

FIFA®



Football Agents Report

DECEMBER 2025

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1.

Foreword

The FIFA Football Agents Report 2025 reflects FIFA's commitment to promoting transparency and professionalism in the global football transfer system. This year has been nothing short of remarkable: we witnessed record participation in the licensing process, with over 16,000 applications received under the new online exam format, and unprecedented growth in agent activity across both men's and women's football.

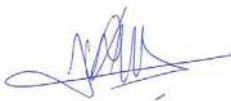
In the men's game, clubs spent more than USD 1.37 billion in service fees for club agents – the highest figure ever recorded – while women's football continued its impressive rise, with the outlay on service fees for club agents more than doubling compared to last year. These numbers underscore the growing relevance of football agents and the importance of robust regulation and education to uphold integrity and fairness in the game.

Beyond the figures, this year was one of progress. We enhanced our efforts in the areas of compliance and enforcement, expanded our educational initiatives, including through the publication of the FIFA Ethical Recruitment Guide for Football Agents, and enhanced accessibility via digital solutions. These endeavours reflect FIFA's ongoing mission to support football agents in performing their role responsibly and effectively.

We invite you to explore the insights provided in this report and join us in shaping a transparent, ethical and inclusive future for football agency.



Jan Kleiner
Director of Football Regulatory



Patricio Varela
Head of Agents

2.

Overview



As part of its commitment to increasing transparency in the football transfer system, FIFA publishes an annual report on football agents. This year's report presents:

- comprehensive insights into the licensing system;
- an overview of the number of licensing requests received by FIFA;
- extensive analysis of football agents' activity in international transfers;
- details of investigations conducted by FIFA in response to complaints submitted through the established channels regarding FIFA football agents who no longer meet the eligibility requirements and unlicensed individuals attempting to perform football agent services without holding the appropriate licence; and
- events and updates relating to football agents' activities.

With respect to football agents' activity, this report covers the representation of players and/or clubs in employment-related and transfer-related negotiations, collectively known as football agent services.

Under the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players and the FIFA Football Agent Regulations (FFAR), clubs are required to enter in the Transfer Matching System (TMS): (i) the names and service fees of any club agents involved in an international transfer; and (ii) the names of any football agent acting on behalf of the player. These declarations made in 2025 are the source of the data in this report. This includes information on engaging-club and releasing-club agents, as well as information on player agents in connection with international transfers in men's and women's football.

This information enables readers to understand how agents' activity developed in 2025. With respect to male professional players, the total amount of service fees for club agents declared in international transfers during the period covered by this report (1 January – 1 December 2025) was USD 1,366.8 million.¹ This is an increase of more than 90% compared to the level of spending in 2024, and it constitutes the highest-ever total. As TMS only captures service fees paid for club agents in international transfers, this total does not include service fees paid in the context of domestic transfers, renegotiation of employment contracts or any service fees paid to player agents. The full revenue of all football agents is therefore likely to be substantially higher.

¹ Since transfer activity is typically very scarce in the month of December (on average, fewer than 20 transfers involving an agent were entered in TMS in December across the last five years), this report can be considered to cover the whole of 2025, despite being published just before the end of the year.

With regard to international transfers of female professional players during the same period, football agents represented clubs in 298 transfers and players in 664 transfers (27.7% of all transfers). However, the earnings of club agents in women's football are still significantly lower than in men's football, with just over USD 6.2 million in service fees earned in 2025. Nevertheless, there has still been substantial growth across the last five years, with the figure for 2025 more than twice as high as in 2024 and more than 13 times the figure recorded in 2021.

Finally, in addition to noting the enforcement-related data, it is worth mentioning that FIFA received the highest number of licensing applications in its history (16,117 in total) under the new format of the FIFA football agent exam. This figure reflects the success of FIFA's efforts to broaden access to the football agency profession across a wider pool of candidates through an online exam, offering greater flexibility and inclusivity by removing geographical and logistical barriers. In this regard, this report provides a comprehensive analysis of the exam licensing applications, highlighting other key activities and projects undertaken throughout the reporting period.



3.

Licensing system



3.1 Exam licensing application process

Licence application period: 4 March – 17 April 2025

Exam dates: 18 and 19 June 2025

This year, FIFA launched the first-ever fully online FIFA football agent exam, with live invigilation. The aims of this were to make better use of time, simplify logistical arrangements and reduce the expenses previously incurred by prospective football agents sitting earlier editions of the exam.

As a result of this broader accessibility, 16,117 applications were received under the new exam format, which is the highest number in history. This overwhelming interest prompted FIFA to schedule two exam dates.

During the licence application process, FIFA opened 714 investigations regarding the potential failure to comply with the eligibility requirements. Approximately 69% of the investigations opened led to the rejection of a licence application. The reasons for rejecting these licence applications are listed in the table below.

Grounds for rejection	Rejected licensing applications
The applicant failed to meet the deadline	373
The applicant was an official or employee of FIFA, a confederation, a Member Association, a league, a club, a body that represents the interests of clubs or leagues or any organisation connected directly or indirectly with such organisations and entities (art. 5 par. 1 a. iv. of the FFAR)	85
In the 24 months before the submission of a licence application, the applicant had been performing football agent services without the required licence (art. 5 par. 1 b) of the FFAR)	23
The applicant had been convicted of a criminal charge (art. 5 par 1. a) ii. of the FFAR)	11

3. | Licensing system

In addition to rejection due to non-compliance with the eligibility requirements, further licensing applications were rejected on the grounds listed in the table below.

Grounds for rejection	Rejected licensing applications
The applicant asked to withdraw their application	1,683
The applicant was not at least 18 years old or of legal age in their country of residence, if this age exceeds 18	13
The applicant failed to pay the exam fee by the established deadline	4,792
The applicant breached the exam rules of conduct	59

In the future, location should prove no barrier to candidates who are seeking to become FIFA-licensed football agents, provided they meet the minimum specifications outlined in the applicable FIFA rules and regulations.

Pre-Exam Readiness Check

Before the exam, all candidates were provided with an opportunity to familiarise themselves with the exam format and check that their device was compatible with the FIFA Agent Platform and exam platform through the Pre-Exam Readiness Check, which was available from 2 to 17 June 2025. However, only 5,122 of the 9,148 candidates (56%) who were scheduled to take the exam took advantage of it.

Exam languages

Candidates were offered the option to take the exam in one of four of the official FIFA languages: English, French, German and Spanish. English was the most-used language, accounting for 55% of candidates, followed by Spanish with 21%, French with 20% and German with 4%.

Exam sessions

A total of 9,148 candidates were scheduled to take the FIFA football agent exam, which was conducted over two days.



2,356 exam sessions were organised.

Candidates from 157 countries took the exam.

There was one invigilator for every four candidates.

527 invigilators from 79 countries were appointed.

Of the 9,148 candidates scheduled to take the exam, only 7,745 actually attended their session on the exam days.

Exam results

All candidates were notified of their exam results on 3 July 2025. Those who did not achieve the pass mark were given until 6 July 2025 to submit a request for a review of their exam results.

During the exam results review period, FIFA received a total of 662 requests, and exams taken by 164 candidates were regraded to a pass mark.

In total, only 1,406 candidates achieved the pass mark.

3.2 National law licensing system

Besides the exam licensing application pathway, article 24 of the FFAR introduced the national law licensing system.

Through the FIFA-accredited national law licensing system, certain prospective football agents are exempt from completing the FIFA football agent exam as part of the licensing application process. Under the national law licensing system, the following criteria must be satisfied:

- The national law licensing system through which licensing applications are submitted must be accredited by FIFA.
- Candidates must have submitted a National Law Path licensing application on the FIFA Agent Platform.
- Candidates must provide proof that they are licensed to perform football agent services in accordance with the relevant national laws in the relevant country or territory before the entry into force of the FFAR on 9 January 2023.
- The eligibility requirements under article 5 of the FFAR must be met.
- The licence fee must be paid, as per article 7 of the FFAR.

3. | Licensing system

This recognition process requires the relevant FIFA Member Association to incorporate the following criteria into its football agent licensing regulations and submit them on the FIFA Agent Platform:

- Eligibility requirements for all applicants and licensees
- A requirement for applicants to pass an exam that includes questions related to football regulations or other substantial educational requirements

To date, FIFA has recognised the national law licensing systems of the following Member Associations:

- French Football Association (FFF)

Date of recognition: 26 May 2023

[Link to regulations](#) (in French)

- Italian Football Federation (FIGC)

Date of recognition: 4 September 2025

[Link to regulations](#) (in Italian)

Although licence applicants through the National Law Path are exempt from the requirement to pass the FIFA football agent exam, the FFF and the FIGC impose similar measures to those established by FIFA in their licensing processes.

For example, both associations require all interested individuals to pass two exams in order to be admitted. More specifically, in Italy, candidates must earn a mark of at least 26 out of 30 in the FIGC's 40-minute-long "special exam for sports agents". In contrast, in France, candidates are required to pass two exams: a general exam, consisting of a written test lasting two hours that involves a series of questions with at least one practical case study and a pass mark of ten out of 20; and a specific exam, consisting of multiple-choice questions and/or practical case studies selected by the Federal Commission of Sports Agents, covering both national and international regulations, to be completed within a 90-minute window. The pass mark in this case is 14 out of 20.

In general, as with the exam licensing application pathway, national law licensing applications are reviewed by FIFA and the relevant FIFA Member Association. Upon a successful review, the applicant's national sports agent licence is deemed to be equivalent to a football agent licence pursuant to the FFAR, and they benefit from the same rights, and are subject to the same obligations, as all football agents (except in terms of the requirements regarding continuous professional development (CPD) for a period of five CPD cycles).

3.3 Compliance with ongoing licensing requirements

If football agents fail to pay the annual licence fee to FIFA or to comply with the CPD requirements (or both), their licence will be automatically provisionally suspended. Failure to rectify the non-compliance within 60 days of the licence being automatically provisionally suspended will result in the licence being withdrawn, and the full licence application process must be repeated in order to regain the status of a football agent.

The 2024–25 licensing cycle began on 1 October 2024. Consequently, as provided by article I7 of the FFAR, this triggered the obligation to pay the licence renewal fee and to comply with the CPD requirements by 30 September, as stipulated on the FIFA Agent Platform.

On 1 October 2025, 1,824 licences were provisionally suspended (a 30% improvement on the first cycle) for non-payment of the annual fee and/or for failures to comply with the CPD requirements.



- 1,288 for non-payment of the annual fee
- 951 failures to comply with the CPD requirements

A total of 433 licences were withdrawn on 1 December 2025.

As of 4 December 2025, a total of 10,525 individuals were licensed football agents. Of these licensed agents:



- 95% were male;
- 5% were female; and
- 69% were authorised to represent minors.

Their average age was 41 years.

A dynamic photograph of a male soccer player in mid-air, performing a powerful kick. He is wearing a bright yellow jersey with 'KAFFD' and 'SHG' as sponsors, dark blue shorts, and yellow socks with stripes. The ball is captured in motion to the left of his foot. The background is a solid, dark blue.

4.

Agents in men's
professional football

4.1 Club agents

Spending on club agent service fees reached a total outlay of USD 1.37 billion in 2025. This is an increase of more than 90% compared to the level of spending in 2024.

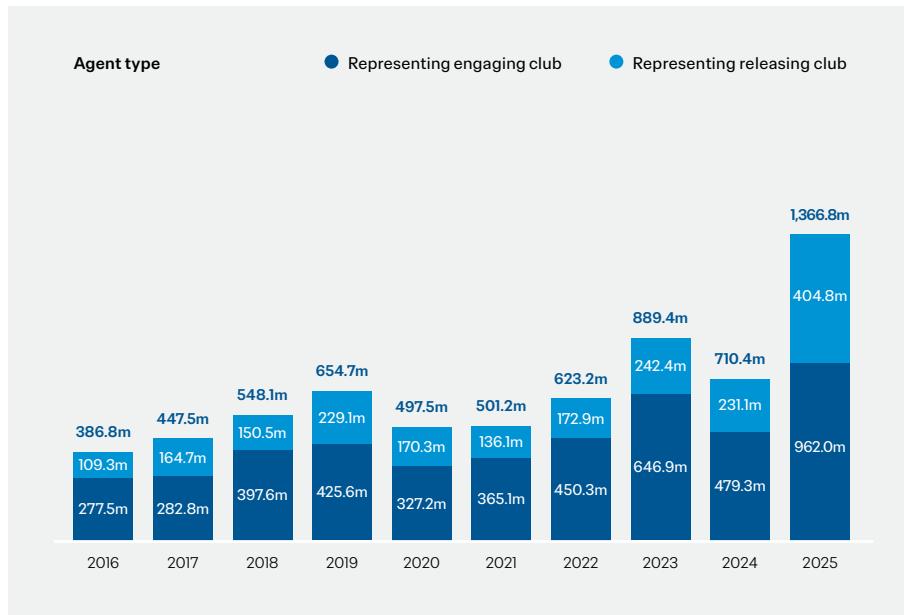


Figure 1: Clubs' spending on agent service fees (in USD)

In 2025, club agents were involved in a total of 3,010 international transfers: in 2,339 of these, only the engaging club had an agent; in 348, both clubs had one; and in the remaining 323 transfers, only the releasing club employed an agent to represent them in the transfer. This is a new record and represents an increase of 38.1% compared to 2024.

While the absolute number of transfers involving an engaging-club agent is substantially higher than that involving releasing-club agents, they are quite similar in relative terms. In 11.0% of all international transfers completed during the reporting period, there was an engaging-club agent involved. Similarly, a releasing-club agent was present in 9.2% of all transfers in which the releasing club was involved in the transfer process in TMS.²

It is worth noting that only 1,559 out of the total 10,975 licensed football agents have provided football agent services to, and received service fees from, clubs as part of an international transfer.

² The percentage of transfers with releasing-club agents is based on all transfers excluding out-of-contract transfers and returns from loans as they do not involve a releasing club and can therefore never involve a releasing-club agent.

4. Agents in men's professional football



Figure 2: Number and percentage of international transfers involving club agents

As in previous years, the share of transfers with club agents was substantially higher among transfers that involved a transfer fee compared to transfers in which the engaging club paid no transfer fee to the releasing club. In transfers that included a transfer fee, the share of transfers with a club agent stood at 13.8% in the case of transfers with releasing club agents, and it reached 35.3% for transfers involving engaging-club agents. As shown in the figure below, these shares were even higher where the respective transfer fee was higher.

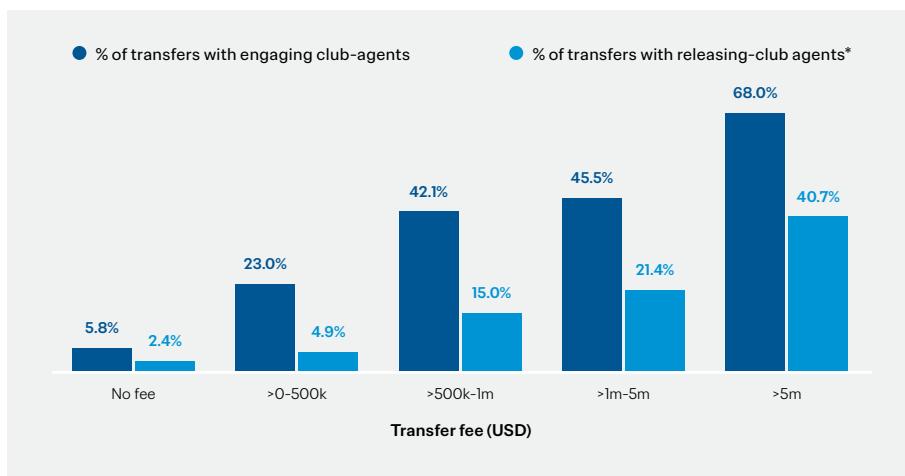


Figure 3: Percentage of international transfers with club agents, by size of transfer fee (year to date – YTD)

* The percentage of transfers with releasing-club agents is based on all transfers excluding out-of-contract transfers and returns from loans as they do not involve a releasing club and can therefore never involve a releasing-club agent.

The largest proportion of all club agents were engaged by clubs in the UEFA region, which also account for the lion's share of global spending on club agents. In 2025, clubs affiliated to FIFA Member Associations in the UEFA region accounted for 89.0% of the total outlay for all club agent service fees in international transfers worldwide. Similarly, UEFA-affiliated clubs employed 89.6% of all engaging-club agents and 89.9% of all releasing-club agents.

Confederation	Transfers with		Spending on	
	engaging-club agents	releasing-club agents	engaging-club agents	releasing-club agents
 AFC	194	9	87.0m	6.3m
 CAF	13	14	70.3k	71.4k
 Concacaf	33	9	15.3m	2.5m
 CONMEBOL	39	36	17.3m	21.3m
 OFC	-	-	-	-
 UEFA	2,408	603	842.3m	374.6m

Figure 4: Number of transfers with club agents and clubs' spending on agent service fees (in USD), by confederation (YTD)

In large part, the UEFA dominance in spending can be attributed to clubs from England, the top spenders, with a combined total of more than USD 375 million. German clubs were the second-biggest spenders on club agents, with USD 165.0 million. England also had the highest share of incoming transfers that involved an engaging-club agent, with 51.1%, whereas Serbia had the greatest share of outgoing transfers with a releasing-club agent, with 28.7%.

4. Agents in men's professional football

FIFA Member Association	Transfers with		Spending on	
	engaging-club agents	releasing-club agents	engaging-club agents	releasing-club agents
England	51.1%	15.4%	328.2m	47.3m
Germany	40.8%	20.3%	103.5m	61.5m
Italy	38.9%	26.5%	106.6m	36.0m
Spain	19.3%	12.7%	75.0m	33.2m
Portugal	36.8%	18.0%	50.7m	36.2m
Saudi Arabia	34.4%	16.7%	74.2m	6.2m
France	22.8%	25.7%	17.2m	62.2m
Netherlands	41.5%	13.3%	9.8m	17.5m
Sweden	39.3%	19.7%	6.4m	8.2m
Denmark	47.7%	9.6%	8.9m	5.3m
Serbia	6.2%	28.7%	3.4m	10.1m

Figure 5: FIFA Member Associations featuring in at least one of the top-five rankings by percentage of incoming and outgoing transfers with engaging-club and releasing-club agents and spending (in USD) on engaging-club and releasing-club agents (YTD)

In 89.6% of all cases, club agents received less than USD 1 million in service fees per transaction, with service fees ranging between USD 10,000 and USD 100,000 being the most common. However, the 348 instances in which the service fees exceeded USD 1 million accounted for 68.4% of the total amount paid by clubs to agents, with isolated cases of service fees surpassing USD 15 million. Higher service fees for agents were more common among transfers that included a transfer fee.

In absolute terms, the median service fees were higher in transfers with higher transfer fees. This was true for both engaging-club and releasing-club agents. When expressed as a percentage of the transfer fee, however, the median service fees decreased as the transfer fee increased.

4. Agents in men's professional football

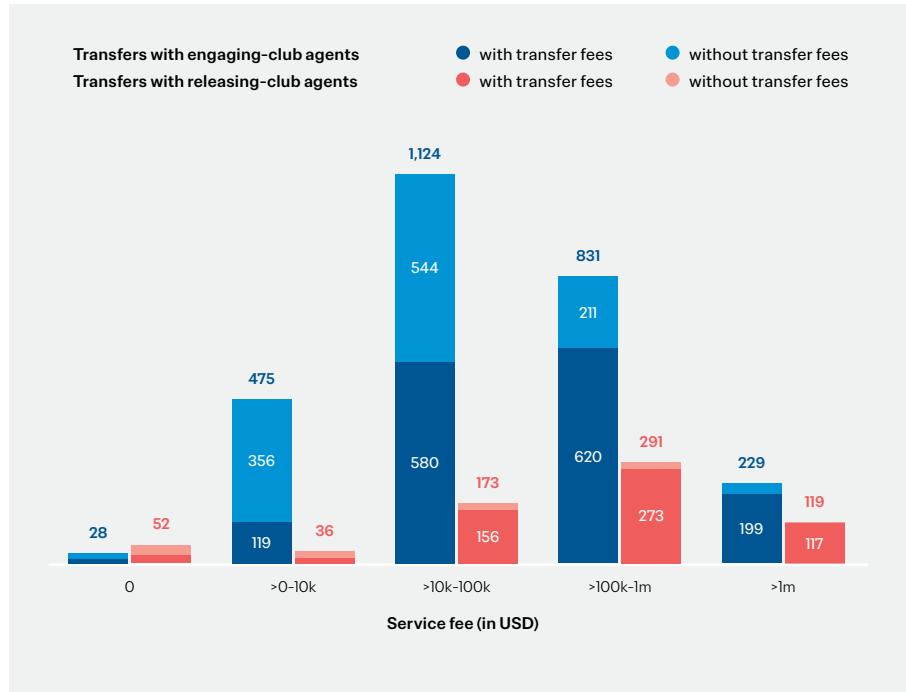


Figure 6: Number of transfers with club agents, by transfer fee and size of agent service fees paid by clubs (YTD)

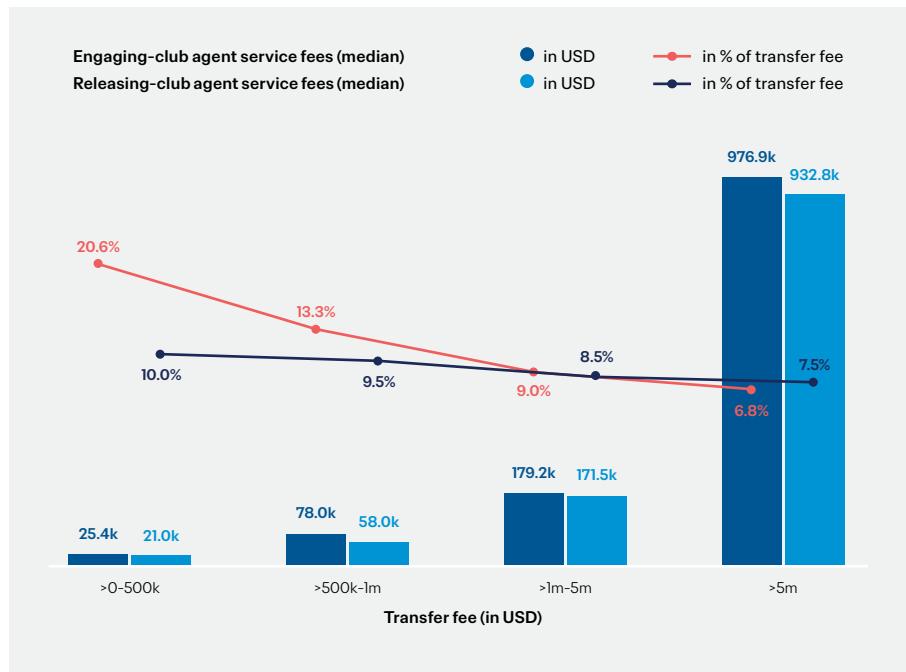


Figure 7: Median club agent service fees (in USD) and as a percentage of the transfer fee, by size of the transfer fee (YTD)



4. Agents in men's professional football

There were 55 triple representations and a total of 962 double representations. Of those double representations, an agent represented the engaging club and the player 851 times, the releasing club and the player 68 times and the engaging and releasing clubs 43 times.

The highest number of representations by a single football agent was 37. The total amount of service fees registered in TMS for that single agent was approximately USD 2.9 million. However, the highest total amount of service fees registered in TMS for a single agent was approximately USD 45.3 million.

British agents represented clubs most often in 2025, being involved in 412 transfers with a club agent. Agents from France were involved in the next-greatest share, with 382 transfers, with agents from Italy following closely behind with 313 representations.

When it comes to service fees, British agents lead the way, receiving a total of USD 171.5 million from transfers with a club agent. French and Italian agents complete the top three, with USD 166.4 million and USD 146.1 million in club service fees respectively.

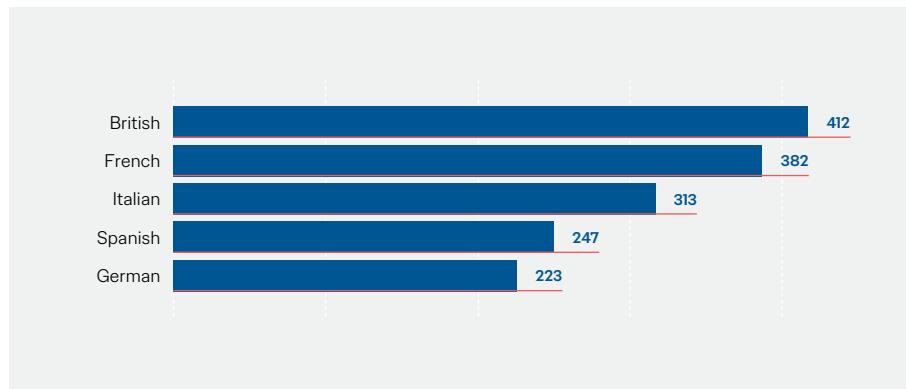


Figure 8: Top five agent nationalities, by number of club representations (YTD)

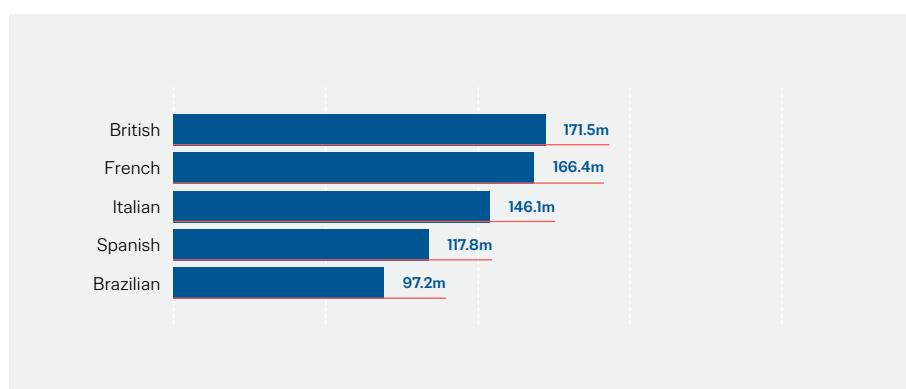


Figure 9: Top five agent nationalities, by club service fees in USD (YTD)

4.2 Player agents

The number of international transfers with an agent acting on behalf of the player amounted to 3,730 in 2025. This corresponds to 15.3% of all transfers and represents an increase of 19.9% compared to 2024. Only 1,829 of the total 10,975 licensed football agents (16.7%) provided football agent services to players in an international transfer.

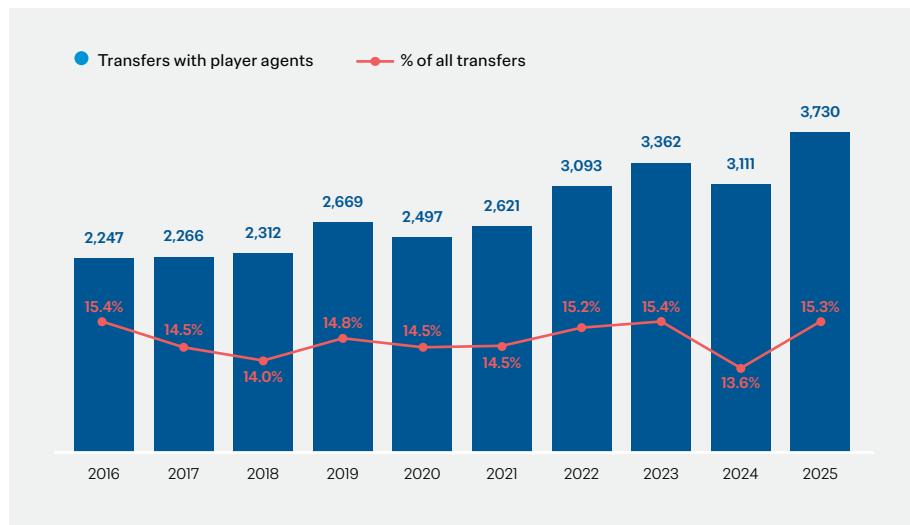


Figure 10: Number and percentage of international transfers with player agents

In a similar way to the relationship between transfer fees and the involvement of club agents in transfers, player agents tend to be involved more frequently in transfers with higher player salaries, in particular for younger players. Overall, the involvement of player agents becomes less frequent the older the player, but this effect is less pronounced than that of the player's total fixed remuneration.

4. Agents in men's professional football

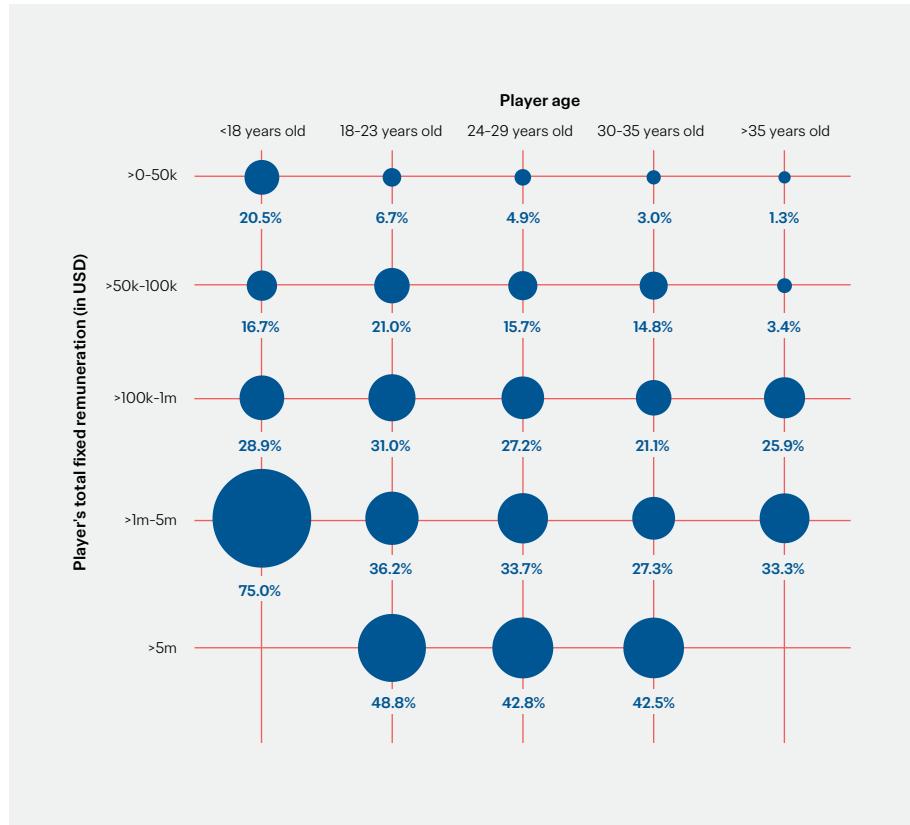


Figure 11: Percentage of transfers with player agents, by player age and total fixed remuneration (YTD)

Players from Czechia used agents the most in 2025, being represented by one or more agents in more than half (51.0%) of their international transfers. Players from Norway (45.4%) and New Zealand (44.7%) complete the top three.



Figure 12: Top five nationalities, by percentage of transfers with player agents (YTD)

4. Agents in men's professional football

British agents represented players most often in 2025, being involved in 542 international transfers featuring a player agent. French (291) and German (201) agents complete the top three.

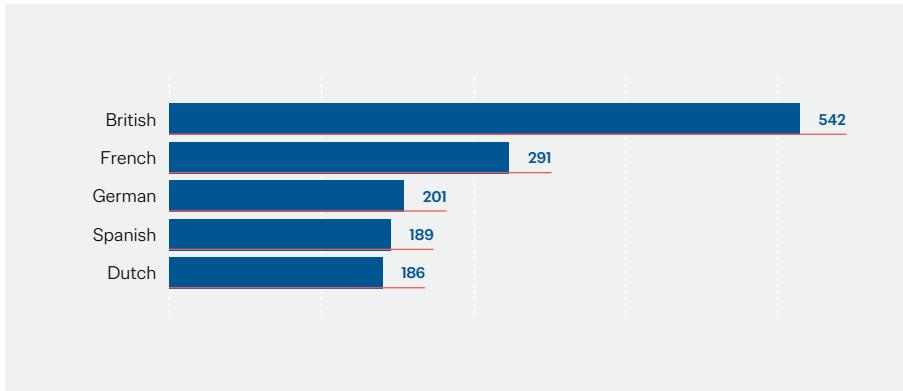


Figure 13: Top five agent nationalities, by number of player representations (YTD)





5.

Agents in women's professional football

5.1 Club agents

In 2025, clubs in women's professional football spent more than USD 6.2 million on the services of club agents. Club agents were involved in a record number of 298 transfers: 283 with just an engaging-club agent, seven with both clubs being represented by an agent and eight involving a releasing-club agent only. Compared to 2024, the number of transfers involving a club agent increased by over 60%.

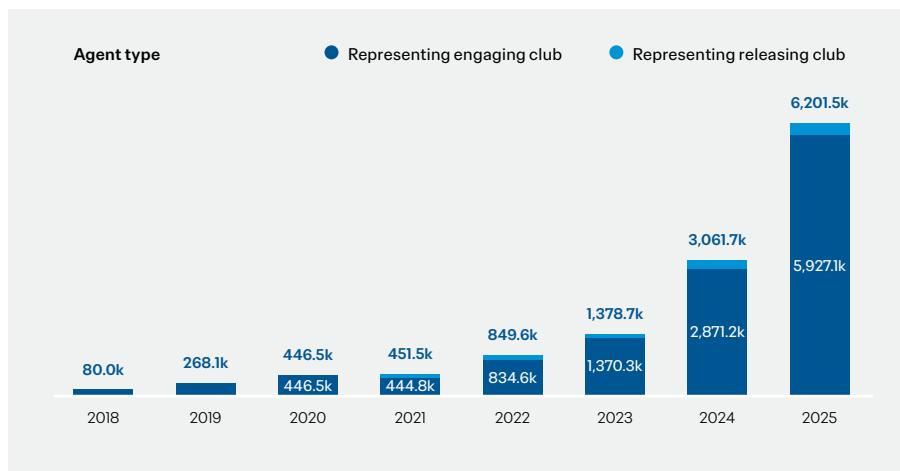


Figure 14: Clubs' spending on agent service fees (in USD)

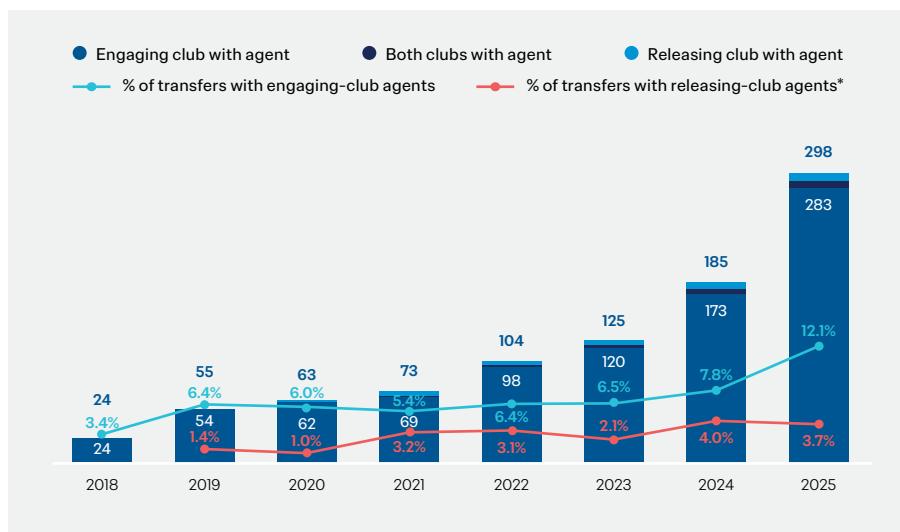


Figure 15: Number and percentage of international transfers involving club agents

* The percentage of transfers with releasing-club agents is based on all transfers excluding out-of-contract transfers and returns from loans as they do not involve a releasing club and can therefore never involve a releasing-club agent.

5. | Agents in women's professional football

Italian agents represented a club in an international transfer 41 times in 2025, the most of any nationality. British agents followed with 37 transfers, and French agents complete the top three with 36 transfers.

French agents lead the way when it comes to club service fees, amassing a total of USD 1.2 million. British agents collected USD 809.2k and Italian agents received USD 790.5k.

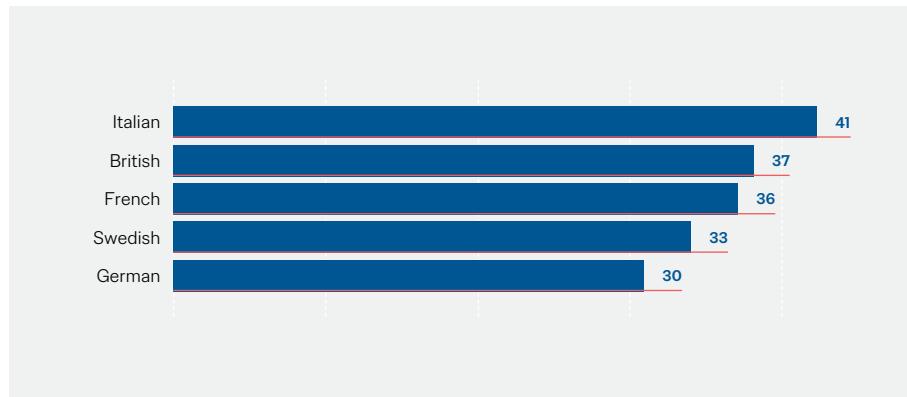


Figure 16: Top five agent nationalities, by number of club representations (YTD)

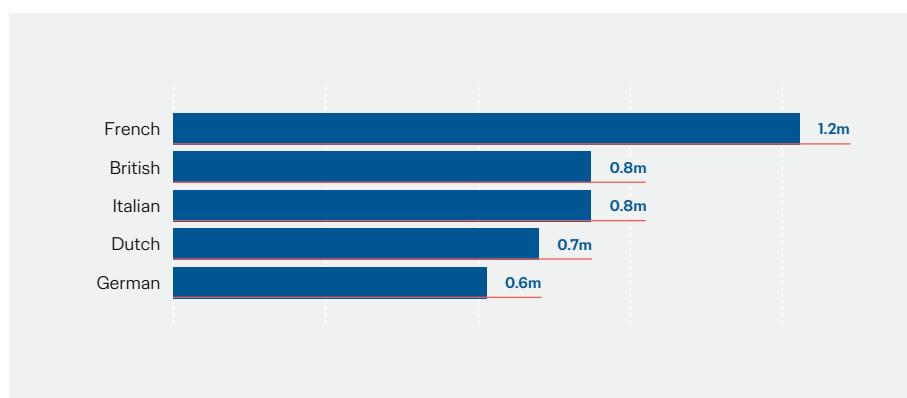


Figure 17: Top five agent nationalities, by club service fees in USD (YTD)

5.2 Player agents

The number of transfers with an agent representing the player increased by 28.7% compared to 2024, reaching a new high of 664 in 2025. These transfers represent 27.7% of all international transfers in women's professional football, more than ten percentage points higher than the equivalent figure in men's football.

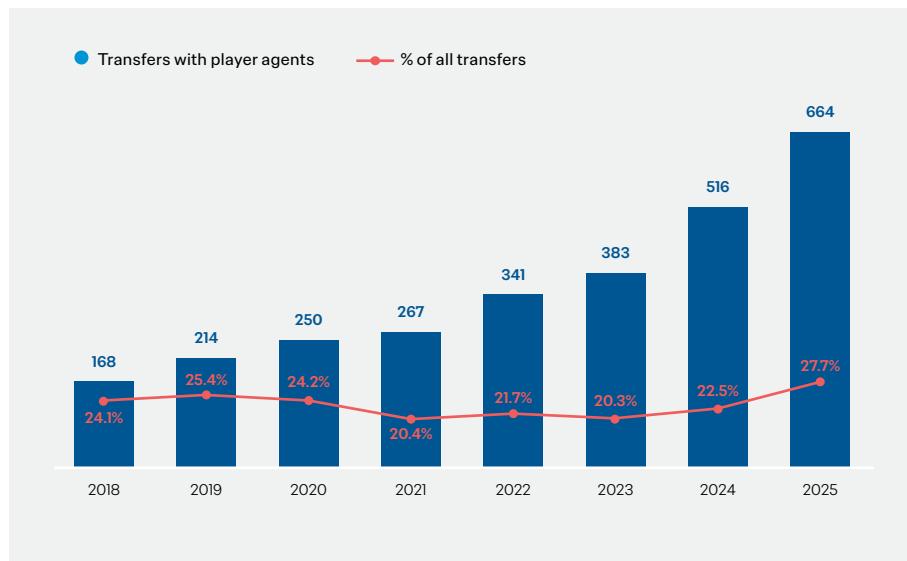


Figure 18: Number and percentage of international transfers with player agents

Japanese players were most likely to use the services of an agent in 2025, with more than half of their transfers (54.5%) involving a player agent. Players from the United Kingdom and Australia followed closely behind, with 53.8% and 51.7% respectively.

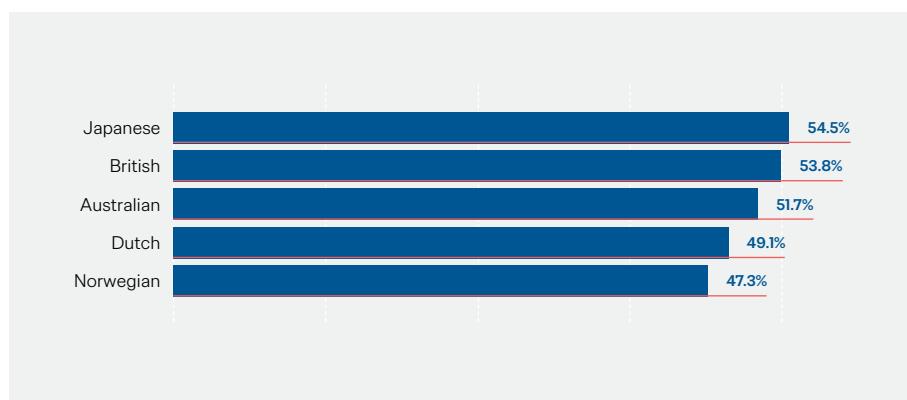


Figure 19: Top five nationalities, by percentage of transfers with player agents (YTD)

5. | Agents in women's professional football

British agents were most likely to represent players in 2025, being involved in 111 international transfers with a player agent. Agents from the United States and France followed closely behind, being involved in 75 and 69 transfers respectively.

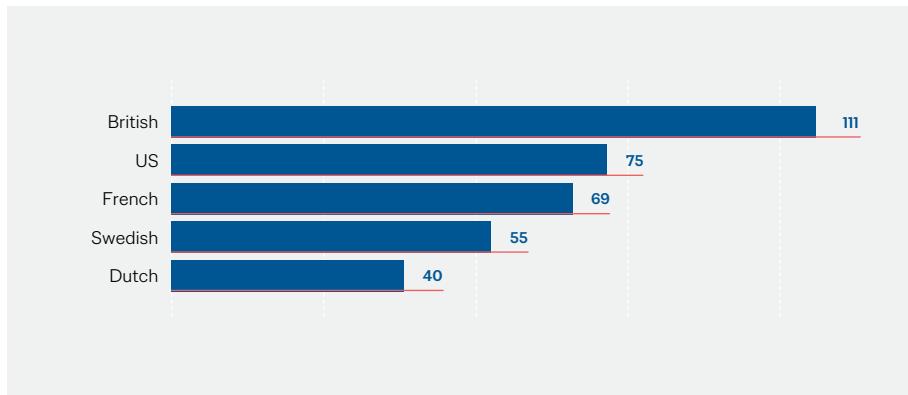


Figure 20: Top five agent nationalities, by number of player representations (YTD)





6. Investigations

In addition to overseeing the licensing application processes, the FIFA Agents Department actively conducts investigations to identify individuals who have infringed the FFAR. This includes investigating cases involving FIFA football agents who no longer meet the eligibility requirements and unlicensed individuals attempting to perform football agent services without holding the appropriate licence.

Through various public channels specifically created for reporting these situations (e.g. whistleblowing via the [FIFA Reporting Portal](#) or emailing regulatory@fifa.org), FIFA received 199 complaints during the period between 1 January and 30 November 2025, many of which were being processed at the time this report was published.

As a result of these complaints, FIFA has opened the following investigations:

Sixty-one into individuals who were alleged to have performed football agent services without the required licence. In relation to those 61 investigations:



twenty-five were still pending at the time this report was published;
three individuals have been issued with a written warning;
eighteen individuals have been prevented from taking part in the upcoming exam; and
fifteen were closed because the complaints were unsubstantiated.

Forty individuals failed to meet the eligibility requirements. In relation to those 40 investigations:



eight were still pending at the time this report was published;
four football agents had their licence provisionally suspended for failing to comply with article 5 paragraph 1 a) ii. of the FFAR;
one football agent had their licence provisionally suspended for failing to comply with article 5 paragraph 1 a) iii. of the FFAR;
three football agents had their licence provisionally suspended for failing to comply with article 5 paragraph 1 a) iv. of the FFAR;
six football agents had their licence provisionally suspended for failing to comply with article 5 paragraph 1 a) v. of the FFAR;
one football agent had their licence provisionally suspended for failing to comply with article 5 paragraph 1 a) iv. and v. of the FFAR;
one football agent had their licence provisionally suspended for failing to comply with article 5 paragraph 1 b) of the FFAR; and
sixteen were closed because the complaints were unsubstantiated.

While FIFA remains firmly committed to upholding and elevating the professional and ethical standards of the football agent industry, a lack of evidence often poses a significant challenge to the resolution of cases.

All decisions are published on the "[FIFA general secretariat decisions](#)" section of Inside FIFA.





7.

Simplified process
to contact the FIFA
Agents Department

7. | Simplified process to contact the FIFA Agents Department

In an effort to streamline and standardise the FIFA Agents Department's services, as of 1 October 2024, members of the public have been able to contact the department through a single email address: regulatory@fifa.org.

This has allowed FIFA to simplify the contact channels for football stakeholders, to create a single repository of regulatory enquiries and responses (Freshdesk) and to measure the quality and satisfaction levels of the customer support.

In the period between 1 October 2024 and 30 September 2025, FIFA received 11,844 tickets. When spread over the annual period, this number equates to an average of approximately 47 tickets per business day. The tickets involved varying levels of complexity and processing times.

As shown in the graphic below, 8,002 tickets pertained to the FIFA football agent exam, followed by questions regarding eligibility and general requests for information.

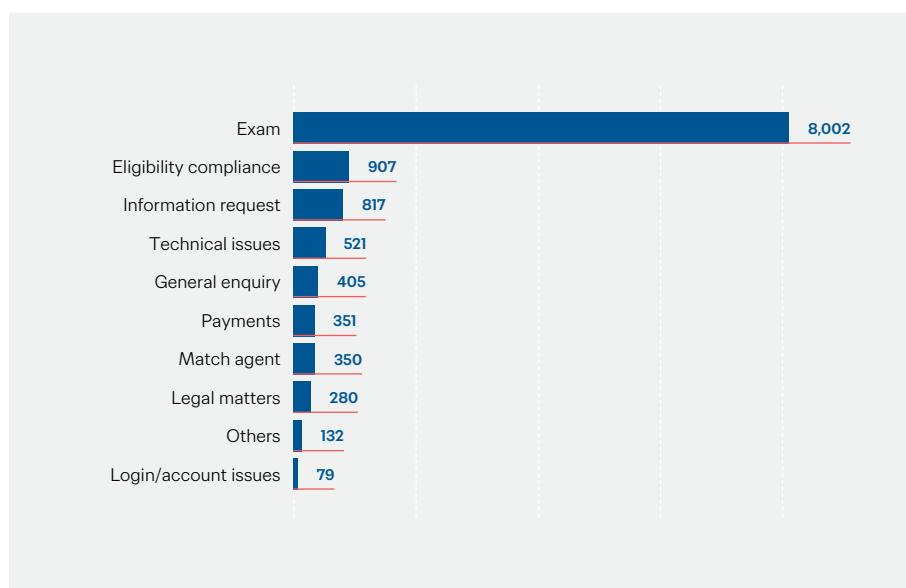


Figure 21: Tickets received by the FIFA Agents Department by type



8.

Football agent-related events and updates

As the custodian of the FFAR, FIFA is not only primarily responsible for governing the conduct of football agents to ensure consistency with the football regulatory framework, but also for providing educational support. This section of the report presents some of the most notable football agent-related events that took place during the reporting period and some of the most relevant updates.

I. Second edition of FIFA Executive Programme in Football Agency

The second edition of the FIFA Executive Programme in Football Agency brought together 24 participants from diverse industries and regions across the globe, with attendees including football agents, player agents, sports lawyers, football and sports executives, representatives from FIFA Member Associations and FIFA employees. The programme was structured into three independent modules, each of which was held in a different country.

- First module: Miami, United States – 1-4 April 2025
- Second module: Zurich, Switzerland – 13-16 May 2025
- Third module: Paris, France – 10-13 June 2025

Each module covered a different topic relevant to the work of football agents, offering a practical and personalised learning approach based on solid theory and research, combined with practical sessions.

The programme provides elite education on football agency matters to professionals in the industry, going beyond preparation for the football agent exam required under the FFAR. It fosters professionalism, ethical practices and effectiveness in the global football industry, all of which are essential to the proper functioning of the international transfer system.

The next edition of the programme is scheduled to be held in the latter part of 2027.

All football agent-related educational resources are published on [Inside FIFA](#).



II. Third edition of African Football Agents Conference: 28-30 April 2025

As part of its ongoing partnership with the African Football Agents Association (AFAA), FIFA participated in the third edition of the African Football Agents Conference held in Rabat, Morocco, between 28 and 30 April 2025.

To support the event, FIFA appointed a delegation to deliver several presentations covering updates to the FFAR, the new format of the FIFA football agent exam, best practices when representing minors (and the corresponding course on this), risks and challenges when combating human trafficking in sport and the FIFA Ethical Recruitment Guide for Football Agents.

The three-day conference was a great success, attracting 450 participants and featuring 45 guest speakers from over ten countries.



About the African Football Agents Association

The AFAA, which has its headquarters in Johannesburg, South Africa, represents the interests of its members, who are football agents domiciled in the geographical territories governed by CAF.





III. Publication of FIFA Ethical Recruitment Guide for Football Agents

In line with FIFA's commitment to promoting education among football stakeholders (in this case, football agents), FIFA collaborated with the FIFA Football Agent Working Group and Mission 89 to develop the FIFA Ethical Recruitment Guide for Football Agents, with a view to equipping football agents to:

- understand the distinction between the personal values and ethics that they hold as individuals and the professional ethics to which they must adhere as football agents;
- raise awareness of ethical recruitment practices;
- improve transparency and compliance with FIFA regulations;
- identify and resolve professional ethical issues;
- reduce instances of abuse, exploitation and trafficking of young players; and
- enhance professional standards and the credibility of football agents.

The guide combines in-depth theoretical analysis, supported by real-time feedback from FIFA football agents via a [global survey](#) conducted in 2024, with practical resources designed to support football agents in their daily work.

The FIFA Ethical Recruitment Guide for Football Agents is a publicly available document that may be accessed at [Inside FIFA](#).

IV. Survey feedback on first edition of FIFA Representing Minors course

Given that one of the core objectives of the football transfer system is to protect minors, FIFA requires, under article I3 of the FFAR, that all football agents intending to participate in transactions involving minors first complete the designated CPD course on minors, i.e. the FIFA Representing Minors course.

Following the launch of the Representing Minors course in 2023 and in the spirit of fostering a progressive learning experience within the evolving football transfer system, a survey was conducted among football agents authorised to represent minors to assess the quality of the course and its impact on the football agents' knowledge and understanding of the issues involved when representing minors in football.

At the end of the course, positive survey responses were received from 852 football agents.



1. “Created a positive impact among the football agents in understanding all the applicable regulations governing the representation of minors.”
2. “Successfully supported football agents in building confidence to apply their learning in real-world contexts, with the vast majority reporting high or moderate levels of confidence.”
3. “The content and materials were well written and relevant, well structured, helpful in developing participants’ understanding of the subject matter and provided a high-quality learning experience.”
4. “The role of parents is important in representing minors.”

Although gaining the relevant authorisation is the main motivation for completing the course, football agents also sought to learn about the most recent developments in the regulatory frameworks and processes when representing minors in football.

After completing the course, the participating football agents expressed “a deeper sense of responsibility and empathy”, “increased confidence in their ability to effectively represent minors” and “a clear intention to implement changes in their professional conduct”.

Taking account of the feedback received from the football agents, such as their desire to benefit from more case studies, resources and practical learning, FIFA is planning to stage a second edition next year.

In general, the “representing minors” authorisation is visible on the FIFA Football Agent Digital Licence Card. This authorisation is valid for three years. Football agents need to repeat the required CPD course in relation to representing minors in order to extend their authorisation period.

It must be noted that the necessary authorisation permits a football agent to practise, but they are also bound by the relevant [rules and regulations](#) established in the respective country or territory of the FIFA Member Association where the minor will be employed.

V. Inaugural Unión de Agentes Intermediarios de Fútbol de América FIFA Agents Summit: 25-26 September 2025

In line with its commitment to maintaining close working relationships with various stakeholders and in the interests of doing so through agreed mechanisms and structures, based on a shared commitment to the highest standards of professionalism in global football, FIFA actively participated in the FIFA Agents Summit organised by the Unión de Agentes Intermediarios de Fútbol de América (UAIFA) in Buenos Aires between 25 and 26 September 2025.

FIFA Chief Legal & Compliance Officer Emilio García Silvero and Anna Peniche, Senior Legal Counsel Agents from the FIFA Agents Department, presented at the event, reflecting FIFA's dedication to fostering the highest standards of professionalism in global football.

With more than 300 attendees from across the American continent and two days of engaging content, the 2025 UAIFA summit emphasised the significance of football agency in the region.



About the Unión de Agentes Intermediarios de Fútbol de América

UAIFA, which has its headquarters in Buenos Aires, Argentina, represents the interests of its members, who are football agents domiciled in the geographical territories governed by Concacaf and CONMEBOL.



Methodology

All transfer data in this report relates exclusively to international transfers of professional football players within the scope of 11-a-side football. Transfer data was analysed for all transfers completed between 1 January and 1 December 2025. The data was extracted from TMS on 2 December 2025.

All references to transfer fees in this report are to the fixed, conditional and release (buyout) fees as declared in TMS. Fees are treated as upfront payments for calculation purposes, notwithstanding any instalment plans that may be agreed by clubs. All amounts are automatically converted to USD based on the date on which the transfer was entered in TMS.

The numbers that feature in this report have been rounded.

FIFA distinguishes between four types of international transfers:

- Out of contract: when players who are no longer contractually bound to any former club sign an employment contract with a new club in a different association without a transfer agreement between clubs having been signed.
- Loan: when players are temporarily engaged by a new club: a) on the basis of a loan agreement between the club with which they have an employment contract and a club in another association, during the term of their employment contract with their parent club; or b) when the loan is extended by the new club with the agreement of the parent club.
- Return from loan: when players return to their parent club after a loan spell at another club in a different association.
- Permanent: when players are permanently engaged by a new club in another association and a transfer agreement is signed between the new club and the former club, or when a club in a different association permanently engages players it has had on loan, with the agreement of the former club.

Graphs showing the top associations or player nationalities by the proportion of transfers involving certain types of agents exclude associations and nationalities with fewer than 20 transfers involving engaging-club agents, fewer than five transfers with releasing-club agents or fewer than ten transfers with player agents respectively.

Disclaimer

The information in this report is based on:

- individual transaction data provided directly by football clubs and associations in TMS; and
- data that candidates or football agents provided on the FIFA Agent Platform.

FIFA assumes no responsibility for the accuracy, completeness and reliability of the information provided by the clubs, associations, candidates and football agents. With regard to any 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 shall always prevail. Equally, this report may not alter existing jurisprudence of the competent decision-making bodies and is without prejudice to any decision that these bodies might be called upon to pass in the future.

Due to the nature of the TMS database, the presence of pending transfers, 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 publications by FIFA, the most recent shall always prevail.

Any views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect those of FIFA.

Source of data and preparation of report

The source of all data and information (unless explicitly stated otherwise) is:

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