

TO THE MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS OF FIFA

Circular no. 1752

Zurich, 26 March 2021

SG/kja

Football regulatory matters: (i) Training Compensation 2.0 – financial data for categorisation and calculation of training costs; (ii) clarifications regarding the amended Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players; (iii) clarifications regarding the Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players’ Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber

Dear Sir or Madam,

On 27 February 2020, the Football Stakeholders Committee endorsed a modernised training compensation system (**Training Compensation 2.0**) to be introduced as part of the reform of the football transfer system. The principles governing Training Compensation 2.0 were confirmed by the FIFA Council on 25 June 2020.

Since these decisions, FIFA and its professional game stakeholders have been negotiating the relevant amendments to be made to the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players.

As part of Training Compensation 2.0, it is necessary for FIFA to receive financial data from clubs to implement the new categorisation process and calculate training costs. This is set out in more detail in part (i) below.

Furthermore, following inquiries from several member associations regarding the recent amendments to the [Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players](#) (“**RSTP**”) and to the Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players’ Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber (“**Procedural Rules**”), we would like to take this opportunity to provide some clarifications. This is set out in more detail in part (ii) and part (iii) below.

(i) Training Compensation 2.0 – financial data for categorisation and calculation of training costs

In short, Training Compensation 2.0 will:

- (i) categorise clubs individually, at first instance, based on their gross business revenue.

In the current system, club categories are determined predominantly by the national competition in which they participate, which creates an unbalanced system where clubs with vastly varying investment in youth development that participate in the same competition are afforded the same status equally.

- (ii) calculate the training costs that are assigned to each category of each confederation, based on objective data.

The current training costs have not been updated since the mid-2000s.

In order to achieve these objectives, it is necessary for FIFA to receive financial data from its affiliated clubs across the world regarding their gross business revenue and expenditure on youth development. In that regard, a short survey has been established within the FIFA Professional Football Landscape to capture such data.

Whilst the survey relates essentially to Training Compensation 2.0, there are other questions which are included for benchmarking purposes. The aggregated data will be used, in addition to Training Compensation 2.0, to provide a snapshot of professional football around the world, for the benefit of the football community. FIFA will not use the data collected for any other purpose, disclose it to unauthorised persons, or make it available in any other way.

Member associations are kindly requested to ensure that their affiliated clubs (as a minimum, their affiliated “professional clubs” as defined by the RSTP) complete the survey and upload any relevant documentation. Where any relevant documentation uploaded is not in an official FIFA language, it is kindly requested that a translation into an official FIFA language be simultaneously uploaded.

The survey is available at the following link: <http://en.fifafootballclubssurvey.com>. In this respect, please inform your affiliated clubs that by clicking on the link they will first have to register on the platform and create a password. After successful registration, they will receive a confirmation email and have access to the survey.

All survey responses, including any relevant documentation, must be received by **31 May 2021**.

The Professional Football Department is responsible for managing the collection of this data. They may be contacted via email (professional.football@fifa.org) should you require further assistance.

(ii) Clarifications regarding the amended Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players

As you are aware, several amendments to the RSTP came into force on 1 January 2021. These amendments were outlined in FIFA [circular no. 1743](#).

Following the amendments, several inquiries have been received regarding the new definition of the term “season” and amendment to article 6 paragraph 2. For ease of reference, they are set out below:

- “Season: a 12-month period commencing on the first day of the first registration period fixed by an association in accordance with article 6”

- Article 6 paragraph 2:

“The first registration period shall begin on the first day of the season, subject to temporary exceptions below. This period may not exceed 12 weeks. The second registration period shall normally occur in the middle of the season and may not exceed four weeks. The two registration periods for the season shall be entered into TMS at least 12 months before they come into force (cf. Annexe 3, article 5.1 paragraph 1). All transfers, whether a national transfer or an international transfer, shall only occur within these registration periods, subject to the exceptions in article 6. FIFA shall determine the dates for any association that fails to communicate them on time.”

For clarification, seasons and registration periods that take place in 2021 are not required to comply with the aforementioned amendments.

In addition, for clarification, article 5.1 of Annexe 3 to the RSTP obliges each association to enter in TMS the season and registration period dates separately for:

- (i) professional male competitions;
- (ii) professional female competitions; and
- (iii) competitions in which only amateurs participate. This refers to both male and female competitions (i.e. a single set of season and registration period dates).

(iii) Clarifications regarding the amendments to the Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players’ Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber.

As you are aware, amendments to the Procedural Rules came into force on 1 January 2021. These amendments were outlined in FIFA [circular no. 1743](#).

In this regard, the amendments introduced the Bank Account Registration Form (“**Bank Form**”) in article 9 paragraph 1 (j) of the Procedural Rules.

The Bank Form is a mandatory requirement of any claim filed before the FIFA decision making bodies. Claimants (or counterclaimants) are required to provide their bank account details on the Bank Form.

The Bank Form was introduced to increase the efficiency of the execution of the decisions rendered by the FIFA decision-making bodies, in line with article 24bis of the RSTP and article 8 of Annexe 8 to the RSTP. The bank account details of a successful party will be included in the rendered decision.

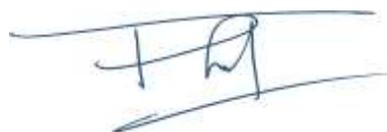
To this end, the bank account submitted by a claimant (or counterclaimant) on the Bank Form shall only be held by and registered in the name of the party. The only exception is for bank accounts in a joint name where the party is one of the named owners. For the avoidance of doubt, no third-party bank accounts (e.g. of a legal representative, intermediary, different company within a group legal structure) will be permitted.

The Bank Form must be dated and signed by the relevant party to the proceeding. Where a party is a legal person, the form shall be signed by the person authorised by the party, pursuant to its bylaws.

Please do not hesitate to contact the Players' Status Department via email at psdfifa@fifa.org should you have any queries.

Yours faithfully,

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'FS', is written over two horizontal lines.

Fatma Samoura
Secretary General

cc: - FIFA Council
 - Confederations
 - European Club Association
 - FIFPRO
 - World Leagues Forum