

Decision of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee

passed on 29 September 2025

DECISION BY:

Jorge PALACIO (Colombia), Deputy Chairperson

ON THE CASE OF:

Antalyaspor A.S
(Decision FDD-25449)

REGARDING:

Art. 17.6 of the FIFA Clearing House Regulations – *Payment failure*

I. Facts of the case

1. The following summary of the facts does not purport to include every single contention put forth by the actors at these proceedings. However, the presiding member of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee (the **Committee**) has thoroughly considered any and all evidence and arguments submitted, even if no specific or detailed reference has been made to those arguments in the following outline of its position and in the ensuing discussion on the merits.
2. This case concerns the application of the FIFA Clearing House Regulations (**FCHR**) and the disciplinary proceedings described therein as well as the FIFA Disciplinary Code (**FDC**) in relation a payment failure by Antalyaspor A.S (the **Respondent** or **Antalyaspor**) in connection with the transfer of the player JAKUB KALUZIŃSKI (FIFA ID: 19Y6N52, Gender: Male, Nationality: Poland) (the **Player**) from the club Lechia Gdansk SA (**Lechia**) to the Respondent, and the latter's duty to pay training compensation in accordance with the applicable FIFA regulations.
3. The engagement of the Player by the Respondent generated an Electronic Player Passport (**EPP**) with number 28393 and a subsequent allocation statement (**AS**) number 4962. As described in the said EPP and AS, the training rewards due by the Respondent to the Player's training clubs amount to 359,616.44 EUR. It is to be noted that Lechia is the sole beneficiary of the training compensation as listed in the AS.

Previous disciplinary proceedings

4. On 14 October 2024, the Secretariat of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee (the **Secretariat**) wrote to the Respondent in the context of proceedings ref. FDD-19599 in relation to training compensation due in connection with the cited EPP and AS. In particular, the letter in question read as follows:

"Dear Madam, Dear Sir,

We write on behalf of the Chairperson of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee and refer to the above-mentioned matter as well as to the investigation conducted by FIFA.

In particular, in accordance with art. 55 of the FIFA Disciplinary Code, edition 2023 (FDC) as read together with art. 16 paragraph 1 (d) and art. 17 of the FIFA Clearing House Regulations (FCHR), we confirm that the present matter has been escalated to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee by the FIFA Clearing House in relation to the potential breach of the FCHR by your club concerning a Compliance Failure 1.

*Along these lines, we wish to outline that under arts. 16.1 and 17.7 of the FCHR the applicable sanction for the potential offense at hand is *inter alia* a reprimand.*

Considering the above, we remind you that a successful compliance assessment is fundamental to processing a transaction through the FIFA Clearing House. Therefore, in accordance with art 16

paragraph 1 c) of the FCHR, your case is to be resubmitted to the FIFA Clearing House to start the Second Compliance Assessment six (6) months after the date of notification of the first compliance failure.

It is noted that, while the Respondent is reprimanded for failing to successfully complete a compliance assessment for the first time regarding the captioned allocation statement, EPP, and Player concerned, the Chairperson of the Disciplinary Committee considers that the circumstances do not warrant further consequences.

Lastly, given the contents of art. 61 FDC, we shall proceed to close this file."

5. Given that the Respondent failed a first compliance assessment as described above, the matter was sent to the FIFA Clearing House SAS (**FCH**) for a second compliance assessment on the basis of art. 16 FCHR.
6. On 20 February 2025, the FIFA Player Registration and Transfer Data Department sent a notice to the Respondent accounting for the latter's failure to successfully complete a second compliance assessment in relation to the same EPP and AS cited above, and informed that the matter would be referred to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee. Specifically, the letter states as follows:

"This constitutes a second compliance assessment failure under article 15 [FCHR]; Please note that, in accordance with article 16 paragraph 1 (d) of the FCHR (read in conjunction with art. 17), this case has now been referred to the Disciplinary Committee for consideration and formal decision.

All the information related to disciplinary proceedings and sanctions will be notified to your club by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee via the FIFA Legal Portal and must be reviewed and responded by your club exclusively via the FIFA Legal Portal. For any questions regarding the Legal Portal, please be referred to FIFA Circular 1848."

A successful compliance assessment is fundamental to processing a transaction through the FCH. Therefore, in accordance with art 16 paragraph 2 of the FCHR, your case will be resubmitted to the FCH at your request or ex officio once the FIFA Disciplinary Committee decision will be notified, to start this subsequent Compliance Assessment. Should you wish to request the submission of this case to start the subsequent Compliance Assessment, please submit your request exclusively to tmshelpdesk@fifa.org."

7. Based on the above and in accordance with art. 55 of the FIFA Disciplinary Code, ed. 2023 (FDC) as read together with art. 17.8 FCHR, the Secretariat opened disciplinary proceedings on 21 February 2025 against the Respondent for the second compliance assessment failure.
8. On 25 February 2025, the Committee decided on the matter. The decision was notified to the Respondent with grounds on the same date, and ruled as follows:

1. *The club Antalyaspor A.S (the Respondent) is found responsible for failing to pass a second compliance assessment in relation to Allocation Statement (AS) 4962-01 & EPP 28393.*
2. *The Respondent is banned from registering new players, either nationally or internationally, until the FIFA Clearing House SAS confirms that the Respondent has passed a subsequent compliance assessment.*
3. *The Respondent shall pay a fine to FIFA in the amount of CHF 5,000. The Respondent is granted a final deadline of thirty (30) days as from notification of the present decision in which to pay the fine. Upon expiry of the aforementioned final deadline and in the event of persistent default or failure to comply in full with the decision within the period stipulated, additional measures may be imposed by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee."*
9. On 5 June 2025, after the FCH informed the Secretariat that the Respondent had successfully passed a subsequent compliance assessment, the registration ban was lifted and the case closed.

Disciplinary proceedings at hand

10. On 16 June 2025, the FCH sent a payment notification to the Respondent with reference PN25006460 for 359,616.44 EUR concerning the training compensation due in connection with the AS and EPP for the Player and his transfer to the Respondent (the **First Payment Notice**). The First Payment Notice outlined a due date of 16 July 2025.
11. On 17 July 2025, Antalyaspor paid 200,000 EUR directly to Lechia as an advance under a settlement arrangement.
12. On 19 July 2025, Antalyaspor and Lechia concluded a settlement agreement providing for staged payments of the training compensation for the Player.
13. Since no payment was made by the Respondent to the FCH, a second payment notification was issued by the latter to the Respondent on 20 July 2025 for the same amount indicated above plus a dunning fee for a total of 368,606.85 EUR (the **Second Payment Notification**).
14. On 22 July 2025, Antalyaspor emailed the FCH explaining the EUR 200,000 payment to Lechia and requesting a 15-day extension; it also proposed an instalment plan.
15. On 23 July 2025, Antalyaspor reiterated its settlement proposal to the FCH, outlining instalments of EUR 10,000, EUR 100,000, EUR 90,000, and EUR 200,000.
16. On 24 July 2025, the FCH proposed a teleconference to discuss the matter, which Antalyaspor accepted.

17. On 25 July 2025, a teleconference was held; the FCH stated the system could not process instalments. Antalyaspor nevertheless paid EUR 10,000 to the FCH.
18. On 28 August 2025, Antalyaspor followed up with the FCH, confirming EUR 200,000 paid to Lechia and EUR 10,000 to the FCH, and requested deduction of these amounts.
19. On 25 September 2025, the FCH reiterated urgency and confirmed escalation to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.
20. Based on the above and in accordance with art. 55 of the FDC as read together with art. 17 of the FCHR, the matter was referred to the Secretariat, which informed the Respondent of the following on 23 September 2025:

"We refer to the above-mentioned matter as well as to the investigation conducted by FIFA. In this context, all the relevant information and documents constituting the case file are available in the FIFA Legal Portal for your perusal.

In particular, in accordance with art. 55 of the FIFA Disciplinary Code, edition 2025 (FDC) as read together with art. 13 paragraph 5 and art. 17 of the FIFA Clearing House Regulations (FCHR), we confirm that the present matter has been escalated to the Secretariat of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee and will be referred to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee in due course for consideration and a formal decision in relation to the potential breach of the FCHR by your club.

On this note, we wish to underline that the FIFA Clearing House SAS has confirmed that out of the total amount of 368,606.85 EUR due, 10,000 EUR have already been paid by the Respondent.

*In this respect, the Respondent is invited to **provide the Secretariat to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee with its position, within three days of the notification** of this communication at the latest exclusively via the FIFA Legal Portal (cf. art. 48 FDC).*

Should the aforementioned party fail to submit its position within the stipulated deadline, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee will decide on the case using the file in its possession (cf. art. 12 par. 5 of the FDC).

21. The Respondent timely submitted its position, which can be summarized as follows:

- Antalyaspor acknowledges the obligation to pay training compensation to Lechia, the Player's sole training club. Following a governance change in July 2025, the Respondent prioritized resolving legacy debts, successfully lifting a FIFA-imposed transfer ban by settling 18 separate cases. In this context, Antalyaspor engaged Lechia in negotiations and, on 17 July 2025, remitted EUR 200,000 directly to them. Subsequently, the Respondent proposed an instalment plan for the remaining balance, which Lechia accepted, undertaking to refund the EUR 200,000 upon full settlement. Antalyaspor also paid EUR 10,000 via FCH as a gesture of good faith.

- Despite these efforts, FCH rejected the instalment plan on systemic grounds and refused to credit the prior payment, insisting on full payment through its platform. This stance, combined with Lechia's inability to refund the EUR 200,000, placed Antalyaspor at risk of double payment. The Club now faces disciplinary escalation despite having paid EUR 210,000 and expressing readiness to settle the remaining EUR 158,606 immediately.
- The Respondent further invokes the principle of *pacta sunt servanda*, arguing that its direct payment of EUR 200,000 and subsequent EUR 10,000 via FCH constitute partial performance, negating any inference of bad faith or deliberate non-compliance.
- Also, the Respondent submits that the misdirection of payment is attributed to the novelty of the FCH system and lack of technical guidance, qualifying as an *error facti* rather than an intentional breach. The Respondent contends that sanctions would be disproportionate in the absence of ill intent.
- Antalyaspor argues that disregarding the EUR 200,000 already paid results in unjust enrichment of the creditor and exposes the Respondent to double payment, contravening FIFA's principles of fairness and proportionality. The Respondent underscores that Lechia expressly accepted an instalment plan and undertook to refund the prior payment upon completion, rendering FIFA's refusal to accommodate this consensual arrangement legally untenable and contrary to the objective of dispute resolution.
- Antalyaspor reiterates its readiness to pay the outstanding EUR 158,606 forthwith and requests that the EUR 200,000 be credited against the total obligation. It invokes the principle of *ultima ratio*, arguing that disciplinary sanctions should be a last resort, not a punitive measure in cases of demonstrated good faith.
- The Respondent petitions the Committee to:
 - Recognize and credit the EUR 200,000 paid on 17 July 2025.
 - Grant a reasonable period to pay the remaining EUR 158,606.
 - Order that no disciplinary sanction be imposed, given the Club's bona fide conduct and systemic constraints.

22. On 29 September 2025, the Committee decided on the matter. The decision was notified to the Respondent with grounds on the same date.

II. Considerations of the Disciplinary Committee

23. In view of the circumstances of the present matter, the Committee decided to first address the procedural aspects, namely, its jurisdiction and the applicable law, before entering into the substance of the matter and assessing the possible breaches of the FCHR and/or FDC by the Respondent as well as the potential sanctions, if applicable, resulting therefrom.

a. Jurisdiction and applicable law

24. First of all, the Committee noted that at no point during the present proceedings did the Respondent challenge its jurisdiction or the applicability of the FIFA Disciplinary Code. At the same time, the Committee confirmed the matter can be adjudicated by a single judge in line with art. 57 FDC.

25. Notwithstanding the above and for the sake of good order, the Committee found it worthwhile to emphasise that, in view of the allegations at stake and on the basis of art. 56 FDC as read together with arts. 16.1. d) and 17.2 FCHR, it is competent to evaluate the present case and to impose sanctions in case of corresponding violations.

26. In order to duly assess the matter, the Committee noted that the present case related to a potential violation of the FCHR. In this regard, the Committee deemed it relevant to recall that in accordance with art. 1.3 FCHR read in conjunction with art. 3.1 FCHR, the FCH is a separate entity from FIFA and was established to act as an intermediary in payments deriving from the football transfer system, especially for the payment of training rewards that fall due pursuant to the Regulation on the Status and Transfer of Players (**RSTP**) and performs all required compliance assessments in their execution.

27. In particular, the Committee underlined that the payment process represents a crucial component of the distribution of training rewards in accordance with FCHR, as outlined in its article 13. Subsequent to the completion of a Compliance Assessment by the new club and any training clubs involved, and the subsequent finalization and binding of the relevant Electronic Player Passport (EPP) and Allocation Statement, the FCH will issue a payment notification to the new club. This notification specifies the total amount that is owed.

28. Upon receipt of the payment notification, the new club is obliged to remit the specified amount within a period of 30 days (this payment must include all applicable bank fees, thus ensuring that the FCH receives the entire amount per the payment notification). If the new club is unable to remit the total sum by the stipulated deadline, a levy of 2.5% of the outstanding amount will be applied in favour of each training club *in lieu* of interest for late payment. Subsequently, the new club will be granted an additional seven days to settle the outstanding balance in full. This extension represents the final opportunity for the new club to fulfil its financial obligations.

29. In the event that the new club is unable to fulfil its financial obligations by the extended deadline, it shall be subject to disciplinary proceedings in accordance with article 17 of the FCHR – which is precisely what took place in these proceedings. To this effect, the Committee deemed important to outline the contents of article 13.5 FCHR: *“A new club that fails to pay the requested amount in full by the further deadline (...) shall be subject to disciplinary proceedings in accordance with article 17”*.

30. In sum, the Committee understood that in view of the above provisions, it is not in a position to review or modify any aspect of the process outline above regarding the payment failure but has as sole task to apply the sanctions provided for in art. 17 FCHR.

b. Merits of the case

31. Having clarified the above, the Committee observed that, according to the information and evidence at its disposal, the FCH issued the Payment Notification to the Respondent regarding the Training compensation due in connection with Allocation Statement 4962-02 corresponding to the EPP 28393, yet no payment was made by the Respondent except for a partial sum of EUR 10,000.

32. The Committee deems the Respondent's position without merit when measured against the mandatory framework of the FCHR and the undisputed chronology on file. The FCHR stipulates a closed-circuit payment architecture for training rewards: FIFA issues an allocation statement, which is then processed by the FCH following a compliance assessment (which, in casu, the Respondent failed twice and was sanctioned accordingly until it passed a subsequent compliance assessment). The new club is then required to pay the FCH in accordance with the terms of the Allocation Statement, and the FCH will then distribute the funds to the entitled training club(s). As highlighted above, these measures are outlined in Articles 12-14 FCHR and are intended to protect the integrity of the transfer system, enhance financial transparency, and prevent circumvention, as outlined in the FCHR stated objectives. All training-reward payments must be processed through the FCH. Private settlements or direct remittances are not a compliant substitute for the regulated channel.

33. In light of the above, the record shows that Antalyaspor's payment obligation under the AS was due first on 16 July 2025, with the corresponding First Payment Notification dated 16 June 2025. This payment was not made, resulting in a dunning levy per the Second Payment Notification. The FCH's formal notification clearly cited Article 13(4) FCHR in regard to the administrative levy and informed the Respondent that non-payment in full and via the designated method could result in disciplinary action under Article 13(5) FCHR.

34. Notwithstanding the clear instructions, the Respondent chose on 17 July 2025 — after the regulatory deadline — to transfer EUR 200,000 directly to Lechia, a deliberate action that bypassed the FCH and consequently contravened Articles 12-14 FCHR. The Respondent subsequently sought to regularise the non-compliant transfer by proposing an instalment arrangement outside the system and by asking the FCH to "credit" the off-system payment. However, the FCH rejected these requests precisely because the regulatory design forbids circumvention and requires the full amount to be paid to the FCH only.

35. The Respondent has invoked good faith, a "technical error", and the relative novelty of the FCH in an attempt to remedy a substantive breach of a clear procedural obligation. The Committee stressed however that FCHR's architecture is not aspirational but mandatory: the new club's performance is valid only when rendered to the FCH in accordance with Articles 12-14 FCHR;

direct payments to the creditor club are legally irrelevant to discharge vis-à-vis FIFA and cannot be retrofitted into the FCH flow. What is more, the Respondent had already been involved in previous proceedings regarding its twice failure to pass a compliance assessment and its argument of lack of knowledge regarding the FCH and the FCHR are not substantiated.

36. Furthermore, the Committee found that the concept of "double payment" does not support the position of the Respondent. Any risk of duplication arose from its own decision to channel funds outside the regulated pathway after the regulatory due date had already expired.
37. Along the same lines, the suggestion that consensual arrangements with the creditor justify non-compliance is unfounded. The FCHR's objectives make it clear that centralising payments is the means by which FIFA enforces transparency, financial safeguards, and system integrity; private agreement cannot displace a mandatory compliance mechanism designed to protect interests beyond those of the immediate parties. The FCH duly reminded the Respondent in writing that payments were to be made through the FCH, rendering the Respondent's contrary course a knowing deviation rather than a good-faith misstep.
38. The repercussions of such non-compliance are well-established. The FCHR provides for sanctions in the event of breaches of the payment process, and the FDC empowers the Committee to impose measures on clubs – including fines and restrictions on registering new players – to ensure effective enforcement of FIFA's regulatory decisions and payment obligations.
39. Consequently, the arguments made by the Respondent are dismissed. It follows that the Respondent has breached art. 13 FCHR by not paying the Training compensation and administrative levy as indicated in the Payment Notification issued by the FCH, save for the EUR 10,000 which have already been remitted.
40. Therefore, since the violations of the FCHR by the Respondent had been established, the Committee subsequently turned its attention to art. 17 FCHR and the relevant sanction(s) to be imposed for infringing art. 13 FCHR.

c. Determination of the sanction

41. With regard to the applicable sanctions, the Committee observed in the first place that the Respondent is a legal person, and as such was subject to the sanctions described under art. 6.1 and 6.3 FDC.
42. Notwithstanding the above, the Committee observed that the FCHR provides for specific consequences and sanctions depending on whether the club in question failed to make the proper payment. In particular, art. 17.6 FCHR reads as follows, and leaves a small margin of discretion only to the Committee:

"17.6 The sanction for a club that fails to pay the amount requested in accordance with article 13 or article 16 paragraph 1 f) shall be:

- a) a fine; and*
- b) a ban on registering any new players, either nationally or internationally. The registration ban shall be lifted once the amount has been paid in full."*

43. For the sake of good order, the Committee underlined that it is responsible to determine the type and extent of the disciplinary measures to be imposed in accordance with the objective and subjective elements of the offence, taking into account both aggravating and mitigating circumstances (art. 25.1 FDC).

44. As it was established above, the Respondent was found responsible of having infringed art. 13 FCHR. In view of the foregoing, consistently with art. 17.7 FCHR, the Committee decided to impose the following sanctions:

- a. A fine of CHF 20,000.
- b. A ban from registering new players, either nationally or internationally, until the complete amount due is paid in accordance with the FCHR and the directives of the FCH.

45. In particular, the Committee considered the amount of the fine proportionate to the offence committed as well as to the amount at stake.

46. In this vein, the Committee outlined that the Respondent is granted a final deadline of thirty (30) days as from notification of the present decision in which to pay the fine. Upon expiry of the aforementioned final deadline and in the event of persistent default or failure to comply in full with the decision within the period stipulated, additional measures may be imposed by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.

47. With regards to the registration ban, it will be implemented automatically and immediately at national and international level by the Respondent's member association and FIFA respectively, without a further formal decision having to be taken nor any order to be issued by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee or its secretariat. In this respect, the Committee reminded the Respondent's member association is reminded of its duty to implement this decision and provide FIFA with proof that the registration ban has been implemented at national level.

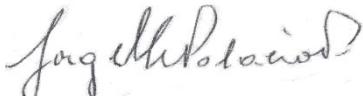
48. By the same token, the Committee confirmed that the Respondent shall only be able to register new players, either nationally or internationally, once the amount requested in accordance with art. 13 or art. 16 par. 1 f) of the FCHR has been paid in full. In particular, the Respondent may not make use of the exception and the provisional measures stipulated in art. 6 of the RSTP in order to register players at an earlier stage. The Committee further referred to FIFA Circular no. 1843 concerning the scope of application of a registration ban.

49. The Committee was satisfied that such sanctions would produce the necessary deterrent effect, whilst serving as a reminder to the Respondent to undertake all appropriate measures in order to guarantee that the FIFA regulations are strictly complied with.

Decision

1. The club Antalyaspor A.S (the **Respondent**) is found responsible for failing to pay in full the amounts indicated by the FIFA Clearing House SAS (FCH) in their Payment Notification (PN25006460) on 20 July 2025.
2. The Respondent is ordered to pay the amount of **358,606.85 EUR** as Training compensation and administrative levy, which shall be paid in accordance with the FIFA Clearing House Regulations and the directives of the FCH.
3. The Respondent is banned from registering new players, either nationally or internationally, until the complete amount due is paid in accordance with point 2 above.
4. The Respondent shall pay a fine to FIFA in the amount of CHF 20,000. The Respondent is granted a final deadline of thirty (30) days as from notification of the present decision in which to pay the fine. Upon expiry of the aforementioned final deadline and in the event of persistent default or failure to comply in full with the decision within the period stipulated, additional measures may be imposed by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION



Jorge Ivan PALACIO (Colombia)

Deputy Chairperson of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee

NOTE RELATING TO THE LEGAL ACTION:

This decision can be contested directly before the Court of Arbitration for Sport (art. 58 (1) of the FIFA Statutes read together with arts. 52 and 61 of the FDC). The statement of appeal must be sent to the CAS directly within 21 days of receipt of notification of this decision. Within another 10 days following the expiry of the time limit for filing the statement of appeal, the appellant shall file a brief stating the facts and legal arguments giving rise to the appeal with the CAS.

NOTE RELATING TO THE PAYMENT OF THE FINE:

Payment can be made either in Swiss francs (CHF) to account no. 0230-325519.70J, UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8098 Zurich, SWIFT: UBSWCHZH80A, IBAN: CH85 0023 0230 3255 1970 J or in US dollars (USD) to account no. 0230-325519.71U, UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8098 Zurich, SWIFT: UBSWCHZH80A, IBAN: CH95 0023 0230 3255 1971 U, with reference to the abovementioned case number.

NOTE RELATING TO THE PAYMENT OF THE AMOUNT DUE:

The payment of the amount mentioned in the decision is to be made to the FIFA Clearing House in accordance with the instructions already received by the Respondent directly from the FIFA Clearing House. The Respondent is directed to notify the FIFA Clearing House and the Secretariat of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee of every payment made and to provide the relevant proof of payment.

NOTE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION BAN:

The registration ban mentioned in the present decision will be implemented automatically and immediately at national and international level by the Respondent's member association and FIFA respectively, without a further formal decision having to be taken nor any order to be issued by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee or its secretariat. In this respect, the Respondent's member association is reminded of its duty to implement this decision and provide FIFA with proof that the registration ban has been implemented at national level, any failure to do so being subject to potential sanctions (which can lead to an expulsion from FIFA competitions) being imposed by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee.

The Respondent shall only be able to register new players, either nationally or internationally, once the amount requested in accordance with art. 13 or art. 16 par. 1 f) of the FIFA Clearing House Regulations has been paid in full. In particular, the Respondent may not make use of the exception and the provisional measures stipulated in art. 6 of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players in order to register players at an earlier stage.

For more information on the registration ban as well as on the scope of said disciplinary measure, reference is made to [FIFA circular no. 1843](#).