



AIFF REGULATIONS FOR THE STATUS AND TRANSFER OF PLAYERS

These Regulations were adopted by AIFF Executive Committee in September 2001 and confirmed at the Special General Body Meeting on 30th December 2001 in compliance with Art. "31" of the AIFF Constitution and Article 5 of the FIFA Statutes.

These regulations have been amended and adopted by the AIFF Executive Committee on 20th July 2007, and have been further amended and adopted by the Executive Committee on 20th May 2011.

To simplify matters, the use of the male gender in these regulations applies to both males and females.

DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these Regulations, the terms set out below are defined as follows:

1. Former Association: the Permanent Member Association to which the Former Club is affiliated.
2. Former Club: the club that the player is leaving.
3. New Association: the Permanent Member Association to which the New Club is affiliated.
4. New Club: the club that the player is joining.
5. Official Matches: matches played in the framework of Organized Football, such as I League and other Leagues organized by AIFF, State League, National Championships, all tournaments registered with the AIFF or any of its affiliated bodies and international championships for clubs and National Teams, but not including friendly and trial matches.
6. Organized Football: Association football organized under the auspices of FIFA, the confederations, the AIFF, Member Associations or authorized by them.
7. Protected Period: a period of three entire Seasons or three years, whichever comes first, following the entry into force of a contract, if such contract was concluded prior to the 28th birthday of the Professional, or to a period of two entire Seasons or two years, whichever comes first, following the entry into force of a contract, if such contract was concluded after the 28th birthday of the Professional.

8. Registration Period: A period fixed by AIFF in accordance with Chapter VIII and Annexe II of these regulations.
9. Season: The period between 1st of July and the 30th of June of the subsequent year.
10. Training Compensation: the payments made in accordance with Chapter VII of these regulations and Annexe II of these regulations.
11. Minor: a player who has not yet reached the age of 18.
12. Academy: an organisation or an independent legal entity whose primary, long-term objective is to provide players with long-term training through the provision of the necessary training facilities and infrastructure. This shall primarily include, but not be limited to, football training centres, football camps, football schools, etc.
13. Transfer matching system (TMS): the transfer matching system (TMS) is a web-based data information system with the primary objective of simplifying the process of international player transfers as well as improving transparency and the flow of information.

Preamble

1. These regulations deal with the status and eligibility of players, as well as with the rules applicable whenever players move between clubs belonging to different Permanent and Provisional Members hereinafter referred to as State Associations.
2. The principles outlined under on these regulations are binding on all the State Associations.
3. Each State Association is obliged to provide a system for transfers affected within its own association and for them to be governed by appropriate regulations which shall be approved by AIFF. Such regulations shall observe the general principles stipulated in the following articles and contain provisions for resolution of any dispute that may arise in connection with a local transfer (i.e. a transfer within the same State Association). State Associations are required to amend their present Regulations for the Status and Transfer of Players to be in accordance with these regulations and the FIFA Regulations for the Status and Transfer of Players. The amendment shall be completed and approved, not later than the 31st December 2011.

Chapter 1. Players' categories

Art. 1.

Players participating in organized football and registered with a State Association and/or the AIFF are either amateurs or professionals.

Art. 2.

1. Players who have never received any remuneration other than for the actual expenses incurred during the course of their participation in or for any activity connected with Association football shall be regarded as amateur.
2. Travel and hotel expenses incurred through involvement in a match and the costs of a player's equipment, insurance and training may be reimbursed without jeopardizing a player's amateur status.
3. Any player who has a written contract with a Club and has received remunerations in excess of the amount stated under Art. 2.1 and Art. 2.2 in respect of participation in or an activity connected with Association football shall be regarded as professional unless he has reacquired amateur status under the terms of Chapter X.

Art. 3.

1. A player's status shall be determined under Art. 2. Any disputes shall be referred to the AIFF.
2. Any dispute regarding the status of a player involved in an inter-state transfer shall be settled by the AIFF Player's Status Committee.

Chapter II. Professional Players

Art. 4.

1. Every player designated as professional by his State Association and/or AIFF shall have a written contract with the club employing him.
2. Such contracts shall have a maximum duration of five years. A contract will always conclude at the end of a respective season. The contracts shall respect applicable laws, as well as the principles set out in FIFA rules and any additional rules promulgated in accordance with the definitions.
3. A copy of the contract shall be deposited both with the State Association and AIFF. A copy of the contract shall be given to the concerned player and club, and acknowledgement received from them. Every State Association shall maintain a register of professional players. Copy of this register shall be sent to AIFF at the beginning of the season and updated thereafter at the end of every month.

4. Where the parties agree to terminate before the date provided in the contract, they shall notify the State Association and AIFF accordingly.

Chapter III. Players' registration

Art. 5.

1. A player must be registered as professional or amateur. Registration is a requirement to participate in organised football. Upon registration the player abides by statutes and regulations of FIFA/AFC and AIFF. A player may be registered only for one Club at a time.
2. Every professional player shall have a written contract of employment with the Club employing him. The application for registration of a professional must be submitted together with a copy of players contract. It shall be at the discretion of the relevant State Association to take account of any contractual amendments or additional agreements that have not been fully submitted to it. The player will be considered registered only upon the registration of the contracts by the respective clubs with the respective State Associations., which are not registered, with the respective State Association are not valid.
3. Players may be registered with a maximum of three clubs during one season. During such period, the player is only eligible to play official matches for two clubs. As an exception to this rule, a player moving between two clubs belonging to national associations with overlapping seasons (i.e. start of the season in summer/autumn as opposed to winter/spring) may be eligible to play in official matches for a third club during the relevant season, provided he has fully complied with his contractual obligations towards his previous clubs. Equally, the provisions relating to the registration periods (**Annexe I**) as well as to the minimum length of a contract (Art. 4.2) must be respected.
4. Under all circumstances, due consideration must be given to the sporting integrity of the competition. In particular, a player may not play official matches for more than two clubs competing in the same national championship or cup during the same season, subject to stricter individual competition regulations of member associations.
5. State Associations can only register players coming from another State Association subsequent to the receipt of
 - (i) The Interstate Registration Transfer Certificate from that other Association; hereunder referred to as the "Inter-state Registration Transfer Certificate" **and**
 - (ii) in the case of a professional player the Interstate Transfer Certificate and a notarized copy of the contract between the player and the Club.

6. Extracts from this register shall, upon demand, be made available to **AIFF** and/or **FIFA**.

7. Players may only be registered to play with a State Association during one of two registration periods per year, as laid down by AIFF for this purpose.. The first registration period shall begin after the completion of the season and would start from 9th June to the 31st August and the second registration period would be from 15th January to 16th of February. The two registration periods for the season shall be entered into the transfer matching system (TMS) at least 12 months before they come into force. Special provisions can equally apply to the loan of players. Any such loan is subject to the same rules as applied to the transfer of players, including the provisions on training compensation and the solidarity mechanism.

8. Players may only be registered – subject to the exception provided for in article 5 paragraph 1 – upon submission of a valid application from the club to the relevant association during a registration period.

9. The provisions concerning registration periods do not apply to competitions in which only amateurs participate. The AIFF shall specify the periods when players may be registered for such competitions provided due consideration is given to the sporting integrity of the relevant competition.

10. Amateur Players transferring within the same State Association shall be exempted from these restrictions. The provisions concerning registration periods do not apply to competitions in which only amateurs participate. The registration period of such Amateur players would be notified to the respective State Associations by AIFF before the start of the Tournament.

Exceptions to the above are:

- a) A professional whose contract has expired prior to the end of a registration period may be registered outside that registration period upon submission of a valid application from the club to the relevant State Association. State Associations are authorised to register such professionals provided due consideration is given to the sporting integrity of the relevant competition.

- b) Where a contract has been terminated with just cause, AIFF may take provisional measures in order to avoid abuse.

Chapter IV. Interstate registration transfer certificates

Art. 6.

1. An amateur or professional player who has become eligible to play for a club affiliated to a State Association of the AIFF may not be registered with a club affiliated to another State Association of the AIFF unless the latter has received an Inter-state registration transfer certificate issued by the State Association which the player wishes to leave, during a registration period.
2. A State Association will only request an Inter-state registration transfer certificate from the State Association which the player wishes to leave if the club which the player wishes to join submits its request for registration in a timely manner, i.e., during a registration period established by the AIFF to request the certificate.
3. Upon receiving notification of the request, the State Association of the former club will immediately request that club and the player to confirm whether the contract has expired, whether early termination was mutually agreed, or whether a contractual dispute exists.
4. A State Association will issue an Inter-state registration transfer certificate upon demand from another state association within 7 (seven) days upon the demand being made, while simultaneously sending a copy to the AIFF General Secretariat. The Interstate registration Transfer Certificate can be signed only by the General Secretary of the respective State Association. In his absence the power to sign the certificate may be delegated to any of the office bearers of the State Association.
5. However, by way of exception to paragraph 4, in case a contractual dispute has arisen in the context of the player changing clubs (i.e. the contract has not expired, and there has been no mutual agreement on early termination), the State Association will not issue an Inter-state registration transfer certificate. The State Association will only issue an Inter-state registration transfer certificate upon being notified of the decision on the sanction imposed in case of unjustified breach. Meanwhile, within 7 (seven) days of having received the request for the certificate, the State Association will inform the requesting State Association of the existence of a contractual dispute.
6. If, after a period of 14 days from the date of request by the new State Association the State Association which a player wishes to leave has not issued an Inter-state registration transfer certificate, the new State Association is entitled to contact the AIFF General Secretariat requesting AIFF's intervention. A player shall not, under any circumstances, be authorized to play in official matches for his new club until an Inter-state transfer registration certificate has been issued.
7. If, after a period of 30 days from the date of the request from the prospective Association, the Association, which a player wishes to leave has not issued an Interstate registration transfer certificate or given a valid reason why it refuses to do

so, the new Association may inform the AIFF and after considering the merit of the case, the AIFF shall issue a provisional registration certificate, enabling him to play for a Club in that State until the receipt of the original certificate from the Releasing association. The provisional certificate shall become permanent, one year after the date on which the new State Association addressed its request to the former State Association and AIFF. The Players' Status Committee may withdraw a provisional certificate if in the mean time; the former State Association presents valid reasons why it did not issue the mentioned document.

8. A State Association cannot refuse to issue a Transfer Certificate to an amateur player unless there is a disciplinary sanction against the player.

Art. 7.

1. Only the State Association of the club, which the player wishes to join, is entitled to request the necessary inter-state registration transfer certificate. Consequently, a State Association which receives an unsolicited inter-state transfer certificate from another State Association shall not register the player concerned for one of its clubs before it has requested another certificate from the State Association which the player wishes to leave.
2. The inter-state registration transfer certificate shall be issued in triplicate and duly signed by the State Association, which the player intends to leave. Special forms provided by AIFF for this purpose every year shall be used. No other forms will be valid.
3. The original shall be sent to the State Association requesting the transfer; the first copy to the AIFF general secretariat and the second copy shall remain in the possession of the State Association, which the player is leaving.
4. A State Association may grant a player temporary eligibility to play on the basis of an inter-state registration transfer certificate sent by Telefax, for a maximum period of a season. If the official inter-state registration transfer certificate is not received within this period of one year, the player's eligibility to play shall be considered definitive.
5. A State Association resorting to this temporary eligibility clause as deliberate ploy to enable one of its registered players to play temporarily in another State or for a club of another State shall be referred to the AIFF Disciplinary Committee.

Art. 8.

1. The inter-state registration transfer certificate may not be made subject to any conditions. In particular, the validity of an inter-state registration transfer certificate shall not be restricted to a certain period and any clauses to this effect appended to the certificate shall be considered null and void.
2. State Associations are strictly forbidden from charging expenses or demanding payment of a fee for issuing an inter-state registration transfer certificate.

Art. 9.

1. A State Association issuing an inter-state registration transfer certificate at the request of another State Association will indicate in an attachment to the certificate whether the player wishing to transfer is under suspension, on disciplinary grounds, when the transfer request is made
2. The State Association receiving the inter-state registration transfer certificate will enforce the remainder of the disciplinary measures applying to the player and will confirm in writing to the former State Association with copy to the AIFF, that it has done so.
3. Any dispute as to what does or does not constitute disciplinary grounds under 9.1 above shall be referred to the AIFF Player's Status Committee.

Art. 10.

1. Under the provisions of these regulations, the loan of a professional player by one club to another is dealt with administratively like a transfer. A proper loan form issued by AIFF shall be dully filled for loan transfers within an affiliated unit and within two affiliated units, and submitted to the respective association/club, in order to facilitate the transfer.
 - Whenever a player leaves a State Association to join another State Association to which the club to which he has been released on loan belongs;
 - Whenever, on expiry of the period of loan, a player rejoins the State Association of the club, which released him on loan.
2. The conditions governing the loan of a professional player (duration of the loan, obligations to which the loan is subject) shall be regulated by concluding a separate written contract between the two clubs and the player concerned. Any clause in this respect appended to the certificate itself shall be invalid and disregarded.

3. A club which has accepted a player on a loan basis is not entitled to transfer him to a third club without the written authorization of the club which lent him out and of the player concerned.
4. The minimum loan period shall be the period between two registration periods.

Chapter V: Special Provision FIFA Transfer Matching System (TMS):

Refer Annexe 6

Chapter VI. Player's eligibility

Art. 11.

1. Only a player who is currently registered with State Association to play for one of its clubs shall be admitted to a competitions organized by that State Association.
2. Any player not registered at a state association who appears for a club in any official match shall be considered to have played illegitimately. Without prejudice to any measure required to rectify the sporting consequences of such an appearance, sanctions may also be imposed on the player and/or the club. The right to impose such sanctions lies in principle with the state association or the organiser of the competition concerned.
3. Eligibility to play shall only be granted by a State Association to a player who fulfils one of the following conditions:
 - (a) if the player in question has never previously been registered with a club belonging to a State Association.
 - (b) if the player in question has transferred from one club to another within the State Association concerned in accordance with the Association's regulations.
 - (c) if the player in question:
 - (i) has transferred from a club in one State Association to another in a different State Association
 - (ii) holds an international registration transfer certificate issued by the National Association of the player's former club.
 - (iii) has not been found to have breached his contract without just cause, or sporting just cause.

- (iv) is not subject to any sportive sanctions imposed by the AIFF or to disciplinary sanctions by the AIFF.
 - (v) is not subject to disciplinary measures regarding the period he played for the club he now wishes to leave.
 - (vi) State Associations who do not issue Inter State Registration Transfer Certificate because of disciplinary sanctions may do so only if the sanctions have been confirmed by the AIFF.
4. The foregoing provisions are without prejudice to cases in which the FIFA Players' Status Committee or the AIFF Players' Status Committee specifically authorizes temporary eligibility.

Chapter VII. Protection of Minors

Art. 12.

1. International transfers of minor players are only permitted in accordance with article 19 of FIFA regulations.
2. National transfers of minors are only permitted if the player is under 18.
3. The following three exceptions to this rule apply:
 - a) The player's parent's move to another state in which the new club is located for reasons not linked to football.
 - b) The transfer takes place within India and the player is aged between 16 and 18. In this case, the new club must fulfill the following minimum obligations:
 - i. It shall provide the player with an adequate football education and/ or training in line with the highest national standards.
 - ii. It shall guarantee the player an academic and/or school and/or vocational education and/or training, in addition to his football education and/or training, which will allow the player to pursue a career other than football should he cease playing professional football.
 - iii. It shall make all necessary arrangements to ensure that the player is looked after in the best possible way (optimum living standards with a host family or in club accommodation, appointment of a mentor at the club, etc.).
 - iv. It shall, on registration of such a player, provide the relevant association with proof that it is complying with the aforementioned obligations.

- c) The player lives no further than 50 km from a state border and the club with which the player wishes to be registered in the neighboring association is also within 50 km of that border. The maximum distance between the player's domicile and the club's headquarters shall be 100 km. In such cases, the player must continue to live at home and the two associations concerned must give their explicit consent.
4. The conditions of this article shall also apply to any player who has never previously been registered with a club and is not a resident of the state in which he wishes to be registered for the first time.
5. Every inter-state transfer according to paragraph 2 and every first registration according to paragraph 3 is subject to the approval of the Players' Status Committee. The application for approval shall be submitted by the association that wishes to register the player. The former association shall be given the opportunity to submit its position. The Player's Committee's approval shall be obtained prior to any request from an association for an Inter-State Transfer Certificate and/ or a first registration. Any violations of this provision will be sanctioned by the Disciplinary Committee in accordance with the AIFF Disciplinary Code. In addition to the association that failed to apply to the Player's Status Committee, sanctions may also be imposed on the former association for issuing an Inter-State Transfer Certificate without the approval of the Player's Status Committee, as well as on the clubs that reached an agreement for the transfer of a minor.
6. The procedures for applying to the Player's Status Committee for a first registration and an international transfer of a minor are contained in Annexe 7 attached with these regulations.

Registration and reporting of minors at academies

1. Clubs that operate an academy with legal, financial or de facto links to the club are obliged to report all minors who attend the academy to the State association upon whose territory the academy operates.
2. Each State association is obliged to ensure that all academies without legal, financial or de facto links to a club:
 - a) run a club that participates in the relevant State/National championships; all players shall be reported to the State association upon whose territory the academy operates, or registered with the club itself; or
 - b) report all minors who attend the academy for the purpose of training to the State association upon whose territory the academy operates.
3. Each State association shall keep a register comprising the names and dates of birth of the minors who have been reported to it by the clubs or academies.

4. Through the act of reporting, academies and players undertake to practice football in accordance with the FIFA Statutes, and to respect and promote the ethical principles of organised football.
5. Any violations of this provision will be sanctioned by the Disciplinary Committee in accordance with the AIFF/FIFA Disciplinary Code.
6. The said provision is also applicable to the reporting of all minor players who are not nationals of the country in which they wish to be reported.

Chapter VIII. Training Compensation for young players

Art. 13.

Training compensation shall be paid to the Club and to the respective State Association whenever an amateur player joins another club and signs a contract of employment as a professional.

Art. 14.

When a player signs his first contract as a professional a sum of compensation shall be paid to the club(s) and/or State Association involved in the training and education of the player.

Art. 15.

The amount of compensation to be paid for training and education shall be calculated in accordance with parameters set out in Annexe 1, which shall also set out how the compensation amount shall be allocated between the club and the state association involved in the training and education of the player.

Art. 16.

When a player signs his first contract as a professional, or when a player moves as a professional at the end of his contract but before reaching the age of 23, the amount of compensation shall be limited to compensation for training and education, calculated in accordance with the parameters set out in the Regulations.

Art. 17.

If a link between the player and his former club cannot be established, training compensation is paid to the Football Association of the state where the player was trained. This compensation shall be earmarked for youth-football development program of the State in question.

Art. 18.

No training compensation shall be payable when a player aged 23 years or more changes club.

Chapter IX. Maintenance of Contractual Stability in Football

Art. 19.

1. A contract between a professional and a club may only be terminated upon expiry of the term of the contract or by mutual agreement.
2. A contract may be terminated by either party without consequences of any kind (either payment of compensation or imposition of sporting sanctions) where there is just cause.
3. The minimum length of a contract shall be from its effective date until the end of the season, while the maximum length of a contract shall be five years. Players under the age of 18 may not sign a professional contract for a term longer than three years. Any clause referring to a longer period shall not be recognized.

Art. 20.

Unless provided for in the contract and without prejudice to the rules on training compensation established in Art. 13 and following, compensation for breach of contract (whether by the player or the club), shall be calculated with due respect to Art. 19 (3).

Art. 21.

Other than in exceptional circumstances, sports sanctions for unilateral breach of contract without just cause shall be:

1. In the case of player:

A contract cannot be unilaterally terminated during the course of a season.

If the breach occurs at the end of the first or the second year of contract:

In addition to the obligation to pay compensation, sporting sanctions shall also be imposed on any player found to be in breach of contract during the protected period. This sanction shall be a four-month restriction on playing in official matches. In the case of aggravating circumstances, the restriction shall last six months. These sporting sanctions shall take effect immediately once the player has been notified of the relevant decision. The sporting sanctions shall remain suspended in the period between the last official match of the season and the first official match of the next season, in both cases including national cups and international championships for clubs. This suspension of the sporting sanctions shall, however, not be applicable if the player is an established member of the representative team of the association he is eligible to represent, and the association

concerned is participating in the final competition of an international tournament in the period between the last match and the first match of the next season. Unilateral breach without just cause or sporting just cause after the protected period shall not result in sporting sanctions. Disciplinary measures may, however, be imposed outside the protected period for failure to give notice of termination within 15 days of the last official match of the season (including national cups) of the club with which the player is registered. The protected period starts again when, while renewing the contract, the duration of the previous contract is extended.

In addition to the obligation to pay compensation, sporting sanctions shall be imposed on any club found to be in breach of contract or found to be inducing a breach of contract during the protected period. It shall be presumed, unless established to the contrary, that any club signing a professional who has terminated his contract without just cause has induced that professional to commit a breach. The club shall be banned from registering any new players, either nationally or internationally, for two registration periods.

In the case of aggravating circumstances, such as failure to give notice or recurrent breach, sports sanctions may go up to, but not exceed, an effective period of 6 months.

2. In the case of the club breaching a contract or inducing such breach:

By a prohibition on registering any new player, until the expiry of the second transfer window following the date on which the breach became effective. In all cases no restriction for unilateral breach of contract shall exceed a period of 12 months following the breach or inducement of the breach.

A club seeking to register a player who has unilaterally breached a contract during the "protected period" as defined in (Definition 7) will be presumed to have induced a breach of contract.

A club signing a contract with a player or paying him a sum of money as an advance during the period of contract of that player with another club, will also be presumed to have induced a breach of contract.

Without prejudice to the foregoing general rules, other sanctions of a sporting nature may be imposed by AIFF's Disciplinary Committee on clubs where appropriate and may include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

- fines,
- deduction of points,
- exclusion from competition

3. In the case of players' agent involved in such a breach:

Any person subject to AIFF Status and Regulations (club officials, player agents, players, etc) who act in a manner designed to induce a breach of contract between a professional and a club in order to facilitate the transfer of the player shall be sanctioned.

Art. 22.

An established professional who has, in the course of the season, appeared in fewer than ten per cent of the official matches in which his club has been involved may terminate his contract prematurely on the ground of sporting just cause. Due consideration shall be given to the player's circumstances in the appraisal of such cases. The existence of sporting just cause shall be established on a case-by-case basis. In such a case, sporting sanctions shall not be imposed, though compensation may be payable. A professional may only terminate his contract on this basis in the 15 days following the last official match of the season of the club with which he is registered.

Chapter X Reacquisition of amateur status

Art. 23.

1. Any player who has been registered as professional with a state Association may not be reclassified as amateur until a period of 30 days has elapsed.
2. This period shall start as from the day the player competed in his last match with the club with which he was registered as Professional.

Art. 24.

1. A club which a professional player has left shall not be entitled to any compensation pursuant to the present Regulations from the new club with which the player has regained amateur status.
2. If there is any doubt as to whether a player who has regained amateur status actually plays as an amateur in his new club, the club with which he was registered before regaining amateur status may ask the AIFF Player's Status Committee to investigate the matter and, if necessary, to recommend appropriate action.
3. If, within 30 months of the day on which he regained amateur status, a player reverts to professional status, his new club shall pay training compensation in accordance with chapter VIII and Annexe II.

Chapter XI Termination of activity

Art. 25.

1. Professionals who end their careers upon expiry of their contracts and amateurs who terminate their activities shall remain registered at the Association of their last club for a period of 30 months.
2. This period begins on the day the player makes his last appearance for the club in an official match.
3. The club of a professional player who stops playing football upon expiry of his contract shall not be entitled to claim compensation of any kind from him.

Art. 26.

1. If within the period mentioned in Art. 25. 1, a professional player who has stopped playing football wishes to start playing again with the same status, he shall remain registered with the club with which he was last employed, which shall be entitled to training compensation for his development pursuant to Chapter VIII above if the player transfers to a new club and the player is aged 23 years or less
2. If the period mentioned in Art. 25.1 has elapsed, the club with which the player was last registered shall no longer be entitled to any compensation.

Chapter XII : Validity of Transfer Contracts/Employment Contracts

Art. 27.

1. The validity of a transfer contract or of an employment contract between a player and a club shall not be made subject to the positive results of a medical examination or to the acquisition of work permit.
2. The prospective new club of the player shall be required to make any necessary investigations, studies, tests and/or medical examination or to take any appropriate action before concluding the contract, otherwise it will be liable to pay the full amount of compensation for training and development agreed upon (and/or the amount of the salary due).

Art. 28.

If the service of a licensed players' agent have been used to negotiate and conclude a contract for the transfer of a player between two clubs and/or an employment contract between a player and a club, reference shall be made to this fact in the relevant contract

(s). These contracts shall, moreover, clearly mention the name of any agent who has been given such a mandate.

Art. 29.

Only state associations, clubs and the players are entitled to compensation as defined under these regulations.

Art. 30.

An inter-state registration transfer certificate is not required for a player under the age of 15 years.

Chapter XIII: RELEASE OF PLAYERS FOR THE NATIONAL FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP FOR THE SANTOSH TROPHY.

Art. 31.

1. Any club which has registered a player who is eligible to play for the state association of which the club is a member is obliged to release him to play for this state association in the National Football Championship for the Santosh Trophy. Similarly a Club is obliged to release a player to play for the State of which he is a permanent resident (the PDS ration card or the Election commissioner's identity card being the evidence), if he is selected for one of its representatives teams to participate in a National Football Championship for the Santosh Trophy, irrespective of his age.

The same provision applies to a club of a state association for any of its players who are permanent residents of the same state association if they are summoned to play in a National Football Championship for the Santosh Trophy.

2. This provision is binding for the National Football Championship for the Santosh Trophy only.
3. The player shall also be released for the period of preparation. The extent of this period shall be 7 days and in any event a player is obliged to arrive at the match venue at least 120 hours before the first match.
4. The clubs and state associations concerned may, if desired, agree to extend the period of release. Where such an agreement has been made at the time of transfer of the player, a copy of it shall be attached to the inter-state transfer registration certificate.
5. Any player who has complied with the summons of his state association pursuant to this article shall resume duty with his club not later than 24 hours after the match/tournament to which he was summoned. This period may be prolonged to 72 hours if the match took place in a different state from that of the club with which the

player is registered. The club shall be notified in writing of the player's expected outward and return journey ten days before the first match. The state association shall ensure that the player returns to his club on time after the last match.

6. In case a player does not resume duty with his club within the deadlines foreseen in this article, the period of release for his state association shall be shortened for the following summons, by 7 days.
7. In the case of recurrent breach of this provision, the players' Status Committee can impose appropriate sanctions, which may include but not be limited to:
 - fines
 - reduction of the period of release
 - suspension of summons for the following match /matches

Art. 32

1. Any club which releases a player pursuant to Art. 31 above shall not be entitled to financial compensation except that compensation agreed upon in the case of an extended period of release.
2. The club with which the summoned player is registered shall be responsible for his insurance cover against sickness and accident during the entire period of his release including insurance for injury sustained in the inter-state match (or matches) for which he is released.

Art. 33

1. As a general rule, any player registered with a club is obliged to respond affirmatively when called upon by the state association of which he is a permanent resident to play for one of its representative teams.
2. A state association wishing to summon one of its players who is playing in another state must notify him in writing at least 30 days before the date of the first match for which the player is required. At the same time the player's club shall also be informed in writing. The club shall confirm the release of the player within the following six days.
3. A state association which request AIFF's help to obtain the release of a player playing outside the state may do so only under the following two conditions:
 - (a) The state association with which the player is registered must have been asked to intervene but without success.
 - (b) The file must have been submitted to AIFF at least five days before the date of the first match for which the player is needed.

Art. 34

A player who is unable to comply with a summons from the state association of which he is permanent resident owing to injury or illness shall, if the association so requires, agree to undergo a medical examination by a doctor of that association's choice.

Art. 35

A player who has been summoned by his state association for one of its representative teams for Santosh Trophy shall, under no circumstances, be entitled to play for the club with which he is registered during the period for which he has been released or should have been released. This restriction on playing for the club shall, moreover, be prolonged by five days in the

event that the player, for whatsoever reason, did not wish to or was unable to comply with the summons.

Art. 36

1. If a club refuses to release a player or neglects to do so despite the provisions of above articles, the Player's Status Committee shall recommend the following sanctions.

(a) a fine

(b) a caution, censure or suspension of the club involved.

2. Any violation by a club of the restriction on playing mentioned under Art. 36 shall be subject to the following sanctions:

(a) All or part of the sanctions mentioned in 36.1 above.

(b) The state association to which the club belongs shall declare the match (or matches) in which the player took part lost by the concerned. Any points thus won by the club in question shall be forfeited. Any match contested according to the cup system shall be regarded as having been won by the opposing team, irrespective of the score.

3. In the event a player reports late for duty more than once then, in addition to the consequences spelled out above, the Player's Status Committee may, ex-officio or upon request of the player's club, recommend additional sanctions be imposed on the player and/or his state association.

Art. 37

Release of Players for National Team Selection

1. Any Club which has an amateur or professional player registered during a particular football season is obliged to release the player to play for a foreign national association of which the player is a national, if he is selected for one of its representative teams, irrespective of age. The provisions governing the FIFA Regulations for the Status and Transfer of Player's shall apply in this case.
2. Any Club which has an amateur or professional player registered during a particular football season is obliged to release the player to play for India, if he is selected for one of its representative teams, irrespective of his age, provided such games are played on dates included in the coordinated international match calendar. Club/s releasing the player/s shall not be entitled to any financial compensation during the period of release.
3. Clubs are obliged to release their registered players to the representative teams of the country for which the player is eligible to play on the basis of his nationality if they are called up by the association concerned. Any agreement between a player and a club to the contrary is prohibited.
4. The release of players under the terms of paragraph 1 of this article is mandatory for matches on dates listed in the coordinated international match calendar and for all matches for which a duty to release players exists on the basis of a special decision by the AIFF Executive Committee.
5. It is not compulsory to release players for matches scheduled on dates not listed in the coordinated international match calendar.
6. Players must also be released for the period of preparation before the match, which is laid down as follows:
 - a) Friendly matches in India: 48 hours;
 - b) Friendly matches outside India: 96 hours
 - c) Qualifying matches for an international tournament Olympics, World Cup etc: – four days (including the day of the match). The release period shall be extended to five days if the match concerned is held in a different Federation to the one in which the player's club is registered;
 - d) For any international tournament: 14 days before the first match in the competition (AFC Competitions, SAFF Championship, Nehru Cup, etc.).
7. The players of associations that have automatically qualified for the final competition of the FIFA World Cup or for continental championships for national "A" teams shall be released for friendly matches on dates reserved for official qualifying matches in accordance with the directives that would apply for official matches staged on those dates.

8. The clubs and associations concerned may agree a longer period of release.

9. Players complying with a call-up from AIFF under the terms of this article shall resume duty with their clubs no later than 24 hours after the end of the match for which they were called up. This period shall be extended to 48 hours if the match concerned took place in a different Federation to the one in which the player's club is registered. Clubs shall be informed in writing of a player's outbound and return schedule ten days before the match.

AIFF shall ensure that players are able to return to their clubs on time after the match.

10. If a player does not resume duty with his club by the deadline stipulated in this article, the next time the player is called up by his association, the period of release shall be shortened as follows:

- a) friendly matches: 24 hours;
- b) qualifying matches: three days;
- c) the final competition of an international tournament: ten days.

11. Should an association repeatedly breach these provisions, the AIFF Players' Status Committee may impose appropriate sanctions, including but not limited to:

- a) fines;
- b) a reduction of the period of release;
- c) a ban on calling up a player(s) for subsequent match(es).

Chapter XIV. Dispute Resolution, Disciplinary and Arbitration System

Art.38

Without prejudice to the right of any player or club to seek redress before a civil court in disputes between clubs and players, a dispute shall be referred to the Players Status Committee for resolution.

Art.39

The arbitration system will take account of all relevant arrangement, laws and/or collective bargaining arrangements, which exist at national level as well as the specificity of sport.

Art. 40

The Players Status Committee shall not address any dispute under these regulations if more than two years have been elapsed since the facts leading to the dispute arose.

The Players' Status Committee shall set up and monitor compliance with the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players and determine the status of Players for various AIFF competitions. Its powers of jurisdiction are governed by the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players.

Chapter XV. National Dispute Resolution Chamber:

Art. 41. Jurisdiction of the NDRC

The national dispute resolution chamber (NDRC) is competent to handle disputes between clubs and players regarding employment and contractual stability as well as those concerning training compensation and solidarity contributions between clubs belonging to the same association.

Art. 42- Applicable law

In the exercise of its jurisdictional competence, the NDRC shall apply the association's statutes and regulations, in particular those adopted on the basis of the AIFF Statutes and regulations. Where the association has not yet fulfilled its obligations in this domain, the AIFF Statutes and regulations shall apply by analogy. The NDRC shall also take into account all agreements, laws, particularly with regard to labour law, and/or collective bargaining agreements that exist at national level, as well as the specificity of sport.

Art. 43- Composition

The NDRC shall be composed of the following members, who shall serve a four-year renewable mandate:

- a) a chairman and a deputy chairman chosen by consensus by the player and club representatives from a list of at least five persons drawn up by the association's executive committee;
- b) between three and ten player representatives who are elected or appointed either on the proposal of the players' associations affiliated to FIFPro, or, where no such associations exist, on the basis of a selection process agreed by FIFA and FIFPro;
- c) between three and ten club representatives who are elected or appointed on the proposal of the clubs or leagues.
- d) The chairman and deputy chairman of the NDRC shall be qualified lawyers.
- e) No club may have more than one member of the NDRC.

Art. 44- Jurisdiction

The NDRC shall examine *ex officio* whether it has jurisdiction.

Should the NDRC deem itself legally incompetent, it shall refer the case *ex officio* and without delay to the authority it deems competent and inform the parties immediately.

Art. 45- Seat

In principle, the meetings and deliberations of the NDRC shall take place at the seat of the association.

Art. 46- Incompatibility

The members of the NDRC may not be members of an executive body of the AIFF.

Art. 47- Decision-making body

The NDRC shall sit with a minimum of three members, including the chairman or the deputy chairman. In all cases the panel shall be composed of an equal number of club and player representatives.

Art. 48- Language of the proceedings

The proceedings shall be held in one of the official languages of the AIFF.

Art. 49- Obligation to secrecy

The members of the NDRC are bound to official secrecy regarding all facts that come to their knowledge during the exercise of their duties. In particular, they shall refrain from divulging the contents of deliberations.

Art. 50- Objections

Where the circumstances give rise to legitimate doubt as to the independence of a member of the NDRC, said member shall immediately withdraw. This is particularly the case where:

- a) he is an interested party to the dispute, either directly or indirectly, be it personally or as a representative of a legal entity;
- b) his club is involved or there is a family tie (i.e. he is the spouse or direct relative or relative by marriage of a party or its representative), dependent relationship, close friendship or personal enmity with one of the parties or its representative.
- c) Any member who finds himself obliged to withdraw shall immediately inform the chairman of the NDRC.
- d) An objection may be made to a member of the NDRC by the parties where there is justified doubt as to his impartiality and/or independence. Any party who wishes to object to a member shall submit a written statement to the NDRC within five days of its becoming aware of the grounds for the objection, failing which it shall forfeit said right. The petition shall contain a precise account of its grounds and cite the relevant evidence.

Art. 51- Decisions on objections

If a member of the NDRC disputes an objection, the NDRC shall reach a decision in his absence.

If an objection is upheld during proceedings, any stages of the proceedings in which the member objected to has taken part shall be deemed invalid.

Appeals may be lodged against decisions on objections at the time of the decision on the substance of the case.

Art. 52- Nature of parties

The parties are the clubs and players who belong to the association.

Art. 53- Fundamental procedural rights

The parties' fundamental procedural rights shall be guaranteed, in particular, the right to equal treatment, and the right to be heard (especially the right to explain one's actions, examine the file, have evidence taken and participate in the taking of evidence and to obtain a substantiated decision).

Art. 54- Representation

The parties may appoint professional representatives of their choice. The decision-making body may require the representatives to establish their credentials through a written power of attorney.

Documents and time limits

Art. 55- Form of proceedings

Proceedings shall be conducted in writing. E-mail is not admissible.

Art. 56- Service of documents

Documents shall be served at the address given by the parties. Documents may also be served on the parties' representatives. Documents shall be served in such a way as to obtain proof of receipt.

Art. 57- Observance of time limits

The parties shall make their submissions within the time limits set by the regulations or the NDRC. The time limit shall be deemed to have been observed where the submission is made by midnight on the day of the deadline and is verified by an acknowledgement of receipt by the association's secretariat or postmark.

It is incumbent upon the sender to obtain proof that the time limit has been observed.

As a general rule, the time limits set by the NDRC may be no shorter than ten days and no longer than 20 days. In urgent cases, the time limits may be reduced to 24 hours.

Where these regulations do not stipulate the consequences of failure to observe a time limit, these shall be determined by the NDRC.

Art. 58- Calculation of time limits

Mandatory time limits commence the day after the parties have received the relevant notification. Non-working days¹ and public holidays in the place where the addressee is domiciled are included in the time limits.

The time limit shall expire at midnight on the last day. If the last day of the time limit is a non-working day or public holiday in the place where the addressee is domiciled, the time limit shall expire on the next working day.

Art. 59- Extension and resetting of time limits

The mandatory time limits established in these regulations may not be extended.

Those time limits left to the NDRC's discretion by these regulations may be extended for valid reasons if a substantiated request is made before they expire. Requests for an extension may not be made more than once.

Where a party or a representative has been prevented from observing time limits for reasons beyond his control, the time limits may be reset upon receipt of a substantiated request within three days of the occurrence of the impediment.

Art. 60- Statements

The parties shall draw up their statements in an official language of the association and also indicate:

- a) the surname, first name, capacity and address of the claimant or his representative;
- b) a concise account of the facts;
- c) their conclusions;
- d) their legal basis;
- e) any evidence they may possess (original documents relating to the dispute, the name and address of other natural or legal persons involved in the dispute in different respects, etc.) and their proposals for evidence;
- f) the value of the dispute, particularly if the dispute concerns property.

The statements should be dated, signed and submitted in duplicate.

The NDRC shall then confirm to the claimant that it has received the statement, which is first of all entered on a register that is signed and initialled by the chairman of the NDRC.

Any statements that are incomplete, not drafted in an official language, unsigned or signed by an unauthorised representative shall be returned to their sender. A short time limit in which to complete the file shall be set by the NDRC, failing which the claim shall not be taken into account.

If there are no grounds on which to deem the claim inadmissible, it shall be forwarded to the other party or interested parties, who are invited to indicate their position or respond within the time limits allowed. In the absence of a response or statement of position within these time limits, a decision shall be passed on the basis of the

documents available. A second exchange of correspondence is only possible in certain cases to be decided by the NDRC.

Taking of evidence and pleadings

Art. 61- Hearing for inquiry and judgment, minutes

The NDRC may summon the parties to appear at a hearing for inquiry and judgment, unless it considers the dispute to be ready for judgment.

Once a hearing has been arranged, the chairman shall appoint a person responsible for taking the minutes, which will be signed by the chairman, the parties and, where appropriate, the witnesses and experts. An external secretary subject to the same obligations as the members of the decision-making body, particularly regarding the level of secrecy, may be called upon to take the minutes.

Art. 62- Evidence

The NDRC shall examine the evidence using the following methods:

- a) questioning the parties,
- b) hearing witnesses;
- c) evaluating expert reports;
- d) examining evidence produced;
- e) any other method it deems relevant.

The NDRC shall assess the evidence as it sees fit. It shall reach a decision on the basis of its own private convictions.

The burden of proof is on the party making the allegation.

The NDRC may also take into account evidence other than that submitted by the parties where it deems necessary.

Where the taking of evidence leads to costs incurred by testimonies or expert reports, the expense shall be borne by the claimant.

The NDRC may, *ex officio* or at the request of one of the parties, refuse to take evidence that it does not consider relevant, which bears no relation to the facts asserted or which would otherwise unnecessarily delay the proceedings.

Art. 63- Obligation on the parties to cooperate

The parties are obliged to actively cooperate in the establishment of facts.

Where the parties demonstrate a lack of care, the chairman of the NDRC may, after issuing them with a warning, impose a fine on them of no more than *[to be determined by the association]*

Where the parties do not cooperate, the NDRC shall reach a decision based on the documents in its possession.

Art. 64- Obligation to attend

All persons subject to the statutes and regulations of AIFF are obliged to respond to summonses from the NDRC, whatever the grounds may be.

Only the following persons may decline a summons:

- a) the party's spouse and any direct relative or relative by marriage;
- b) any person linked to the case by professional or official secrecy.

Art. 65- Hearing of witnesses

The NDRC shall firstly verify the witnesses' identity. It shall also warn them of the consequences of bearing false testimony.

The NDRC itself shall conduct the hearing of witnesses. It shall give the parties the option of requesting witnesses to clarify or complete their testimonies once it has decided on the admissibility of the questions proposed.

After their hearing, the witnesses shall read their testimonies and sign them.

Art. 66- Expert reports

Where specialist knowledge is required to verify or assess certain facts, the NDRC may refer to an expert. The expert shall then draw up a written report within the time limit set by the NDRC. He may also give testimony at a hearing.

The NDRC may, *ex officio* or at the request of any party:

- a) request further information from the expert;
- b) commission a new opinion from another expert if the first report is incomplete, obscure or contradictory.

The provisions on objections also apply by analogy to experts.

Art. 67- Production of evidence

Any party or third party subject to the statutes and regulations of AIFF may be compelled by the NDRC to produce any evidence in its possession that is of interest to the dispute.

The parties have the right to examine the evidence, unless interests in it are of such importance as to require it to be kept secret. Any evidence to which a party has been refused leave to examine may only be asserted against said party if the NDRC has informed the party of the evidence's essential contents and offered it the possibility to comment on said contents.

Art. 68- Closure of the inquiry

Once the evidence has been taken, the NDRC shall pronounce the inquiry closed. From that moment forth, no new facts or evidence may be submitted by the parties.

Art. 69- Pleadings

A party attending oral proceedings may plead his cause, following which the chairman of the hearing shall pronounce the closure of the proceedings.

F. Judgment

Art. 70- Deliberations

The NDRC shall reach a decision *in camera* by simple majority. The chairman of the meeting and the other members present have one vote each. All those present are obliged to vote. If the votes are equal, the chairman shall have the casting vote. The decision may also be taken by correspondence.

Art.71- Form and content of decisions

The NDRC shall deliver a decision in writing that states the following:

- a) the date on which the decision was passed;
- b) the names of the members of the chamber;
- c) the names of the parties and any representatives they may have;
- d) the parties' conclusions;
- e) the findings of fact and of law;
- f) the proposed decision, including any allocation of costs;
- g) the signature of the presiding NDRC chairman;
- h) an indication of any legal recourse available (stating the form of the appeal, the authority and the time limit

Art. 72- Notification of decisions

After it has reached its decision, the NDRC shall communicate it in writing to the association secretariat, who shall immediately notify the parties or their representatives in writing.

In urgent cases, the NDRC may notify the parties of the conclusions of the decision only and communicate the grounds within a subsequent time limit of 20 days.

The parties shall be deemed to have received the decision from the moment it reaches them by post or fax. Notification of the decision to the parties' representatives shall also be deemed valid.

Art.73- Procedural costs

Proceedings before the NDRC are free of charge. They shall not incur any procedural costs except where provided for under articles 22-25.

Art. 74- Publication

Any decisions of general interest may be published by the association in a form to be determined by the NDRC once the identity of the parties involved has been concealed.

Art. 75- Appeal

As a last resort, the NDRC's decisions may be the subject of an appeal before the national arbitration body recognised by the association in accordance with AIFF directives, or, where such a body does not exist and during a transitional period, before any arbitration body recognised by AIFF.

The 21-day time limit for appeals shall begin on the day the decision is received in full.

Final provisions

Art. 76- Disclaimer of responsibility

With the exception of serious misconduct, the members of NDRC and its secretariat shall not be held personally responsible for their actions and omissions in connection with proceedings.

Art. 77- Adoption and entry into force

These regulations have been adopted by *[the statutorily competent body of the association]*

These regulations shall come into force on ... and shall apply to any proceedings lodged from said date.

Chapter XVI. Final provisions

Art.78

Matters not provided for under these regulations shall be settled by the Players Status Committee, subject to review by the AIFF Executive Committee.

Approved and Adopted

20th May 2011

Dwarka, New Delhi

For the AIFF Executive Committee

**President
Praful M Patel**

**General Secretary
Kushal Das**

Annexe

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Annexe I - Player registration

A) Registration

1. No player may be registered to play for two different clubs affiliated with the same or with different state associations at any given time.
2. The AIFF will provide the club for which the player is registered with a player's passport (it should not be confused with a travel document) containing the relevant details of the player and will indicate the club(s) for which the player has been registered since the season of his 12th Birthday. If the Birthday falls between the seasons, the player shall be listed in the player passport for the club for which he was registered in the season following his birthday.

B) Registration periods

1. The AIFF will decide upon the establishment of two registration periods per year, which shall be mandatory on all state associations.
 - (a) The first registration period will start on the 9th of June and conclude on the 31st of August every calendar year.
 - (b) The second registration period will be between 15th of January of every calendar year and conclude on the 16th of February of the same year. This period is provided to permit registrations for strictly sport related reasons, such as technical adjustments of teams or replacements of injured players, or exceptional circumstances.

Annexe II - Training compensations

Principles

1. For the purposes of calculating compensation, the training period starts at the beginning of the season of the 13th birthday of the player, or at a later age, as the case may be, and finishes at the season of his 21st birthday.

2. Compensation for training is due:

- (a) For the first time, when the player acquires Professional status or joins a club in the 1st Division National Football League according to Article 1 of the AIFF Regulations regarding the Status and Transfer of players.

3. Compensation for training is not due:

- for transfer from amateur status to amateur status or for transfers from Professional status to amateur status (reacquisition of amateur status), unless the player(re) acquires Professional status within a period of 3 years.
- If a club unilaterally terminates a player's contract without just cause, without prejudice to the compensation due to the previous training club.

4. Payment of the compensation for training:

- (a) As a general rule the amount to be paid shall be as follows:
 - (i) Rs. 5,000/- for every year since the first registration of the player with the respective State Association from the time the player has completed 13 years of age onwards.
- (b) The amount shall be divided as follows:
 - (i) 70% for the Club for which the player was registered during that year.
 - (ii) 30% for the concerned State Association from the time the player was first registered with it.
- (c) In the event the player was not registered with any Club, compensation shall be paid to the State Association as follows:
 - (i) for players who have represented the State in the sub junior Nationals: Rs. 10,000.00 lump sum.
 - (ii) for players who have represented the State in the Junior Nationals: Rs. 10,000.00 lump sum.
 - (iii) for players who have represented the State in both Junior and Sub-Junior Nationals: Rs. 15,000.00 lump sum.

5. The compensation is to be paid only when an amateur player:

- (a) signs a contract with his new Club thereby becoming a professional player
- (b) a player moves to a Club playing in the National Football League.

6. Distribution of the Compensation payment

1. The amount paid by the new club as compensation for the training and education of the player concerned shall be distributed according to the principles, mentioned in Article 3.

7. Payment of the compensation

1. The amount to be paid as compensation for training and education pursuant to the above rules shall be paid by the new club to the training clubs at the latest within 30 days of the signature of the first contract or registration of players within the meaning of Article 4 of the AIFF Regulations regarding the Status and Transfers of players or, for any subsequent transfer, within 30 days from the new registration of the player.

2. It is of the responsibility of the new club to calculate the amount of the compensation for training and education and the way in which it should be distributed in accordance with the career history of the player. The player shall, if necessary, assist the new club in discharging this obligation.
3. The AIFF Players Status Committee may impose disciplinary measures on clubs or players who do not observe the obligations stipulated in the previous paragraphs.

Annexe III - STABILITY OF CONTRACTS.

1. A player shall have sporting just cause to break his contract with his club where he can show, at the end of a season, that he has been fielded in less than 10% of the official matches played by his club. Such sporting just cause shall be established on a case-by-case basis and shall depend on the particular circumstances of the player, (including but not limited to injury, suspension, field position of the player, position in the team (e.g. reserve goal keeper), age of the player, reasonable expectations on the basis of past career, etc.).
2. A club intending to conclude a contract with a professional must inform the player's current club in writing before entering into negotiations with him. A professional shall only be free to conclude a contract with another club if his contract with his present club has expired or is due to expire within six months. Any breach of this provision shall be subject to appropriate sanctions.
3. If a professional enters into more than one contract covering the same period, the provisions set forth in Chapter IX shall apply.
4. No club shall enter into a contract which enables any other party to that contract or any third party to acquire the ability to influence in employment and transfer-related matters its independence, its policies or the performance of its teams. The AIFF disciplinary committee may impose disciplinary measures on clubs that do not observe the obligations set out in this article.

ANNEXE IV- ENFORCEMENT OF COMPENSATION AWARDS

1. The party responsible for a breach of contract shall be obliged to pay the sum of compensation pursuant to the AIFF regulation on the Status and Transfer of Players within one month of notification of the relevant decision of the Players Status Committee.
2. If the party responsible for the breach has not paid the sum of compensation within one month disciplinary measures may be imposed by AIFF's Players Status Committee.
3. A player is registered for a new club and has not paid the sum of compensation within the one month time limit referred to above to the club shall be deemed jointly responsible for payment of the sum of compensation.

4. If the new club has not paid the sum of compensation within one month of having become jointly responsible with the player pursuant to the previous paragraph disciplinary measures may be imposed by AIFF's Disciplinary Committee.
5. Entitlement to compensation cannot be assigned to a third party. If a professional is required to pay compensation, the professional and his new club shall be jointly and severally liable for its payment. The amount may be stipulated in the contract or agreed between the parties.

ANNEXE V – STATISTICAL REGISTER

- 1) State associations shall keep a register of the statistics of the number of registrations of players coming from other state associations they have effected, as well as of the number of inter-state transfer certificates they have issued for a player transferring his registration to another state association. The register will mention the age and nationality of the player, the State which he leaves or which he joins, as well as any information the state association will obtain on the reason for the player transferring his registration (unilateral breach by the player or the club, within the protected period or not, amicable termination or transfer at the end of the contract)

ANNEXE VI - TRANSFER MATCHING SYSTEM

A) Scope

1. The transfer matching system (FIFA TMS; cf. point 13 of the Definitions section of the FIFA regulations) is designed to ensure that specific football authorities have more details available to them on international player transfers. This will increase the transparency of individual transactions, which will in turn improve the credibility and standing of the entire transfer system.
2. TMS is designed to clearly distinguish between the different payments in relation to international player transfers. All such payments must be entered in the system as this is the only way to be transparent about tracking the money being moved around in relation to these transfers. At the same time, the system will also ensure that it is indeed a real player who is being transferred and not merely a fictitious player being used for money-laundering.
3. TMS helps safeguard the protection of minors. If a minor is being registered as a non-national for the first time or is involved in an international transfer, an approval must be given by a sub-committee appointed by the Players' Status Committee of AIFF for that purpose. The request for approval by the association that wishes to register the player and the subsequent decision-making workflow is managed via FIFA TMS.
4. TMS is the web-based application by means of which the electronic ITC will be created. Within the scope of the present annexe, the relevant procedure carried out via TMS will fully replace the issuance of an ITC in paper format.

5. The use of TMS is a mandatory step for all international transfers of professional male players within the scope of eleven-a-side football, and any registration of such a player without the use of TMS will be deemed invalid. In the following articles of the present annexe, the term “player” will exclusively refer to male players participating in eleven-a-side football.
6. An international transfer needs to be entered in TMS whenever a player obtains or keeps his professional status after the move in question.

B System

1. TMS provides associations and clubs with a web-based data information system designed to administer and monitor international transfers.
2. Depending on the type of transfer, a variety of information must be entered.
3. In case of an international transfer within the scope of Annexe 6, a, paragraph 5 where no transfer contract has been signed, the new club must submit specific information and upload certain documents relating to the transfer into TMS. The process is then moved to the associations for electronic ITC handling (cf. section 8 below).
4. In case of an international transfer within the scope of Annexe 6, article 1 paragraph 5 where a transfer contract has been signed, the clubs involved must, independently of each other, submit information and upload certain documents relating to the transfer into TMS once the contract has been signed. Each club’s information is evaluated according to whether the most important points match with the details entered by the other club.
5. In the case referred to in the preceding paragraph of this article, the process is only moved to the associations for electronic ITC handling (cf. section 8 below) once club-level agreement has been reached.

C) Users

1. All users shall act in good faith.
2. All users shall check TMS at regular intervals on a daily basis and pay particular attention to any enquiries or requests for statements.
3. Users are responsible for ensuring that they have all the necessary equipment to fulfil their obligations.

3.1 Clubs

1. Clubs are responsible for entering and verifying transfer instructions in TMS and, where applicable, for ensuring that the required information matches. This also includes uploading the required documents.

2. Clubs are responsible for ensuring that they have the necessary training and know-how in order to fulfill their obligations. In this regard, clubs shall appoint TMS managers who are trained to operate TMS. The TMS administrators and the relevant host association may assist them in this respect with all technical-related issues, if need be. Furthermore, Annexe 6, article E.3 applies in this connection.

3.2 Associations

1. Associations are responsible for maintaining their season and registration details as well as those of their clubs (including, in particular, the categorization of clubs in connection with the training compensation) and agents. In addition, they are responsible for conducting the electronic ITC process (cf. section F below) and, where applicable, for confirming players deregistering from their association.
2. Associations are responsible for ensuring that they have the necessary training and know-how in order to fulfill their obligations. In this regard, associations shall appoint TMS managers who are trained to operate TMS. The TMS administrators and the relevant hotline may assist them in this respect with all technical-related issues, if need be.

3.3 FIFA general secretariat

The various competent departments within the FIFA general secretariat are responsible for:

- a) entering relevant sporting sanctions and managing possible objections to regulation infringements;
- b) entering relevant disciplinary sanctions;
- c) entering association suspensions.

3.4 TMS administrators

TMS administrators are responsible for managing user access.

D) Obligations of clubs

1. Clubs must use TMS for international transfers.
2. Clubs are obliged to enter transfer instructions by uploading at least the mandatory documents and providing the following compulsory data depending on the selected instruction type:
 - Instruction type (Engage; Release; Exchange; Engage out of contract)
 - Indication of whether the transfer is against payment

- Indication of whether the player is being transferred on loan and subsequently whether the player is returning from a loan, moving permanently or there is a loan extension
 - Counter club
 - Counter association
 - Final payment date
 - Payment currency
 - Indication of whether the transfer compensation is in installments or a single payment
 - Club(s) agent (as applicable) plus commission
 - Player(s) agent (as applicable)
 - Player's name, nationality and date of birth
 - Player's last contract start and end dates
 - Reason for player's last contract termination
 - Player's new contract start and end dates
 - Overall agreed and conditional transfer compensation details
 - Overall training compensation
 - Transfer compensation payment schedule including payment type, source or destination club, payment date, amount and details of transfer compensation conditions
 - Third-party payment declaration
 - Bank details (Name of bank or bank code; Account number or IBAN; Bank address; Beneficiary)
3. Clubs are also obliged to provide verification of the transfer instruction that has been entered.
 4. Equally, clubs are required to resolve matching exceptions with the participation of the other club concerned, if applicable.
 5. The procedure in relation to the ITC request can only be initiated once the club(s) have complied with their obligations in line with the preceding paragraphs of this article.
 6. When declaring the execution of a payment, the club making the payment must upload evidence of the money transfer into TMS.

E) Obligations of the associations

Associations must use TMS in connection with international player transfers.

E.1 Master data

1. The start and end dates of both registration periods and of the season shall be provided at least 12 months before they come into force. Under exceptional circumstances, associations may amend or modify their registration period dates up until they commence. Once the registration period has begun, no alteration of dates will be possible.
2. Club address, telephone, e-mail and training category information shall be kept up to date.

3. Players' agents license and insurance details shall be kept up to date.

E.2 Transfer-related information

1. When entering transfer instructions, clubs shall specify the player involved. TMS contains the details of many players who have participated in FIFA tournaments. If the details of the player involved are not already in TMS, the clubs shall enter them as a part of the transfer instruction. The procedure in relation to the ITC request may only be initiated once these player details have been verified and confirmed by the player's former association. The former association shall reject the player if the details of his identity cannot be fully confirmed.
2. The procedure in relation to the ITC request shall be carried out by the new association at the appropriate time.
3. The procedure in relation to the response to the ITC request and the player deregistration shall be carried out by the former association at the appropriate time.
4. In case of ITC receipt, the new association is required to enter and confirm the player registration date.
5. In case of rejection of the ITC request, the new association is required to either accept or dispute the rejection, as the case may be.

In case of provisional registration or in case of authorisation for provisional registration by the single judge after the new association has disputed the rejection, the new association is required to enter and confirm the registration information.

E.3 Club training

To ensure that all affiliated clubs are able to fulfill their obligations in relation to this annexe, ongoing training is the responsibility of the relevant association.

F) ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE GOVERNING THE TRANSFER OF PROFESSIONALS BETWEEN ASSOCIATIONS

F1) Principles

1. Any professional player who is registered with a club that is affiliated to one association shall not be eligible to play for a club affiliated to a different association unless an ITC has been created by the former association and received by the new association in accordance with the provisions of this annexe. The ITC must be created exclusively via TMS. Any other form of ITC other than the one created by TMS shall not be recognised.
2. At the very latest, the ITC request must be submitted via TMS on the last day of the registration period of the new association.

3. The former association creating the ITC shall also upload a copy of the player passport to be forwarded to the new association.

F2) Creating an ITC for a professional player

1. All data allowing the new association to request an ITC shall be entered into TMS, verified and matched by the club wishing to register a player during one of the registration periods established by that association. When entering the relevant data, depending on the selected instruction type, the new club shall upload at least the following documents into TMS:
 - a copy of the contract between the new club and the professional player;
 - a copy of the transfer agreement concluded between the new club and the former club, if applicable;
 - copy of proof of the player's identity, such as passport or identity card;
 - copy of proof of birth date (birth certificate) of the player;
 - proof of player's last contract end date.

If explicitly requested, a document not available in one of the four official languages of FIFA (English, French, German and Spanish) needs to be uploaded together with either a translation of the document in one of the four official languages of FIFA, or an official confirmation of the association of the club concerned that summarises the pertinent facts of each document in one of the four official languages of FIFA. Failure to do so may result in the document in question being disregarded.

A professional player is not eligible to play in official matches for his new club until an ITC has been created by the former association and received by the new association via TMS and the new association has entered and confirmed the player registration date.

2. Upon notification in the system that the transfer instruction is awaiting an ITC request, the new association shall immediately request the former association through TMS to create an ITC for the professional player ("ITC request").
3. Upon receipt of the ITC request, the former association shall immediately request the former club and the professional player to confirm whether the professional player's contract has expired, whether early termination was mutually agreed or whether there is a contractual dispute.
4. Within seven days of receiving the ITC request, the former association shall, by using the appropriate selection in TMS, either:
 - a) create the ITC in favour of the new association and enter the deregistration date of the player; or
 - b) reject the ITC request and inform the new association that the ITC cannot be created because the contract between the former club and the professional player has not expired or that there has been no mutual agreement regarding its early termination.

5. Upon receipt of the ITC, the new association shall confirm receipt and complete the relevant player registration information in TMS.
6. If the new association does not receive a response to the ITC request within 30 days of the ITC request being made, it shall immediately register the professional player with the new club on a provisional basis (“provisional registration”). The new association shall complete the relevant player registration information in TMS. A provisional registration shall become permanent one year after the ITC request. The Players’ Status Committee may withdraw a provisional registration, if, during this one-year period, the former association presents valid reasons explaining why it did not respond to the ITC request.
7. The former association shall not create an ITC if a contractual dispute has arisen between the former club and the professional player. In such a case, the professional player, the former club and/or the new club are entitled to lodge a claim with FIFA. FIFA shall then decide on the issue of the ITC and on sporting sanctions within 60 days. In any case, the decision on sporting sanctions shall be taken before the issue of the ITC. The issue of the ITC shall be without prejudice to compensation for breach of contract. FIFA may take provisional measures in exceptional circumstances. If the competent body authorises the provisional registration, the new association shall complete the relevant player registration information in TMS.

F3) Loan of professional players

1. The rules set out above also apply to the loan of a professional player from a club affiliated to one association to a club affiliated to another association.
2. When applying for the registration of a professional player on a loan basis, the new club shall upload a copy of the pertinent loan agreement concluded with the former club, and possibly also signed by the player, into TMS. The terms of the loan agreement shall be enclosed with the ITC request.
3. Upon expiry of the loan period, the ITC shall be returned by means of TMS, upon specific request which refers to the original loan instruction and is also submitted via TMS, to the association of the club that released the professional player on loan.
4. Loan extensions and permanent transfers resulting from loans shall also be entered in TMS.

G) SANCTIONS

G1) General provision

1. Sanctions may be imposed on any association or club that violates any of the provisions of the present annexe.
2. Sanctions may also be imposed on any association or club found to have entered untrue or false data into the system or for having misused TMS for illegitimate purposes.
3. Associations and clubs are liable for the actions and information entered by their TMS managers.

G2) Competence

1. The FIFA Disciplinary Committee is responsible for imposing sanctions in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.
2. Sanction proceedings may be initiated by FIFA, either on its own initiative or at the request of any party concerned.

G3) Sanctions on clubs

In particular, the following sanctions may be imposed on clubs for violation of the present annexe in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code:

- a reprimand or a warning;
- a fine;
- annulment of the result of a match;
- defeat by forfeit;
- exclusion from a competition;
- a deduction of points;
- demotion to a lower division;
- a transfer ban;
- return of awards.

These sanctions may be imposed separately or in combination.

H) ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE GOVERNING THE TRANSFER OF PLAYERS BETWEEN ASSOCIATIONS OUTSIDE TMS

H1) Scope

The present annexe governs the procedure for the international transfer of all players, excluding those concerned by Annexe 1 of these regulations.

Specifically it concerns amateur male players participating in eleven-a-side football, all female players as well as all futsal players.

H2) Principles

1. Any player who is registered with a club that is affiliated to one association shall not be eligible to play for a club affiliated to a different association unless an ITC has been issued by the former association and received by the new association in accordance with the provisions of this annexe. Special forms provided by FIFA for this purpose or forms with similar wording shall be used.
2. At the very latest, the ITC must be requested on the last day of the registration period of the new association.
3. The association issuing the ITC shall also attach a copy of the player passport to it.

H3) Issue of an ITC for a professional

1. All applications to register a professional must be submitted by the new club to the new association during one of the registration periods established by that association. All applications shall be accompanied by a copy of the contract between the new club and the professional. Equally, a copy of the transfer agreement concluded between the new club and the former club shall be provided to the new association, if applicable. A professional is not eligible to play in official matches for his new club until an ITC has been issued by the former association and received by the new association.
2. Upon receipt of the application, the new association shall immediately request the former association to issue an ITC for the professional (“ITC request”). An association that receives an unsolicited ITC from another association is not entitled to register the professional concerned with one of its clubs.
3. Upon receipt of the ITC request, the former association shall immediately request the former club and the professional to confirm whether the professional’s contract has expired, whether early termination was mutually agreed or whether a contractual dispute exists.
4. Within seven days of receiving the ITC request, the former association shall either:
 - a) issue the ITC to the new association; or
 - b) inform the new association that the ITC cannot be issued because the contract between the former club and the professional has not expired or that there has been no mutual agreement regarding its early termination.
5. If the new association does not receive a response to the ITC request within 30 days of the ITC request being made, it shall immediately register the professional with the new club on a provisional basis (“provisional registration”). A provisional registration shall become permanent one year after the ITC request. The Players’ Status Committee may withdraw a provisional registration, if, during this one-year period, the former association presents valid reasons explaining why it did not respond to the ITC request.

6. The former association shall not issue an ITC if a contractual dispute has arisen between the former club and the professional. In such a case, the professional, the former club and/or the new club are entitled to lodge a claim with FIFA. FIFA shall then decide on the issue of the ITC and on sporting sanctions within 60 days. In any case, the decision on sporting sanctions shall be taken before the issue of the ITC. The issue of the ITC shall be without prejudice to compensation for breach of contract. FIFA may take provisional measures in exceptional circumstances.
7. The new association may grant a player temporary eligibility to play until the end of the season that is underway on the basis of an ITC sent by fax. If the original ITC is not received by that time, the player's eligibility to play shall be considered definitive.
8. The foregoing rules and procedures also apply to professionals who, upon moving to their new club, acquire amateur status.

H4) Issue of an ITC for an amateur

1. All applications to register an amateur player must be submitted by the new club to the new association during one of the registration periods established by that association.
2. Upon receipt of the application, the new association shall immediately request the former association to issue an ITC for the player ("ITC request").
3. The former association shall, within seven days of receiving the ITC request, issue the ITC to the new association.
4. If the new association does not receive a response to the ITC request within 30 days, it shall immediately register the amateur with the new club on a provisional basis ("provisional registration"). A provisional registration shall become permanent one year after the ITC request. The Players' Status Committee may withdraw a provisional registration, if, during this one-year period, the former association presents valid reasons explaining why it did not respond to the ITC request.
5. The foregoing rules and procedures also apply for amateurs who, upon moving to their new club, acquire professional status.

H5) Loan of players

1. The rules set out above also apply to the loan of a professional from a club affiliated to one association to a club affiliated to another association.
2. The terms of the loan agreement shall be enclosed with the ITC request.
3. Upon expiry of the loan period, the ITC shall be returned, upon request, to the association of the club that released the player on loan.

ANNEXE 7 - PROCEDURE GOVERNING APPLICATIONS FOR FIRST REGISTRATION AND INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER OF MINORS

A) Principles

1. The procedure for applying for a first registration of a minor, or an international transfer involving a minor according to art. 19, para 3 of FIFA Regulations, will be managed by TMS.
2. Unless otherwise specified in the provisions below, the FIFA's Rules Governing the Procedures of the Players' Status Committee and the Dispute Resolution Chamber shall be applied in the application procedure, subject to slight deviations that may result from the computer-based process.

B) Responsibility of member associations

1. All member associations shall check the "Minors" tab in TMS at regular intervals of at least every three days and pay particular attention to any enquiries or requests for statements.
2. Member associations will be fully responsible for any procedural disadvantages that may arise due to a failure to respect par. 1 above.

C) Composition of sub-committee

1. The sub-committee appointed by the Players' Status Committee shall be composed of the chairman and deputy chairman of the Players' Status Committee and nine members.
2. As a rule, the sub-committee shall pass decisions with at least three members. In urgent cases, the chairman or a member appointed by him may pass decisions as a single judge.

D) Conduct during proceedings

1. All parties involved in proceedings shall act in good faith.
2. All parties involved in proceedings are obliged to tell the truth to the sub-committee.
3. The sub-committee may use all means at its disposal to ensure that these principles of conduct are observed. Any violations, such as forged documents for example, will be sanctioned by the Disciplinary Committee in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

E) Initiation of proceedings, submission of documents

1. The application for an approval of a first registration or an international transfer involving a minor to art. 19, para 2 of FIFA Regulations shall be entered in TMS by the association concerned. Any other applications will not be considered. Applicants will receive a confirmation of receipt from TMS.

3. Depending on the details of the case in question, the association that submits an application shall also mandatorily enter specific documents from the following list in TMS:
 - Proof of identity and nationality – player
 - Proof of identity and nationality – player’s parents
 - Proof of birth date (birth certificate) – player
 - Employment contract – player
 - Employment contract – player’s parents
 - Work permit – player
 - Work permit – player’s parents
 - Proof of residence – player
 - Proof of residence of player’s parents
 - Documentation of academic education
 - Documentation of football education
 - Documentation of accommodation/care
 - Parental authorisation
 - Proof of distance: 50km rule
 - Proof of consent of counterpart association

3. If an obligatory document is not submitted, or if a translation or an official confirmation is not submitted in accordance with article G below, the applicant will be notified accordingly in TMS. An application will only be processed if all obligatory documents have been submitted, or if all necessary translations and official confirmations have been correctly submitted in accordance with article G below.

4. The applicant may also submit any other documents it deems necessary together with the application. The sub-committee may request further documents from the applicant at any time.

F) Statement, non-submission of statement

1. In the case of a request for approval of an international transfer, the former association will be given access to all non-confidential documents in TMS and invited to submit a statement within seven days through TMS.

2. The former association may also submit any documents it deems relevant through TMS.

3. If a statement is not submitted, the sub-committee will decide on the basis of the documents available.

G) Language of documents

1. If a document is not available in one of the official languages of FIFA, the association shall also submit either a translation of the document in one of the official languages of FIFA, or an official confirmation of the association concerned that summarises the pertinent facts of each document in one of the official languages of FIFA. Failure to do so may, above, result in the sub-committee disregarding the document in question.

H) Deadlines

1. Deadlines shall be set legally through TMS.
2. All submissions must be entered in TMS by the deadline in the time zone of the association concerned.

I) Notification of decisions, legal remedy

1. Parties shall be legally notified of the sub-committee's decision via TMS. Notification will be deemed complete once the decision has been uploaded into TMS. Such notification of decisions shall be legally binding.
2. Parties will be notified the findings of the decision. At the same time, the parties shall be informed that they have ten days from notification in which to request, in writing, the grounds of the decision, and that failure to do so will result in the decision becoming final and binding. If a party requests the grounds of the decision, the motivated decision will be notified to the parties in full, written form. The time limit to lodge an appeal begins upon notification of the motivated decision.

Annexe VIII - Final provisions

- a. Any matter not provided for under these regulations shall be settled by the Players Status Committee, subject to review by the AIFF Executive Committee.

Approved and Adopted

20th May 2011
Dwarka, New Delhi
For the AIFF Executive Committee

President
Praful M Patel

General Secretary
Kushal Das