

**FIFA®**



# Football Tribunal Report 2024/2025

SEPTEMBER 2025

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# 1.

## Foreword



Dear members of the football family,

It is with great pride that we present to you the fourth edition of the Football Tribunal Report.

This report documents the activities and achievements of the FIFA Football Tribunal (FT) for the period between 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025. The FT continues to provide an effective dispute resolution system for all members of the football community. It handles proceedings via the FIFA Legal Portal (the Legal Portal) and it processes regulatory applications via the Transfer Matching System (TMS).

Over the past year, the FT has been involved in a number of developments that have been of consequence for the global football community.

Firstly, following the introduction of the regulatory framework related to national dispute resolution chambers (NDRCs), the FT has already assessed and formally recognised several NDRCs as alternative forums for dispute resolution at national level under the auspices of FIFA's regulations.

Secondly, the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (RSTP) were amended with the introduction of the Interim Regulatory Framework, which entered into force in January 2025. The FT has therefore been working hard to develop its jurisprudence on the interpretation and application of these amendments to the RSTP.

Thirdly, and as signposted in the previous edition of this report, the Disputes & Regulatory Applications Department (D&RA) has moved its operations to FIFA's brand-new offices in Miami, United States, alongside the entire Legal & Compliance Division of FIFA. This new chapter has further enhanced the department's ability to serve the football community, and the FT continues to provide high-quality services to all parties.

As this report will show, the 2024/2025 period has surpassed previous reporting periods in terms of the volume of claims and regulatory applications, underscoring the trust placed in the FT's processes. With over 21,000 cases, applications and enquiries received – a new record – the FT has reaffirmed its relevance as a cornerstone of the football community, as it continues to adjudicate employment and contractual disputes and matters relating to eligibility and registration.

A full year has now passed since the next chapter of our journey started in Miami, and we remain steadfastly committed to our pursuit of quality, efficiency and the modernisation of the services provided by the FT to address the ever-evolving needs of global football.

Yours faithfully,  
FIFA

**Jan Kleiner**  
Director of Football Regulatory

**Erika Montemor Ferreira**  
Head of Disputes & Regulatory Applications

# 2.

## Overview



The FT has consolidated all previous FIFA decision-making bodies under the umbrella of a single unified body that consists of three chambers:<sup>1</sup>



Within the Legal & Compliance Division and the Football Regulatory Subdivision, the D&RA, formerly known as the Players' Status Department (PSD), deals with disputes with an international dimension as well as regulatory applications that fall under the competence of the Players' Status Chamber (PSC) and the Dispute Resolution Chamber (DRC), acting as the secretariat to the FT.<sup>2</sup>

As in the previous editions, this Football Tribunal Report 2024/2025 is aimed at providing a comprehensive overview of the activities of the chambers of the FT and of the FIFA administration in the period between 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025.

This report addresses the disputes and regulatory applications covered by the FIFA Statutes as well as in the RSTP and processed within the framework of the FIFA dispute resolution system in accordance with the Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal (Procedural Rules) over the course of the corresponding timeframe.

<sup>1</sup> The current composition of the chambers can be found in Annex 1.

<sup>2</sup> On 30 December 2023, the Bureau of the Council approved the worldwide temporary suspension of the FIFA Football Agent Regulations (FFAR) until the European Court of Justice renders a final decision in the pending proceedings concerning the regulations (cf. [FIFA circular no. 1873](#)). As article 20 of the FFAR is temporarily suspended, the Agents Chamber (AC) currently has no jurisdiction to hear disputes as would otherwise be provided in the FFAR. Consequently, the activities of the AC are not taken into account for the purposes of this report.

In view of the different competences, this report is divided into two core areas:

- a) dispute resolution, including contractual disputes involving players, coaches, clubs and Member Associations with an international dimension, 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), regulatory applications to change association, eligibility matters concerning playing for national teams, and applications to register minors.

The period between 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025 marked a new record for the D&RA, which received a total of 21,633 cases, applications and enquiries in this period.

When it comes to regulatory applications, there was an overall increase of 13.3% compared to the previous period, which was primarily driven by the rising number of applications for the registration of minors, which grew by more than 2,000 additional cases compared to 2023/2024.

We have also witnessed a record-breaking increase in the number of contractual and employment-related disputes submitted to both the PSC and the DRC, marking an all-time high with a 16.7% increase compared to the same period last year.

In contrast, and as also noted in the previous report, the 2024/2025 period covered by this report saw a significant reduction in the number of claims for solidarity contributions and training compensation as a direct result of the implementation of the FIFA Clearing House and the relevant procedures.

Dispute resolution	3,552
Players' Status Chamber	986
Dispute Resolution Chamber	2,566
Employment-related disputes	2,032
Solidarity contribution claims	316
Training compensation claims	218
Regulatory applications	18,081
Validation exceptions	1,246
Applications for minors	16,581
Eligibility	119
Changes of association	135
Total	21,633

**Figure 1:** Cases, applications and enquiries received by the D&RA in 2024/2025





## 3. Football Tribunal

Through the FT and within the framework of the relevant regulations, FIFA provides decision-making services to the football stakeholders. The PSC and the DRC are the FIFA decision-making bodies that are competent to adjudicate on contractual disputes between Member Associations, clubs, players, coaches and licensed match agents, as well as on regulatory applications, in accordance with article 2 paragraph 1 of the Procedural Rules in combination with articles 22 and 23 of the RSTP.<sup>3</sup>

The time it takes to process contractual disputes can vary significantly, depending on several factors, including the nature of the dispute, the complexity of the matter, the parties involved in the dispute and the existence of other factors, such as a counterclaim.

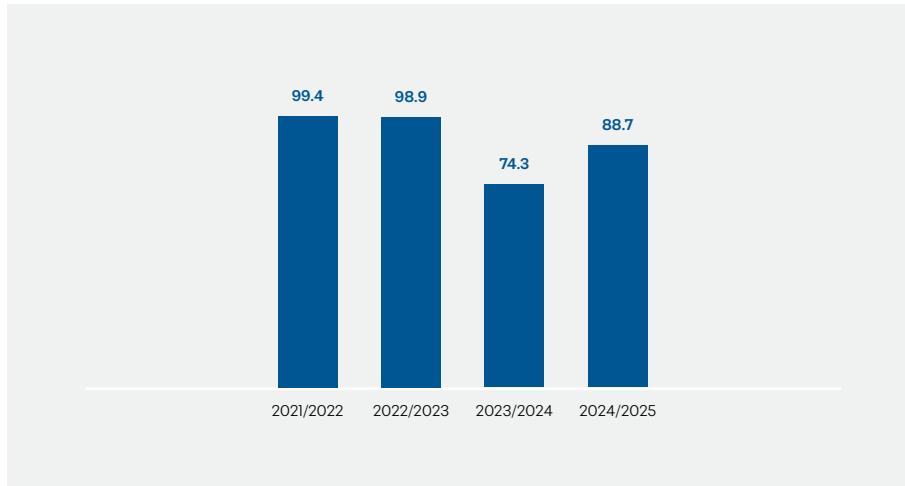
Notably, since January 2021, the FIFA administration has also had the discretionary power to propose a settlement to the parties without the need for a formal decision in disputes without *prima facie* complex facts or legal issues, or in cases where there is clearly established jurisprudence, in order to shorten the time it takes to reach a resolution.

On average, the time between the receipt of a duly filed claim and its resolution by means of a decision or an accepted proposal<sup>4</sup> was 88.7 days in the 2024/2025 period (90 days for cases under the competence of the PSC and 89.1 days for cases before the DRC).

The numbers mentioned above demonstrate that the FIFA administration and the FT continue to provide one of the fastest and most efficient dispute resolution systems in the world. This is despite a steady increase in the number of incoming disputes, the heightened complexity of claims, and the implementation of new elements of the applicable regulatory framework. All in all, the FT continues to provide an efficient, specialised and accessible dispute resolution system for the global football family.

<sup>3</sup> Three editions of the RSTP were in force during the period covered by this report, namely the June 2024, October 2024 and January 2025 editions. Two editions of the Procedural Rules were in force during the reporting period, namely the March 2023 and January 2025 editions. Where relevant, this report indicates any particularities relating to the relevant edition.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. article 20 of the Procedural Rules.

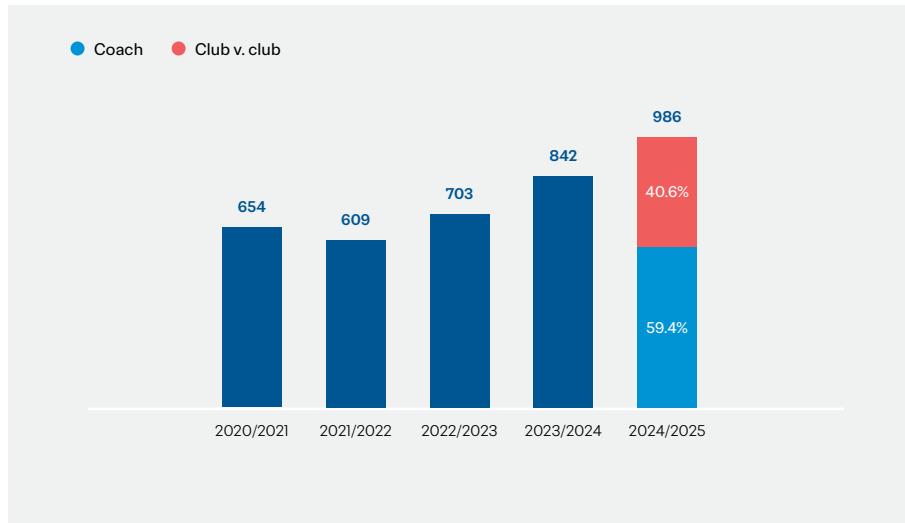


**Figure 2:** Average processing time of contractual disputes resolved by a decision or an accepted proposal (in days)

### 3.1 Players' Status Chamber

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

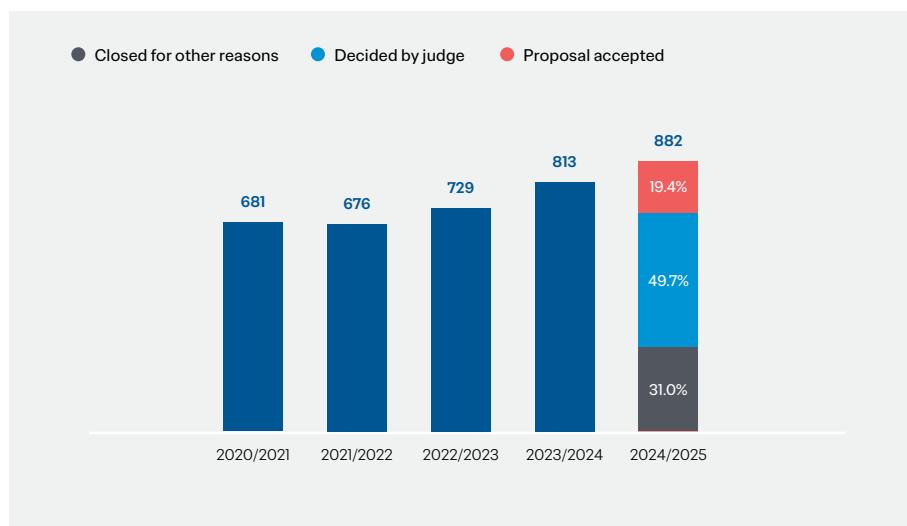
In 2024/2025, the number of claims **received** by the PSC reached a new all-time high, with a total of 986 claims.



**Figure 3:** Claims received by the PSC by type

In addition, the number of claims **resolved** by the PSC also reached new heights in 2024/2025, with a total of 882 claims. Just under half of these cases were resolved with a decision passed by the PSC, while 31% of the cases were closed for other reasons, e.g. because the parties reached an amicable settlement (either privately or through FIFA mediation), because the party concerned did not complete its claim, or because the claim could not be processed for other reasons.

In 2024/2025, the proposals mechanism continued to be consistently effective, with 171 claims (19.4%) being resolved as the result of a proposal being accepted (or not rejected) by the parties. This percentage remains almost unchanged compared to the previous year, confirming the reliability and effectiveness of this expedited resolution pathway.



**Figure 4:** Claims resolved by the PSC by type of closure

Lastly, pursuant to article 19 of the RSTP and article 29 of the Procedural Rules, the PSC is also competent to adjudicate and resolve regulatory applications regarding:

- international transfers or first registrations of minors (cf. art. 19. par. 4 of the RSTP);
- limited minor exemption (LME) requests (cf. art. 19. par. 7 of the RSTP);
- FIFA's intervention to authorise player registrations, where referred by the FIFA general secretariat (cf. art. 14. par. 2 of Annex 3 to the RSTP);
- requests for eligibility (cf. art. 8 par. 2 b) of the Regulations Governing the Application of the FIFA Statutes (RGAS);
- change of association (cf. art. 10 par. 4 of the RGAS); and
- the late return of players from representative-team duty (cf. art. 1 par. 10 of Annex 1 to the RSTP).

The relevant data on regulatory applications can be found in section 4 below.

### 3.2 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 or deputy (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, 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;<sup>5</sup>
- 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.

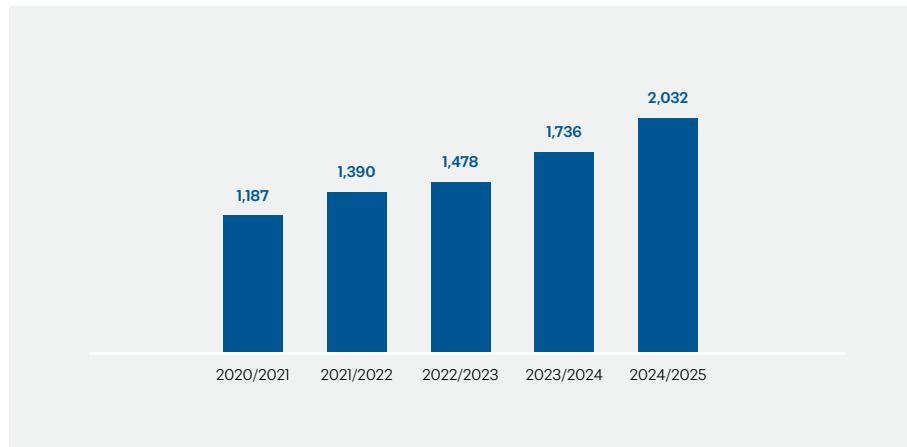
Since November 2022, all payments related to training compensation and the solidarity mechanism that fall under the FCHR have been processed exclusively via the FIFA Clearing House. Equally, the EPP process and claims regarding training rewards are conducted entirely through TMS as per the FCHR and the Procedural Rules. Since May 2023, all other contractual and employment-related disputes are conducted exclusively through the Legal Portal.

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<sup>5</sup> On 18 January 2024, FIFA introduced the new National Dispute Resolution Chamber Recognition Principles, incorporating the new National Dispute Resolution Chamber Standard Regulations (see FIFA circular no. 1876). As of January 2025, the parties to a dispute are allowed to explicitly opt in writing for such disputes to be decided by an NDRC, or a national dispute resolution body operating under an equivalent name, that has been officially recognised by FIFA. Any jurisdiction clause of this nature must be exclusive and included either directly in the relevant contract or in a collective bargaining agreement applicable to the parties.

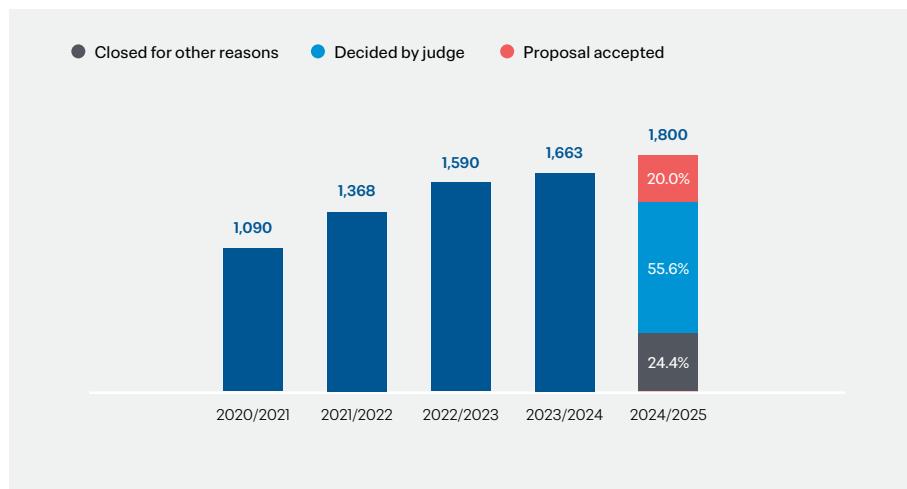
### 3.2.1 Employment-related disputes

In 2024/2025, the DRC **received** a total of 2,032 employment-related disputes between players and clubs, which represented an increase of 17.1% compared to the previous year.



**Figure 5:** Employment-related disputes received by the DRC

Furthermore, the number of claims that the DRC **resolved** reached a new record in 2024/2025, with 1,800 claims resolved in total – an increase of 8.2% compared to the 2023/2024 period. More than 50% of these 1,800 claims were decided upon by the DRC, and a further 24.4% were closed for other reasons. The remaining 360 claims (20%) were resolved after a proposal from FIFA was accepted (or not rejected) by the parties. This constitutes an increase of 0.8% in the number of successful proposals compared to 2023/2024, and confirms the positive trend in the success rate of proposals year-on-year.



**Figure 6:** Employment-related disputes resolved by the DRC by type of closure

### 3.2.2 Claims for training rewards

Since the launch of the FIFA Clearing House on 16 November 2022, the distribution of training rewards related to international transfers, first professional registrations and domestic transfers with an international dimension have been conducted via the EPP process, and these training rewards have been paid through the FIFA Clearing House entity based in Paris.

Training rewards claims that may be lodged with the FT may therefore only concern transfers that occurred before 16 November 2022. Exceptionally, claims may be lodged in relation to transfers that occurred from 16 November 2022 and in respect of which a training club invokes the provisions of article 18 paragraph 2 of the FCHR.

This explains why the number of training rewards claims submitted through TMS before the FT has almost halved (534 claims for training rewards were submitted through TMS in 2024/2025, whilst 1,044 claims were submitted in 2023/2024).



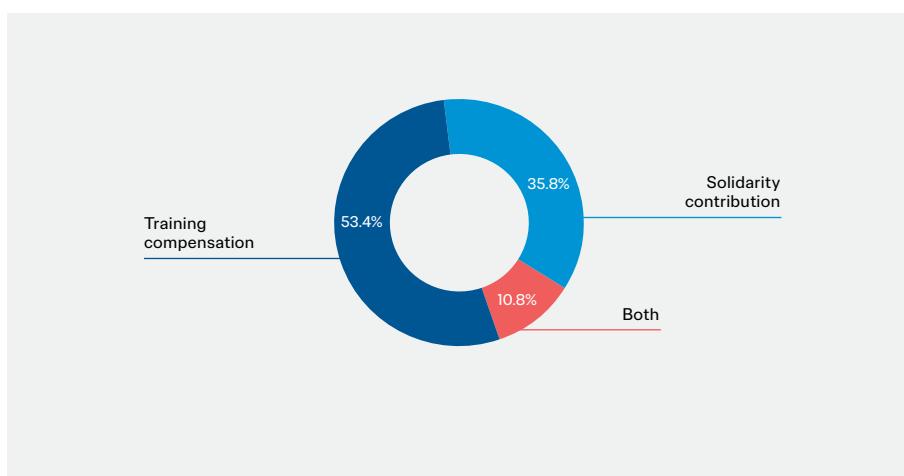
**Figure 7:** Claims for training rewards received

As a direct consequence of this decrease, the number of resolved claims for training rewards was also much lower than in the previous period (-48.9%).

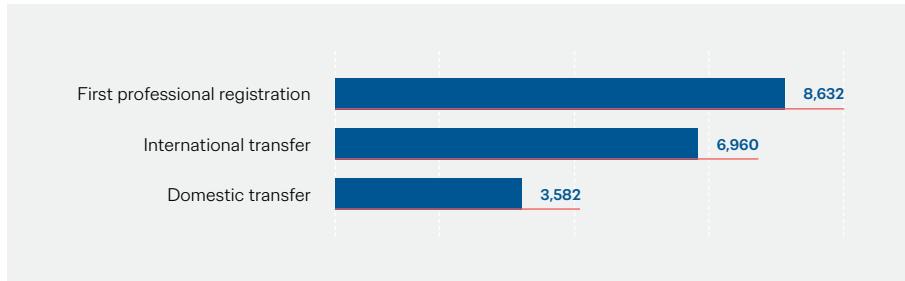


**Figure 8:** Claims for training rewards resolved

Furthermore, in 2024/2025 alone, 19,174 EPPs were generated, 92.2% of which had already been resolved at the time of publication. The majority of EPPs were related to training compensation triggered by a first professional registration. If we filter out EPPs discarded in the initial phases, most EPPs leading to actual entitlements stem from international transfers.



**Figure 9:** EPPs generated in 2024/2025 by type of training reward



**Figure 10:** EPPs generated in 2024/2025 by type of trigger event

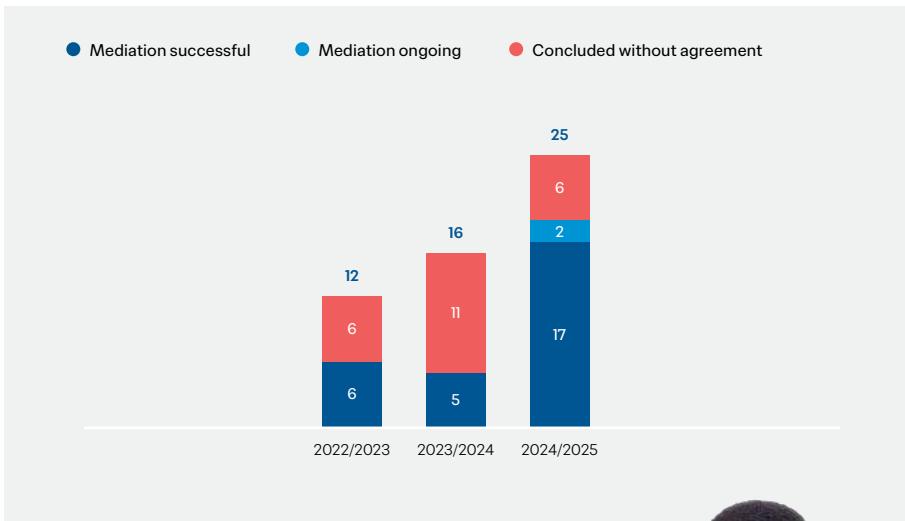
### 3.3 Mediation

In February 2023, FIFA introduced the ability to access mediation in respect of disputes lodged before the FT. The FIFA Mediation Project is designed to enable parties to amicably resolve their disputes with the assistance of a mediator. The service is voluntary, strictly confidential and free of charge and is conducted by highly skilled mediators (listed in Annex I) in accordance with the [FIFA Mediation Guidelines](#).

Although some parties still appear to be reluctant to engage in mediation, the project is seemingly becoming more successful. The figures show a steady increase in the number of cases submitted to mediation, rising from 12 in 2022/2023 to 16 in 2023/2024, and then to 25 in 2024/2025. This upward trajectory reflects a growing awareness and acceptance of mediation as a viable alternative to formal adjudication.

Importantly, the number of successful outcomes has increased significantly. While 2023/2024 saw a slight dip in successful mediations (five cases), the 2024/2025 period was characterised by a marked recovery as 17 cases were successfully mediated. This suggests that not only are more parties engaging with the process, but also that mediation is becoming more effective.

Overall, while the system is evolving at its own pace, the data points to positive trends in terms of both participation and resolution, highlighting the growing credibility and impact of FIFA's mediation service. FIFA remains committed to this process and is currently studying viable options to further increase the efficiency of the project, aiming to increase participation and improve outcomes.



**Figure 11:** Mediation cases initiated by outcome/status





## 4. Regulatory applications

## 4.1 International Transfer Certificate disputes

In previous reports, disputes arising from the refusal to issue an ITC were presented as a separate case category. These disputes typically involved situations where a former association rejected an ITC request and the matter was escalated to the PSC for a decision on the registration of the player.

However, following the approval of the Interim Regulatory Framework by the Bureau of the Council on 22 December 2024 (cf. FIFA circular no. 1917), this category of cases has been removed. The amended provisions of article 11 of Annex 3 to the RSTP introduced a simplified ITC procedure that no longer permits Member Associations to reject the issuance of an ITC and therefore eliminates the possibility of ITC disputes between two Member Associations. Instead, the former association must issue the ITC within 72 hours, failing which the new association may proceed with the registration directly in TMS. FIFA's intervention is now limited to exceptional circumstances and the player's registration can no longer be rejected on the basis of a contractual dispute. Accordingly, ITC refusals no longer exist as a dispute type, and the overview of disputes in this report therefore focuses exclusively on contractual disputes.

## 4.2 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, 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, TMS will automatically prevent this registration from being duly executed by triggering what is called a "validation exception".

For the avoidance of doubt, a validation exception occurs whenever:

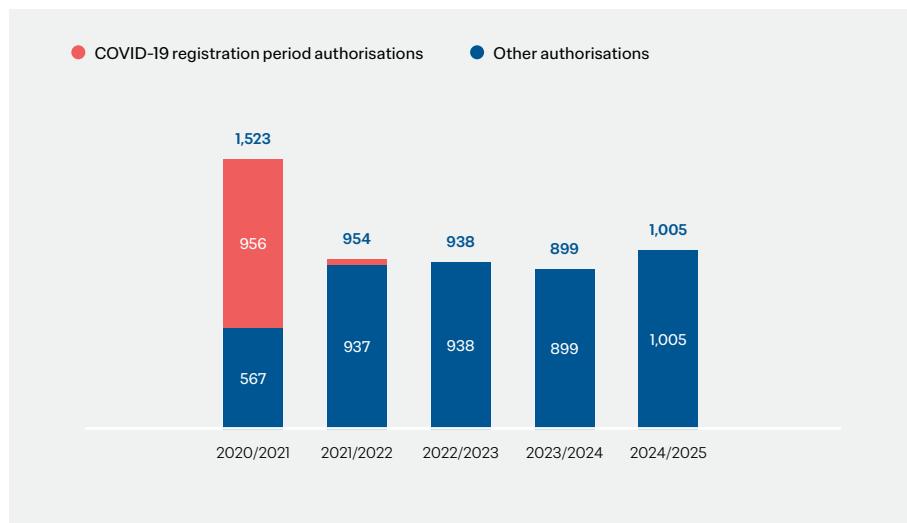
- the player is less than 18 years old and the corresponding minor application has not yet been accepted;
- a club serving a registration ban enters a transfer instruction related to the engagement of a player;
- the new club and/or the former club has exceeded the loan limitations (cf. art. 10 of the RSTP); or
- 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.

In the 2024/2025 period, a total of 2,432 ITC requests triggered the automated TMS mechanism. Requests for the D&RA to override a validation exception were lodged in 1,246 of these cases and, of those, more than 70% related to transfers outside of the registration period.



**Figure 12:** Intervention requests received by the D&RA in 2024/2025 by type of validation exception

The number of transfers with validation exceptions that were authorised by the D&RA in 2024/2025 increased by more than 10%, with a total of 1,005 cases of this nature.



**Figure 13:** Authorisations of transfers with validation exceptions by the D&RA

### 4.3 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 II of the RSTP). 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 and art. 19 par. 3 of the RSTP). However, there are exceptions to this rule. The following list of exceptions is 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 and the new club satisfies certain conditions (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) The player is moving due to humanitarian reasons without their parents and could not be expected to return to their country of origin (cf. art. 19 par. 2 d) of the RSTP);
- e) The player is moving temporarily without their parents 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); or
- f) 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).

When the engaging association receives a case that falls under any of the exceptions listed above, and wishes to register a minor whose nationality is other than the one of the country in which that association operates, it must submit an application to the PSC through TMS in one of the following two instances (cf. art. I9 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.

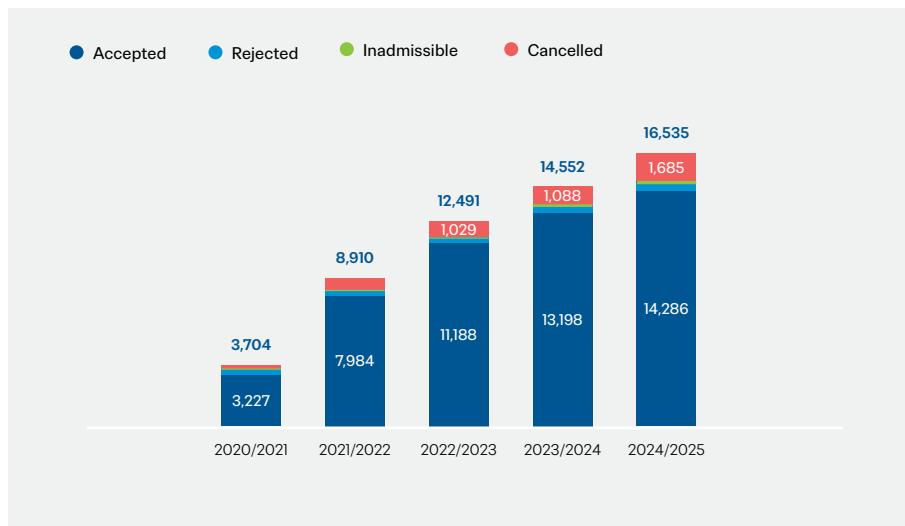
Due to the substantial volume of first registrations and international transfers of minors at amateur level, the PSC may grant Member Associations an LME. As its name suggests, this exemption exempts associations from the obligation to request authorisation via TMS (cf. art. I9 par. 7 of the RSTP and FIFA circular nos I209 and I576). By enabling Member 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, associations granted an LME remain subject to strict reporting obligations under article I9 of the RSTP, including the submission of biannual reports via TMS detailing all minor registrations and any planned transfers, thereby ensuring oversight and accountability. Movements of underage players within the context of LMEs granted to associations are not accounted for in this section as these are not effectively reviewed and or adjudicated by the PSC, but by the associations that have been granted LMEs.

The number of applications for the registration of a minor player continued to grow in 2024/2025. The all-time high of 16,581 applications represented a 14.2% increase compared to 2023/2024. Growth has remained steady in recent seasons, with increases varying between 14% and 16% over the past two years, respectively. The majority of the applications in 2024/2025 (71.8%) were for the first registration of a minor as a player, with the remaining 28.2% for international transfers of minors between two associations.



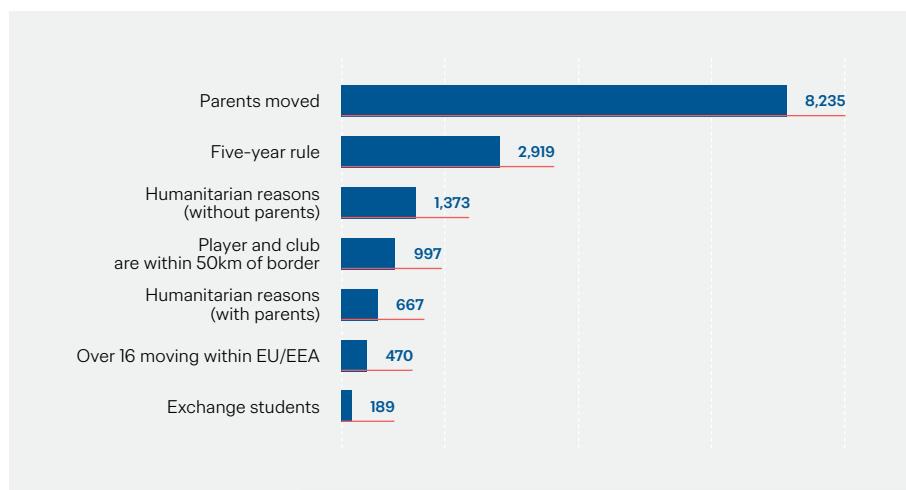
**Figure 14:** Applications submitted for the registration of minors by type

It was a similar story with the total number of resolved cases, which also reached a record high of 16,535 in 2024/2025. As in previous years, the vast majority of minor applications were accepted by the PSC (86.4%), with 3.1% being rejected by the PSC, 10.2% being cancelled – due to incomplete or incorrect submissions by the relevant Member Association – and the remaining 0.3% being declared inadmissible as the cases in question had already been decided by the PSC in a prior submission.



**Figure 15:** Resolved applications for the registration of minors by outcome

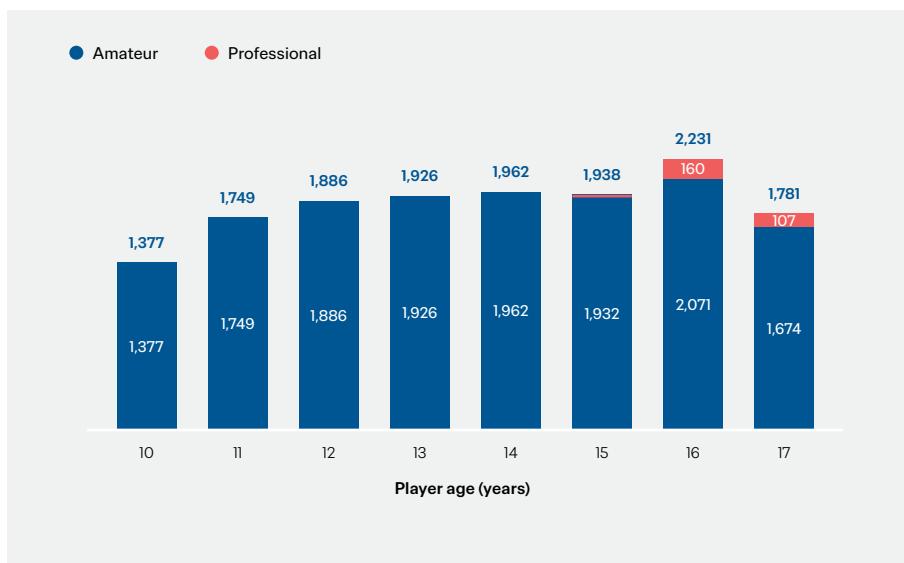
As previously mentioned, there are six grounds on which an exception may be granted. Additionally, a category exists to ensure the appropriate protection of minor players and their families. This category pertains to a minor moving with their parents for humanitarian reasons, which formally falls within 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).



**Figure 16:** Decisions on applications for the registration of minors by the type of exception applied for in 2024/2025



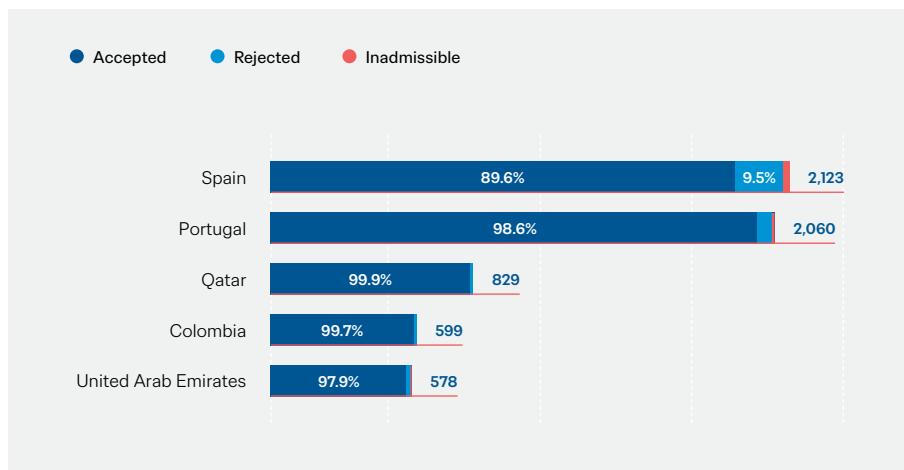
Players aged 16 accounted for the greatest number of applications. This can be attributed to two factors: firstly, a considerable number of applications are related exclusively to those minors who have already reached the age of 16 (see exception b) above), and secondly, at 16 years of age a minor player is often eligible to sign their first professional contract. In fact, almost 60% of the 273 decided-upon applications for players to be registered as professionals related to players aged, or about to turn, 16.



**Figure 17:** Decisions on applications for the registration of minors by player age at submission and player status at new club in 2024/2025

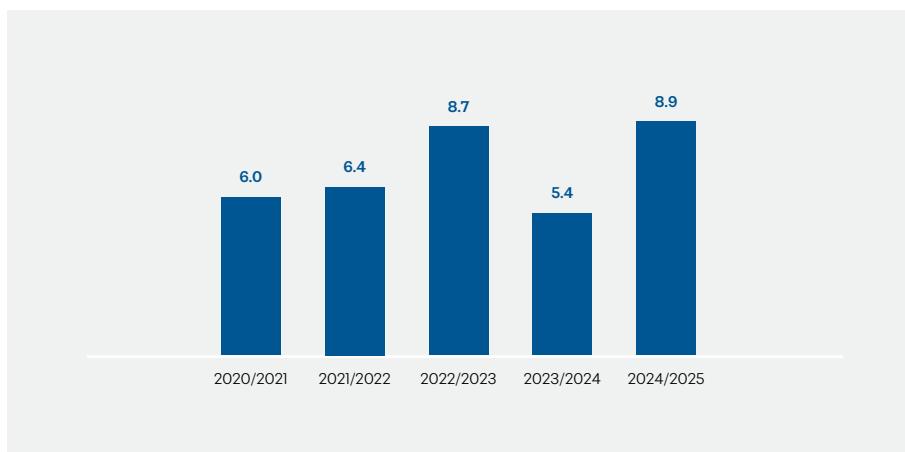
A total of 100 Member Associations submitted the applications that were decided upon in 2024/2025. The top five was led by Spain with a total of 2,123 applications, 89.6% of which were accepted, followed by Portugal with 2,060 applications (98.6% accepted), and Qatar with 829 applications and an acceptance rate of 99.9%.

The comparatively lower acceptance rate in Spain (89.6% in 2024/2025, down from 96.7% in 2023/2024) reflects the outcome of FIFA's consistently rigorous scrutiny. The higher number of rejections during this period highlights the effectiveness of these established safeguards in identifying cases that do not meet the requirements. This underscores FIFA's continued commitment to safeguarding the integrity of the minor application process and ensuring that only cases in full compliance with the RSTP are authorised.



**Figure 18:** Top five Member Associations by number of applications decided upon and outcome in 2024/2025

On average, the 14,850 decisions on applications for a minor registration were delivered within 8.9 days in 2024/2025. This performance highlights the PSC's ability to combine efficiency with a meticulous review process, ensuring that each case is handled with care, consistency and full regulatory compliance – even in the context of record volumes.



**Figure 19:** Average duration (in days) for the delivery of a decision on an application for a minor registration

#### 4.4 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 RGAS on the eligibility of: (i) players holding a nationality entitling them to represent more than one Member Association (cf. art. 7 of the RGAS); (ii) players acquiring a new nationality at some stage, i.e. they did not hold that nationality at birth (cf. art. 8 of the RGAS); and (iii) stateless individuals (cf. art. 9 of the RGAS).

In principle, it is the responsibility of the Member 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 FIFA general secretariat, via the D&RA, 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.

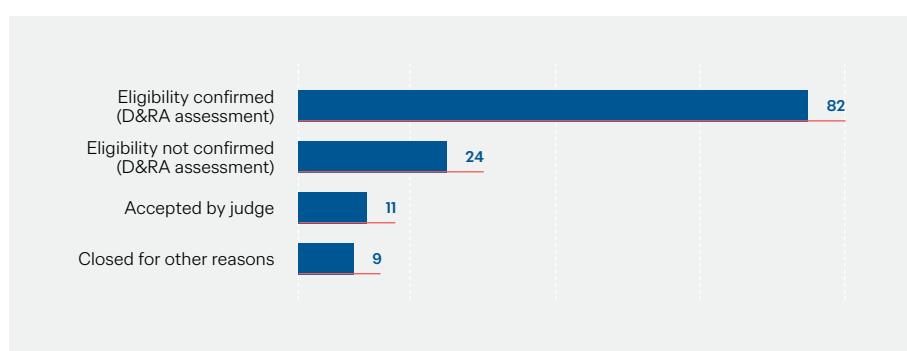
Furthermore, some specific cases (particularly those related to the exception laid down in art. 8 par. 1 d) ii. of the RGAS as well as to stateless individuals) may require a formal PSC decision in order for the player to become eligible to represent another Member Association in the future.

A total of 119 eligibility requests were submitted during the 2024/2025 period by a total of 50 different Member Associations. Indonesia submitted the highest number of eligibility requests with 15. All but two of these cases were already resolved at the time of publication.



**Figure 20:** Top five Member Associations by number of eligibility requests in 2024/2025

A total of 126 eligibility requests were resolved during the 2024/2025 period. The FIFA general secretariat, via the D&RA, provided guidance and assessed players' eligibility on 106 occasions. A decision was taken in 11 cases, in all of which the player was declared eligible to play for the representative teams of the requesting Member Association. Finally, nine cases were closed after a request from the FIFA administration for additional information or documentation remained unanswered.



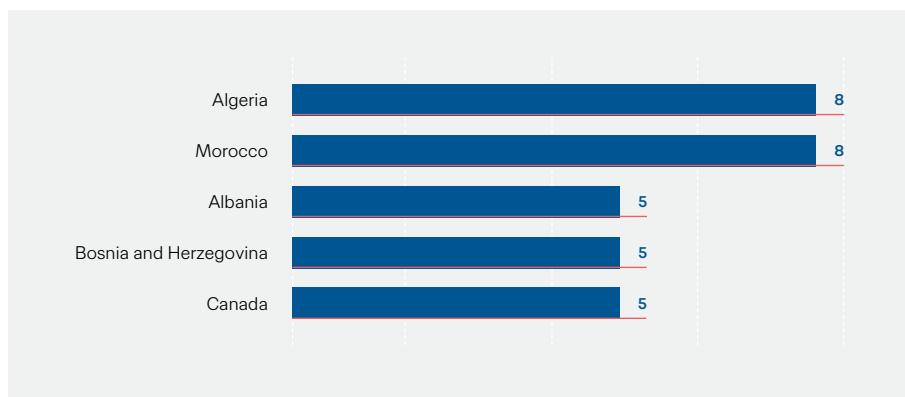
**Figure 21:** Resolved eligibility cases by outcome in 2024/2025

## 4.5 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. 6 par. 3 of the RGAS). Notwithstanding this, there are permitted exceptions to this rule. Article 10 of the RGAS addresses several situations deemed to be of excessive severity or hardship and includes the six exceptions to this principle. The list of exceptions is exhaustive.

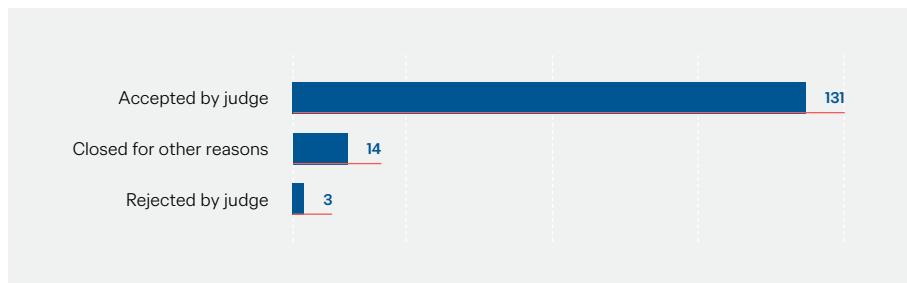
In particular, a player may, only once, request to change the association for which they are eligible to play international matches to the association of another country of which they hold a nationality. This is provided that the circumstances of any of the exceptions contained in article 10 of the RGAS are met. Requests for a change of association are submitted through the FIFA general secretariat to the PSC for a decision.

In total, 135 requests for a change of association were submitted to the FIFA general secretariat during the 2024/2025 period by a total of 65 different Member Associations, with the highest total number of requests being submitted by Algeria and Morocco (eight requests each).



**Figure 22:** Top five Member Associations by number of change-of-association requests in 2024/2025

A total of 148 requests for a change of association were resolved during the 2024/2025 period, 14 of which were closed after the FIFA administration's request for additional information or documentation remained unanswered. Decisions were necessary in relation to 134 requests, almost all of which were accepted, with authorisation being granted by the PSC for the change of association to take place. The request was rejected in just three instances.



**Figure 23:** Resolved change-of-association cases by outcome in 2024/2025





# 5.

## National Dispute Resolution Chambers



Following the implementation of the NDRC framework and in accordance with the National Dispute Resolution Chamber Recognition Principles, incorporating the new National Dispute Resolution Chamber Standard Regulations, the FT has received several applications from Member Associations for recognition.

The NDRC regulatory framework provides clarity and legal certainty with regard to the jurisdiction, structure, applicable requirements and the possibility of formal recognition by FIFA of existing NDRCs.

In accordance with the National Dispute Resolution Chamber Recognition Principles, if a Member Association wishes for its NDRC to be formally recognised by FIFA, it must submit an application for recognition in writing to FIFA via the Legal Portal.

The DRC will, in principle, grant recognition of an NDRC for a four-year period, if the NDRC fulfils all of the relevant established requirements. Any decision of the DRC in connection with the National Dispute Resolution Chamber Recognition Principles is final and binding and not subject to any appeal before the Court of Arbitration for Sport. However, in cases of rejection, Member Associations can resubmit their applications.

During the relevant reporting period since the framework was implemented, the FT received 24 applications. In the 2024/2025 reporting period, ten NDRCs were recognised by the DRC.

Member Association	Name of NDRC	NDRC regulations	Date of recognition	Date of expiration
Belgium	Arbital Commission for Dispute Resolution	Royal Belgian Football Association NDRC Regulations, July 2024 edition	01.01.2025	31.12.2028
Croatia	Court of Arbitration of the Croatian Football Federation (HNS)	Rules of Procedure of the Court of Arbitration of the HNS, October 2024 edition	22.01.2025	21.01.2029
England	English football's NDRCs include the Player Related Dispute Commission, Managers' Arbitration Tribunal and FA Rule K Arbitration	League Statutes and Collective Bargaining Agreement, August 2024 edition	01.01.2025	31.12.2028



Member Association	Name of NDRC	NDRC regulations	Date of recognition	Date of expiration
France	Legal Commission of the French Professional Football League	The LFP Statutes and Regulations and Professional Football Charter, July 2024 edition	07.01.2025	06.01.2029
Indonesia	NDRC Indonesia	Regulations of the NDRC Indonesia, December 2024 edition	06.01.2025	05.01.2029
Mexico	Conciliation and Resolution of Disputes Commission	Regulations of the Conciliation and Resolution of Disputes Commission	03.02.2025	02.02.2029
Panama	National Dispute Resolution Chamber of the Panamanian Football Association (FPF)	National Dispute Resolution Chamber Regulations of the FPF	24.04.2025	23.04.2029
Republic of Ireland	Dispute Resolution Chamber of the Football Association of Ireland (FAI)	NDRC Regulations, January 2021 edition	01.01.2025	31.12.2028
Ukraine	The Ukrainian Association of Football (UAF) Dispute Resolution Chamber	Regulations of the UAF Dispute Resolution Chamber, January 2025 edition	31.01.2025	30.01.2029
Venezuela	Dispute Resolution Chamber of the Venezuelan Football Association (CRD-FVF)	CRD-FVF Regulations, May 2025 edition	Following approval of the regulations at the next General Assembly	To be announced in due course

**Figure 24:** List of FIFA-recognised NDRCs

# Annexe 1

## Composition of the Football Tribunal (judges and mediators) during the reporting period

### 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

#### Deputy chairperson

Sarah Ochwada Kenya

#### 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

Castellar Modesto Guimarães Neto Brazil

Kristy Hill New Zealand

Angélica Islas Mexico

Members	
Julie Jørgensen	Denmark
Luis Kanonnikoff	Paraguay
Ursuline Kouyaté	Côte d'Ivoire
Yoichiro Kuriyama	Japan
Christina LaBrie	United States
Pegie Leys	Belgium
Moran Meiri	Israel
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
Deputy chairpersons	
Clifford J. Hendel	United States
Martín Auleta	Argentina
Lívia Silva Kägi	Brazil
Player representatives	
Stijn Boeykens	Belgium
Angela Collins	Australia
Michele Colucci	Italy
Gonzalo de Medinilla	Spain

**Player representatives**

Sihon Gauci	Malta
Alexandra Gómez Bruinewoud	Uruguay
Carlos González Puche	Colombia
Tomislav Kasalo	Croatia
Peter Lukasek	Slovakia
Stella Maris Juncos	Argentina
Jon Newman	United States
Stefano Sartori	Italy
Khadija Timera	Senegal
Johan van Gaalen	South Africa
Roy Vermeer	Netherlands

**Club representatives**

Dana Mohamed Al Noaimi	Qatar
Khalid Awad Altheby	Saudi Arabia
Tarek Brauer	Germany
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
Oleg Zadubrovskiy	Russia
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.

Chairperson	
Brianna Quinn	Australia/Switzerland
Deputy chairperson	
Pierfilippo Capello	Italy
Members	
Damián Andrés Dupiellet	Argentina
Andrés Tamayo	Colombia
Mark Boetekees	Netherlands
Kengo Harima	Japan
Jürgen Paepke	Germany
Shady Medhat Iskandir	Egypt
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
María José López González	Spain
Joaquim Evangelista	Portugal

**Members**

Mario Flores Chemor	Mexico
Simon Cliff	England
Davor Radić	Croatia
Oberto Petricca	Italy

**4. Mediators**

In accordance with article 26 paragraph 2 of the Procedural Rules, the list of FIFA Mediators during the reporting period included the following members.

**Members**

Beverley A. Agbakoba-Onyejiani	Nigeria
Malek Badri	Tunisia
Joost Batelaan	Netherlands
Jeffrey Benz	United States
Yuliya Bogdanova	Ukraine
Carol Couse	England
Judy Daniel	Trinidad and Tobago
Enrico Errol D. Angeles	Philippines
Paul Godin	Canada
Luis Manuel Gómez Naranjo	Venezuela
Joshua A. Gordon	United States
Mehdi Guennoun	Morocco
Jorge Ibarrola	Switzerland
Eva Immerheiser	Germany
José E. Jozami	Argentina
Hans E. Lorenz	Germany
Francisco Rubio Sánchez	Spain
Marisa Santana	Spain
Jiten Singh	Fiji
Nicolás Solines	Ecuador
Jacqueline Waihenya	Kenya

# Annexe 2

## Useful documents for the proceedings before the FT

- [Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players – July 2025 edition](#)
- [Commentary on the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players – 2023 edition](#)
- [Procedural Rules Governing the Football Tribunal – January 2025 edition](#)
- [Guide to submitting claims before the Football Tribunal](#)
- [Guide to submitting a Minor Application](#)
- [Rules Governing Eligibility to Play for Representative Teams](#)
- [Commentary on the Rules Governing Eligibility to Play for Representative Teams](#)
- [Guide to submitting a request for Eligibility or Change of Association](#)
- [FIFA Legal Portal Help Centre](#)
- [FIFA TMS Help Centre](#)
- [National Dispute Resolution Chamber Recognition Principles](#)
- [Explanatory Notes on the New Regulatory Framework for National Dispute Resolution Chambers](#)

## 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 the accuracy, completeness and reliability of this information. Due to the nature of the TMS and FIFA Legal Portal databases, the presence of pending cases, the potential cancellation of transfers, and data corrections, numbers may differ from one report to another. In the event of any contradiction between this report and other FIFA publications, the most recent always prevails. All information contained herein is exclusively owned by FIFA, except where stated otherwise. In graphs showing rankings, ties were broken at random.



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