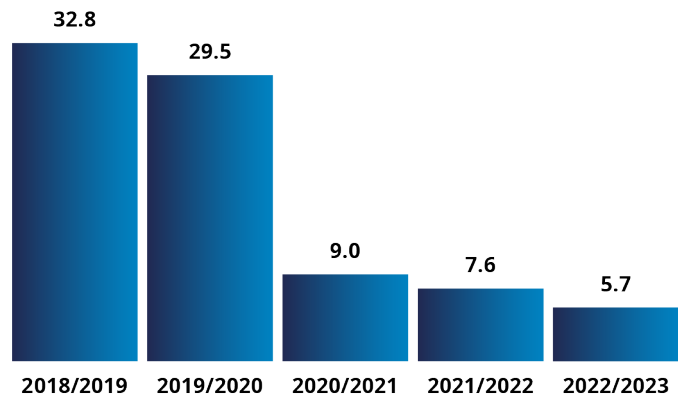
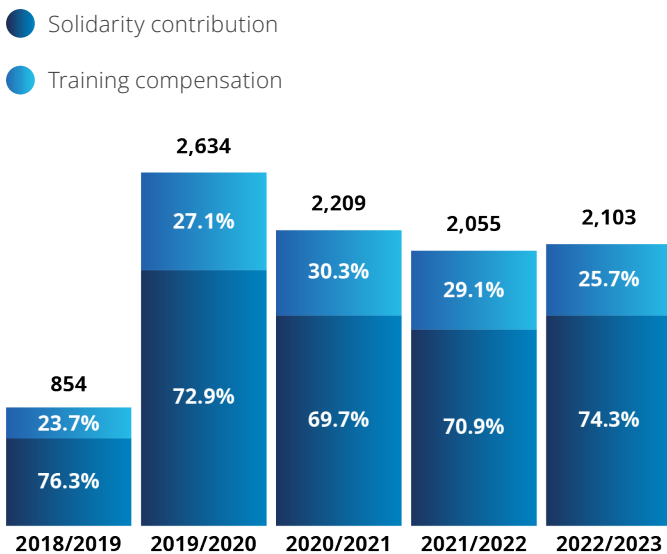


Figure 8: Average duration of claims for training rewards (from submission to closed; in weeks)



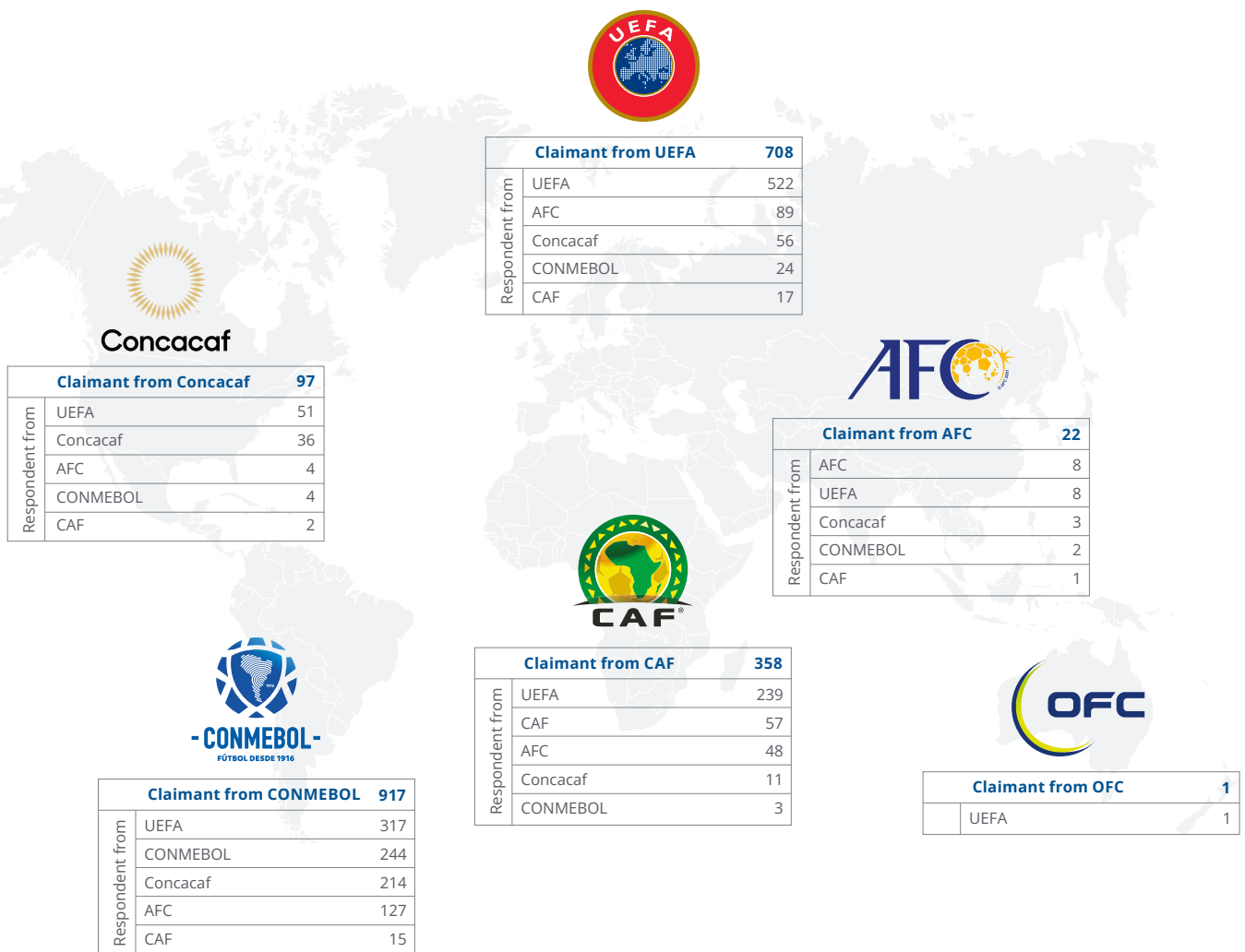
In addition, the number of claims concerning training rewards resolved was higher in 2022/2023 than in the previous period, with a total of 2,103 (+2.3%).

Figure 7: Claims for training rewards resolved



The majority of respondents in resolved claims for training rewards were affiliated to UEFA member associations (54.1%). On the side of the claimant, clubs from CONMEBOL were the best represented group (43.6%).

Figure 9: Breakdown of resolved claims for training rewards by confederation of the claimant and the respondent in 2022/2023



Clubs from 96 different member associations were claimants in the claims for training rewards that were resolved in 2022/2023. Clubs from Brazil, Colombia and Argentina filed almost one in every three of these claims, while clubs from Mexico, Türkiye and Spain appeared most often on the side of the respondent. Following the go-live of the FIFA Clearing House (FCH) project on 16 November 2022 and the new EPP system based on automatic entitlement, the number of claims related to training rewards is expected to decrease significantly in the coming years.

Furthermore, up to 30 June 2023, 8,505 EPPs were generated, 87.5% of which have been resolved. The majority of EPPs were related to training compensation triggered by a first professional registration. In June 2023, French amateur club SC Malesherbois became the first recipient of a payment processed by the FCH.

Figure 10: Top five associations by number of claimants in claims for training rewards resolved in 2022/2023

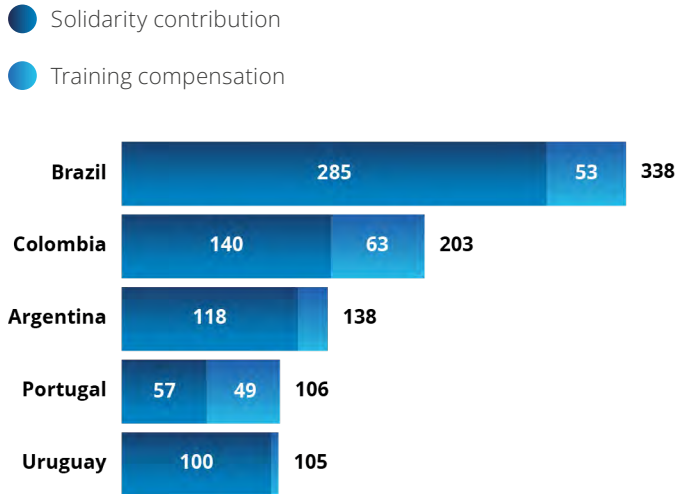


Figure 11: Top five associations by number of respondents in claims for training rewards resolved in 2022/2023

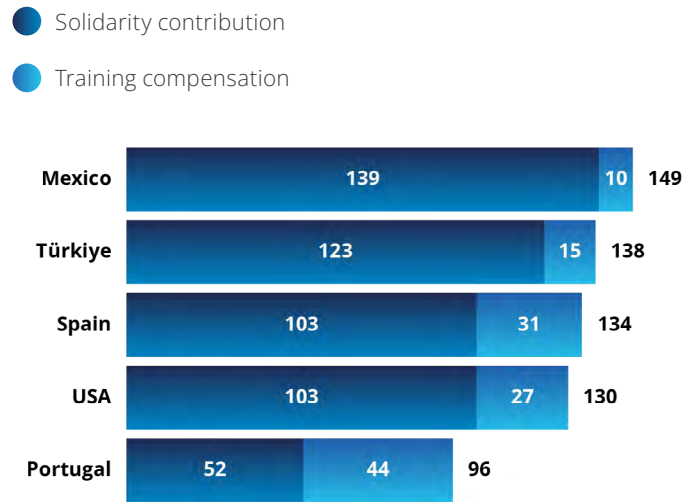


Figure 12: EPPs generated in 2022/2023 by type of training reward

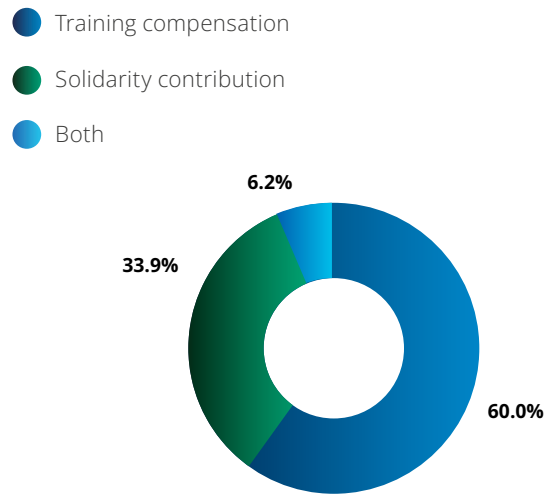
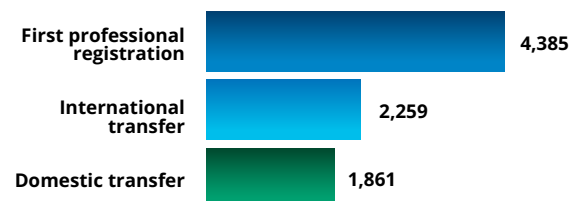


Figure 13: EPPs generated in 2022/2023 by type of trigger event

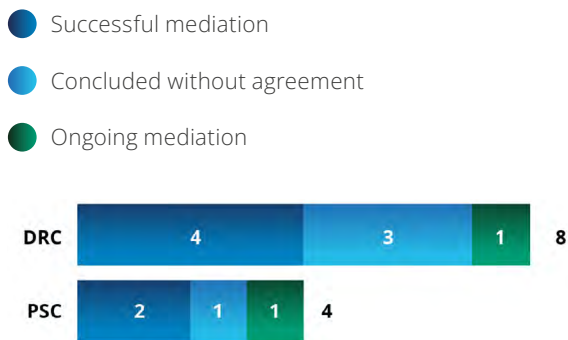


3. MEDIATION

In line with the objective to modernise football’s regulatory framework, FIFA has also incorporated the recourse to mediation within the scope of contractual disputes before the FT. Since February 2023, FIFA has offered the opportunity for the parties to mediate their disputes lodged before the FT. Mediation is an alternative dispute resolution mechanism whereby parties, with the assistance of a mediator, aim to amicably resolve their disputes. The FIFA mediation service is voluntary, strictly confidential and free of charge for the parties. It is conducted by highly skilled mediators (list of mediators available in the annexe) in accordance with the [FIFA Mediation Guidelines](#).

Since its inception, parties were formally invited to mediate in 34 cases. The parties agreed to mediate in 12 of these cases and a mediator was appointed, thereby initiating the mediation process. As at the publication of this report, six cases were successfully mediated, with two mediations still ongoing and four mediations were concluded without an agreement.

Figure 14: Mediations initiated in 2022/2023 by chamber and status



04. REGISTRATION AND ELIGIBILITY

1. INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER CERTIFICATE 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.

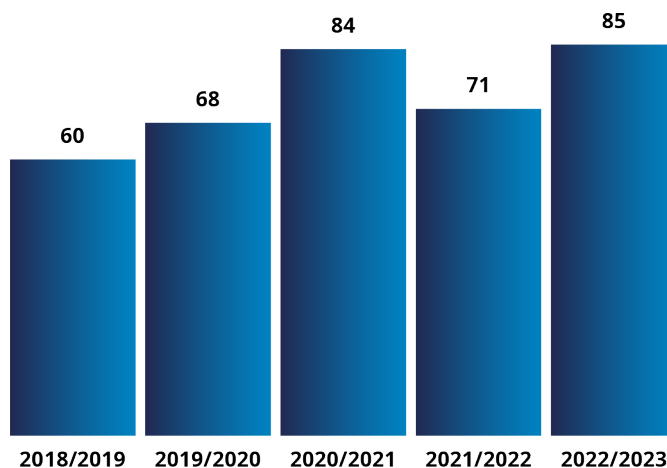
Once the member association of the player's new club has submitted a request in TMS for the player's ITC, in line with article 11 of Annexe 3 to the RSTP (May 2023 ed.), the former association must, within seven days of the date of the ITC request, either (i) deliver the ITC in favour of the requesting 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. art. 11 par. 8 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 with a request to authorise the registration.

The PSC is the body that is competent to allow a player to be 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. art. 11 par. 8 b) of Annexe 3 to the RSTP).

In 2022/2023, an association refused to release the ITC in 99 cases, and in 94 of these instances, the requesting association then filed a request for the PSC to register the player. The number of registrations granted by the PSC after an ITC rejection dispute reached 85 in 2022/2023, eight of which involved amateur players.

Figure 15: Registrations granted by the PSC



2. VALIDATION EXCEPTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER CERTIFICATES

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 3 of the RSTP (May 2023 ed.), 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 3 of the RSTP are not applicable, and (ii) whenever a club serving a registration ban enters a transfer instruction related to the engagement of a player.

In the 2022/2023 period, a total of 2,237 ITC requests triggered the automated TMS mechanism, involving 2,197 transfers. Requests for the PSD to override a validation exception were lodged in 1,144 of these cases, and of those, more than half (650) related to amateur transfers prior to the next registration period, while another 21.4% (245) were in respect of out-of-contract players moving before the next registration period.

The number of transfers with validation exceptions that were authorised by the PSD in 2022/2023 remained relatively stable, with a total of 938 such cases (1.7% less than in the previous period).

Figure 17: Authorisations of transfers with validation exceptions by the PSD

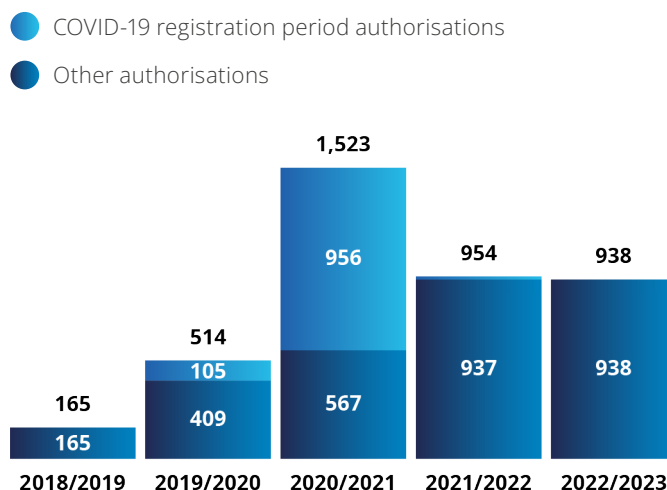
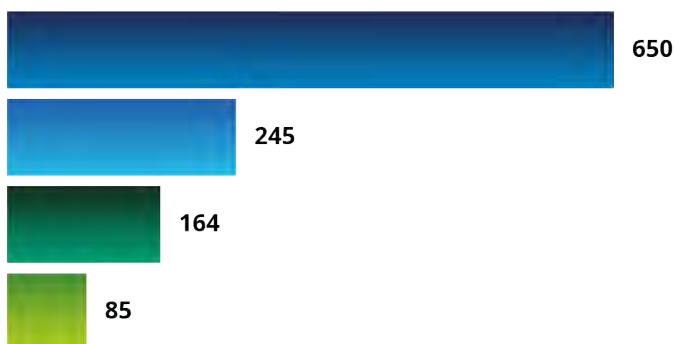


Figure 16: Intervention requests received by the PSD in 2022/2023 by type of validation exception

- Amateur transfer prior to next registration period
- Out of contract before next registration period
- Request date outside registration period
- Engaging club serving registration ban



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 (cf. art. 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 – May 2023 ed.), 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 (cf. art. 19 par. 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. art. 19 par. 1 in conjunction with art. 19 par. 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 (cf. art. 19 par. 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 between two associations within the same country (cf. art. 19 par. 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 (cf. art. 19 par. 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 (cf. art. 19 pars 3 and 4 c) of the RSTP);

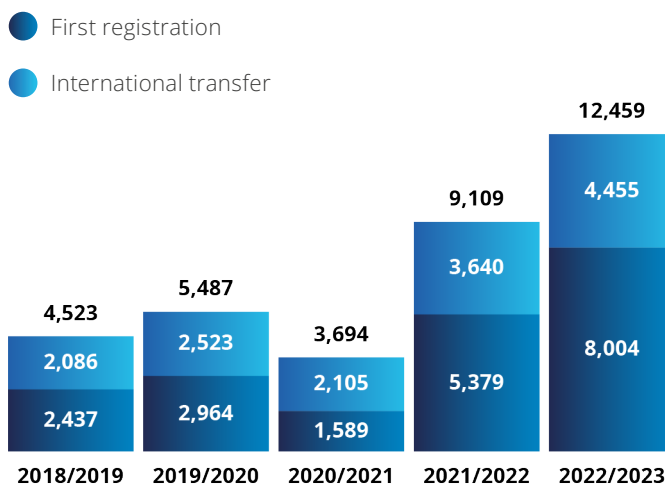
e) The player is moving due to humanitarian reasons without their parent(s) and could not be expected to return to their country of origin (cf. art. 19 par. 2 d) of the RSTP);

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 (cf. art. 19 par. 2 e) of the RSTP).

Due to the high number of first registrations and international transfers of minors at amateur level, the PSC may grant member associations a “limited minor exemption” (LME) from the obligation to request authorisation via TMS (cf. art. 19 par. 7 of the RSTP and FIFA circular nos 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 LME allows minors to participate in amateur football while maintaining transparency. However, movements of underage players within the context of LMEs granted to associations are not accounted for in this section.

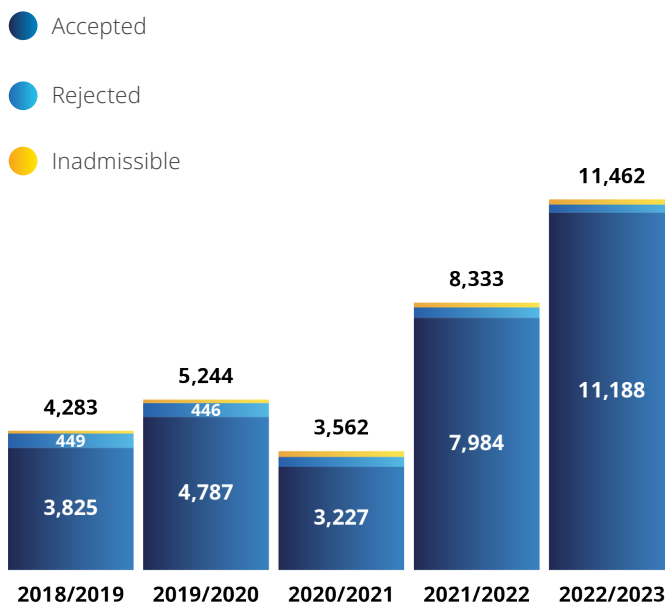
The number of applications for the registration of a minor player continued its unprecedented growth in 2022/2023. The all-time high of 12,459 applications represented a 38.1% increase compared to 2021/2022 and was more than twice as high as the levels recorded prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. The majority of the applications in 2022/2023 (64.2%) were for the first registration of a minor as a player, with the remaining 35.8% for transfers of minor between two associations.

Figure 18: Applications submitted for the registration of minors by type



It was a similar story with the number of decisions, which also reached a record high of 11,462 in 2022/2023. As in previous years, the vast majority of minor applications were accepted (97.6%), with only 2.3% rejected and the remaining 0.1% declared inadmissible.

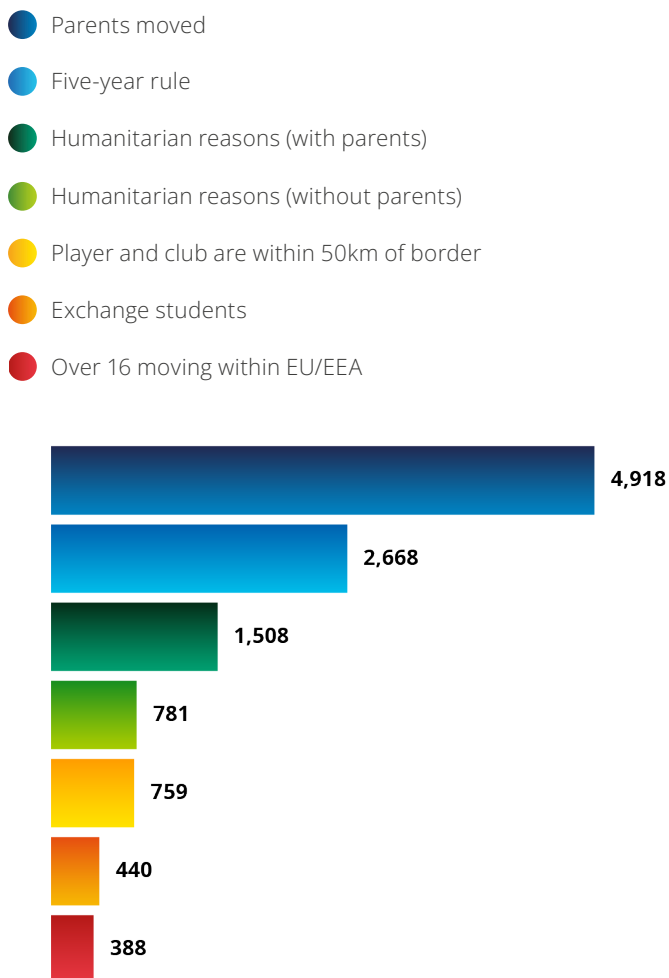
Figure 19: Decisions by the PSC on applications for the registration of minors by outcome



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 exception a) 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).

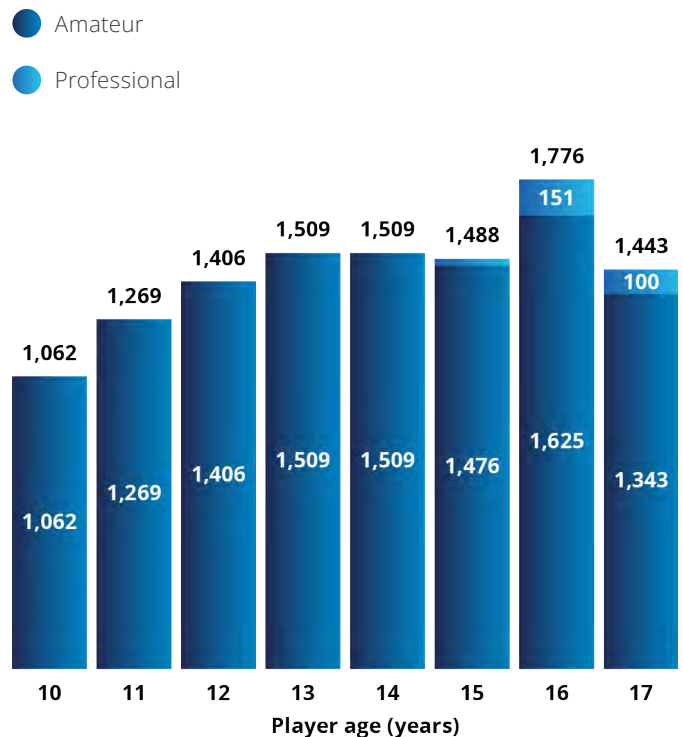
As in previous years, the most common reason for an applied-for exception to register a minor player in 2022/2023 was that of parents moving to the country of the member association for reasons unrelated to football, with 42.9% of all decisions falling into this category.

Figure 20: Decisions on applications for the registration of minors by applied-for exception in 2022/2023



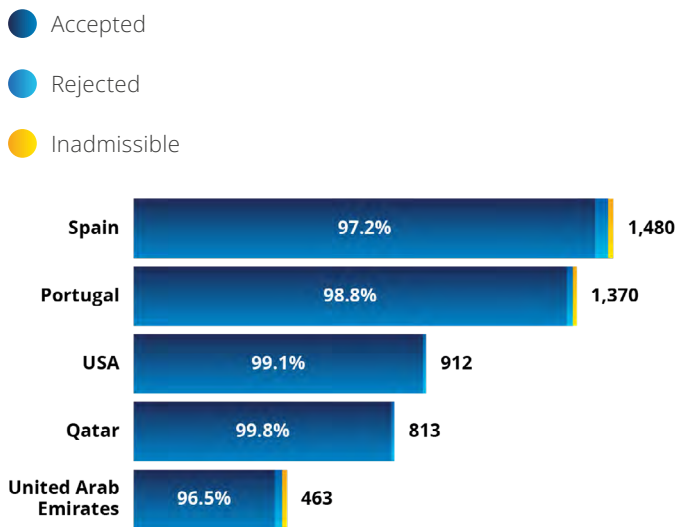
Players aged 16 accounted for the greatest number of applications. This can be attributed to two factors: firstly, the fact that a considerable number of applications are related exclusively to those minors who have already reached the age of 16 (see exception b) above), and secondly, at 16 years of age a minor player is eligible to sign their first professional contract. In fact, more than 60% of the 263 decided-upon applications for players to be registered as professionals related to players aged, or about to turn, 16.

Figure 21: Decisions on applications for the registration of minors by player age at submission and player status at new club in 2022/2023



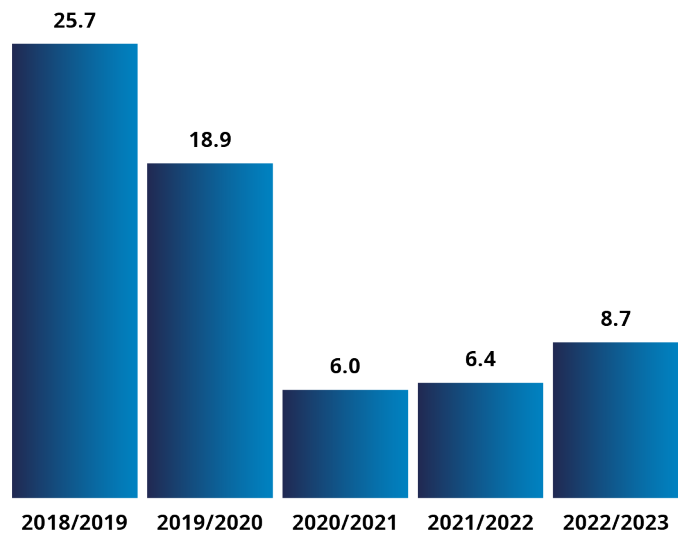
A total of 104 member associations submitted the applications that were decided upon in 2022/2023. The top five associations were led by Spain with a total of 1,480 applications, 97.2% of which were accepted, followed by Portugal with 1,370 applications (98.8% accepted), and the USA with 912 applications and an acceptance rate of 99.1%.

Figure 22: Top five member associations by number of applications decided upon and outcome in 2022/2023



On average, the 11,462 decisions on applications for a minor registration were delivered within as little as 8.7 days in 2022/2023.

Figure 23: 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 (cf. art. 6 of the RGAS), (ii) players acquiring a new nationality at some stage, i.e. they did not hold that nationality at birth (cf. art. 7 of the RGAS), and (iii) stateless individuals (cf. art. 8 of the RGAS).

In principle, 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 art. 7 par. 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.

A total of 103 eligibility requests were submitted to the PSD during the 2022/2023 season by a total of 41 different associations. New Zealand submitted the highest number of eligibility requests (13). All but three of the 103 cases were already resolved at the time of writing. 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 78 occasions. A decision was taken in 11 cases, in ten of which the player was declared eligible to play for the representative teams of the requesting association, while one eligibility request was rejected. Finally, some cases were also closed after a request from the FIFA administration for additional information or documentation remained unanswered.

Figure 24: Top five associations by number of eligibility requests in 2022/2023

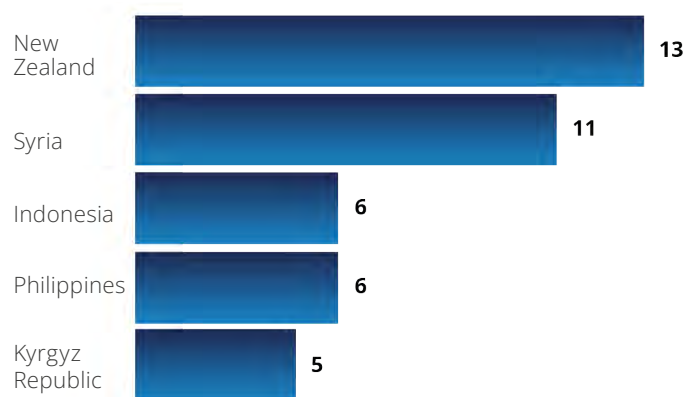
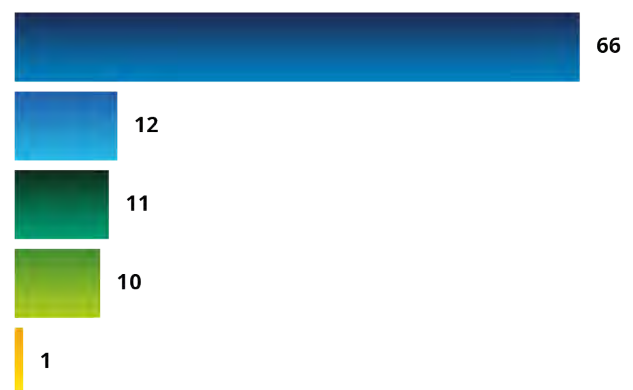
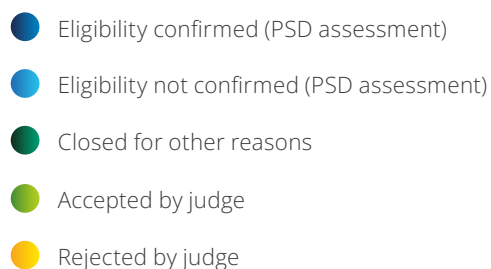


Figure 25: Eligibility cases by outcome in 2022/2023



5. CHANGES OF ASSOCIATION

Generally, 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. art. 5 par. 3 of the RGAS – May 2022 ed.). Article 9 of the RGAS (which replaced art. 8 of the 2019 ed. 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, 123 requests for a change of association were submitted to the PSD during the 2022/2023 period by a total of 53 different associations, with the highest total number of such requests submitted by Morocco (15). During the same period, 115 of these 123 requests were resolved.

A total of 21 of the 115 resolved requests were closed after the FIFA administration's request for additional information or documentation remained unanswered. Decisions were necessary in 94 requests, almost all of which were accepted and authorisation was granted by the PSC for the change of association to take place. The request was rejected in just three instances.

Figure 26: Top five associations by number of change-of-association requests in 2022/2023

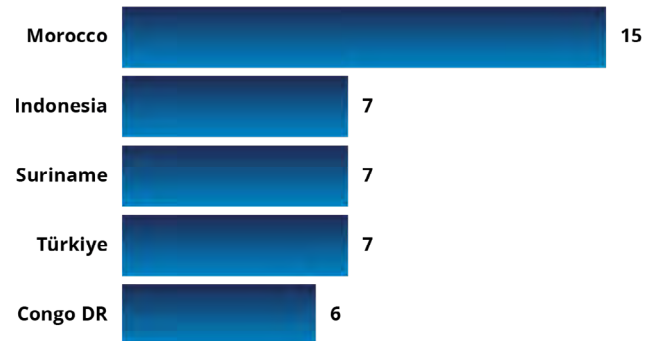
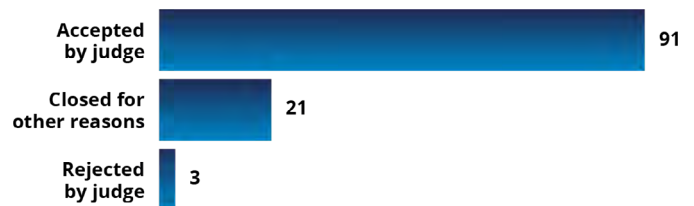


Figure 27: Change-of-association cases by outcome in 2022/2023



ANNEXE

CURRENT COMPOSITION OF THE CHAMBERS AND MEDIATORS

1. PLAYERS' STATUS CHAMBER

In accordance with article 4 paragraph 4 of the Procedural Rules, the PSC is composed of the following members, appointed at the proposal of member associations, confederations, players, clubs and leagues.

Chairperson

Javier Vijande Penas	Argentina
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Deputy chairperson

Sarah Ochwada	Kenya
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Members

Loïc Alves	France
Jesús Arroyo	Spain
Lamin Kaba Bajo	The Gambia
Juan Baldovino	Peru
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 González Cueto	Spain
Kristy Hill	New Zealand
Angélica Islas	Mexico

Members (continued)

Julie Jørgensen	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
Martín Auletta	Argentina
Lívia Silva Kägi	Brazil

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
Elvis Chetty	Seychelles
Philippe Diallo	France
Andre dos Santos Megale	Brazil
Mario Flores Chemor	Mexico
Jorge Gutiérrez	Costa Rica
Youcef Hammouda	Algeria
Calum Beattie	Scotland
Iñigo Riestra	Mexico
Alejandro Atilio Taraborrelli	Argentina
Laurel Vaurasi	Fiji
Yuriy Zapisotskiy	Ukraine

3. AGENTS CHAMBER

In accordance with article 4 paragraph 5 of the Procedural Rules, the AC is composed of the following members, appointed at the proposal of member associations, confederations, players, clubs, leagues, and football agents.

The AC will be operative as of 1 October 2023.

Members

Damián Andrés Dupiellet	Argentina
Andrés Tamayo	Colombia
Mark Boetekees	Netherlands
Kengo Harima	Japan
Jürgen Paepke	Germany
Shady Medhat Iskandar	United Arab Emirates
Salvador Gomar Fayos	Spain
Laura McCallum	Scotland
Emma Elizabeth Álvarez Dimas	El Salvador
Regina Sampaio	Brazil
Gonçalo Nuno Alves de Almeida	Portugal
Gastón Tealdi	Uruguay
William McAuliffe	Republic of Ireland
Rafael Trevisán	Argentina
Fernando Manuel Soria	Argentina
Gideon Atu Izang	Nigeria
Judith Zebedayo Nyasebwa	Tanzania
Angelina Liverko	Uzbekistan

Members (continued)

María José López González	Spain
Joaquim Evangelista	Portugal
Mario Flores Chemor	Mexico
Simon Cliff	England
Pierfilippo Capello	Italy
Davor Radić	Croatia
Oberto Petricca	Italy



4. MEDIATORS

In accordance with article 26 paragraph 2 of the Procedural Rules, the list of FIFA Mediators is composed of the following members.

Mediators

Beverley A. Agbakoba-Onyejiana	Nigeria
Malek Badri	Tunisia
Joost Batelaan	Netherlands
Jeffrey Benz	USA
Carol Couse	England
Judy Daniel	Trinidad and Tobago
Roberto de Palma Barracco	Brazil
Enrico Errol D. Angeles	Philippines
Paul Godin	Canada
Luis Manuel Gómez Naranjo	Venezuela
Joshua A. Gordon	USA

Mediators (continued)

Mehdi Guennoun	Morocco
Jorge Ibarrola	Switzerland
José E. Jozami	Argentina
Hans E. Lorenz	Germany
Francisco Rubio Sánchez	Spain
Marisa Santana	Spain
Jiten Singh	Fiji
Jacqueline Waihenya	Kenya
Nicolas Solines	Ecuador

DISCLAIMER

With regard to any potential technical references included in this report, please be advised that in the event of any contradiction between this report and the actual text of the relevant regulations, the latter always prevails. Equally, this report cannot alter any existing jurisprudence of the competent decision-making bodies and is without prejudice to any decision which the said bodies might be called upon to pass in the future. The information contained in this report is based on data provided directly by football stakeholders in TMS and the FIFA Legal Portal. FIFA assumes no responsibility for

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