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**REGULATIONS
OF KAZAKHSTAN FOOTBALL FEDERATION
on the status and transfers of players**



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DEFINITIONS.

Previous National Association - The National Association to which the previous Club belongs.

New National Association - the National Association to which the new Club belongs.

Dispute Resolution Chamber (DRC) - a legal body of the KFF that considers disputes arising between football clubs, players and other subjects of football, applies disciplinary sanctions for violations of these regulations, as well as within the limits of its authority for violations of other provisions of the KFF. The decisions of the DRC may be appealed to the KFF Appeals Committee in accordance with the procedure defined in the 'KFF Disciplinary Regulations'.

Competitions - tournaments organised and run by or on behalf of KFF.

Previous club - the club the player leaves.

New club - the club to which the player transfers.

An amateur club is a club without legal, financial or de facto ties to a professional club which:

- is authorised to register only amateur players; or which
- has no registered professional players; or which
- has not registered any professional players in the three years preceding a certain date.

Professional club - a club that is not an amateur club.

Academy - children's and youth sports schools, football centres, academies and other organizations (including structural subdivisions of clubs), the main objectives of which are to provide players with a long-term training process with the provision of the necessary training facilities and infrastructure.

Third party - a party other than: the player who is transferring; the two clubs between which the player is transferring; or any previous club with which the player was registered.

Official person (OP) - any person (except players) who carries out football-related activities in the Regional Association, Football Leagues, clubs regardless of the position held, type of activity (administrative, sporting or other) and its duration.

Employment contract (EC) / Contract - a written agreement between the employer (club) and the employee (player, OP), defined in accordance with the labour legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Player Transfer - the transfer of a player from one club to another club.

Transfer of a player on loan - the transfer of a player who has a valid employment contract with a club to another club for temporary participation in competitions.

TMS (Transfer Matching System) - a data system based on internet technology, the main purpose of which is to simplify the process of international player transfers, as well as to improve transparency and information flow.

International Transfer Certificate (ITC) - a document sent by the National Association in which the player has been registered to the National Association of the football club for which the player wishes to play in the future.

Registration - a record of player information including the following:

- date of initial registration (in the format: dd/mm/yyyy);
- the player's details (surname, first name and patronymic);
- the player's date of birth, gender, nationality and status as a professional or amateur;
- the type of football the player will play ('11 on 11' / futsal, beach football);
- the name of the club in the National Association in which the player will play (including the club's FIFA ID);
- the category of the club on the date of registration;
- FIFA ID of the player;
- FIFA ID of the National Association.

Electronic Player Registration System means an electronic information online system that enables the registration (as defined in this paragraph) of players in the KFF. The Electronic Player Registration System must be integrated with the FIFA Connect ID System and FIFA Connect Interface for the purpose of electronic exchange of information. The

electronic player registration system must provide all registration information for all players from the age of twelve via the FIFA Connect Interface and, in particular, must assign each player a FIFA ID using the FIFA Connect ID System.

FIFA Connect ID Service is a service developed by FIFA that assigns unique global identifiers (FIFA IDs) to individuals, organisations and institutions, provides duplicate information in the event of a person's re-registration and maintains a centralised record of the current registration(s) of all persons to whom a FIFA ID has been assigned.

FIFA ID - a unique worldwide identifier assigned by FIFA Connect ID Service to each club, National Association and player.

International Transfer - the transfer of a player's registration from one National Association to another National Association.

National Transfer - transfer of a player's registration in a National Association from one club within the same National Association.

KFF DTMS - an online electronic information system used by the KFF and defined in accordance with Annexe 5 to these Regulations with the ability to administer and monitor all national transfers within the KFF.

Bridge transfer - any two consecutive transfers (national or international) of one player linked to each other and involving the registration of that player at an intermediate club for the purpose of circumventing the application of the relevant regulation or law and/or defrauding another natural or legal person.

Transfer contract - a contract concluded between two football entities that defines the procedure, terms and conditions for the transfer of a player.

Training Compensation - monetary payments made in accordance with Annexe No. 3 of the Regulations to cover the costs of training young players.

Protected Period - a period of three full seasons or three years, whichever comes first, following the entry into force of the employment contract if it was concluded before the player turned twenty-eight years of age, or a period of two full seasons or two years, whichever comes first, following the entry into force of the employment contract if it was concluded after the player turned twenty-eight years of age.

Registration period is the period of time determined by the KFF in accordance with Article 7 of the Regulations.

Season - a 12-month period set by the KFF during which official competitions among professional clubs (Championship, Premiership, Cup, Super Cup) take place.

Organized football - a game of football organised under the auspices of, or sanctioned by, FIFA, the Confederation or the National Association.

Futsal - A game of football played in accordance with the Futsal Rules developed by FIFA in co-operation with a sub-committee of the International Football Association Board (IFAB).

11-a-side football - a game of football played in accordance with the IFAB-sanctioned Laws of the Game.

All provisions of the Regulations apply to 11-a-side football, unless reference is made in the Regulations to the fact that these provisions govern futsal.

Official matches are matches organised by the KFF according to the approved competition calendars. Official matches do not include friendly and exhibition matches.

Minor - a player under the age of eighteen.

FIFA Connect Interface - technical interface provided by FIFA as part of the FIFA Connect programme, used for the exchange of electronic encrypted messages between National Associations and between National Associations and FIFA.

Training Remuneration - a reimbursement mechanism that compensates the club that has carried out the training and education of a player, namely the training compensation (see Article 29) and the solidarity mechanism (see Article 30).

A coach is a person engaged in a specific football activity in a professional club or National Association, whose:

- job duties consist of one or more of the following functions: preparing and mentoring players, selecting players for matches and competitions, making tactical decisions during matches and competitions; and/or
- employment requires a coaching licence in accordance with national or continental licensing regulations.

Maternity leave - a period of paid absence of eighteen weeks granted by the labour legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan to a female player due to her pregnancy, of which eight weeks are granted after the birth of the child.

Monthly Estimated Rate (MER) - an indicator established by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan 'On the Republican Budget' for the relevant year.

Regulatory documents - statutes, regulations, provisions, directives, circulars, Rules of the Game.

Force Majeure (force majeure circumstances) - circumstances such as natural disasters, military actions, national and sectoral strikes, prohibitive acts of state authorities, epidemics, etc., as well as actions that could not be prevented by any foresight and costs.

Regulations - these 'KFF Regulations on the Status and Transitions of Players'.

Club trained player - a player who, between the age of 12 (start of the sporting season in which the player is 12 years old) and 21 (end of the sporting season in which the player is 21 years old), has been registered for three full sporting seasons with a given football club and/or sports school.

Electronic Player Passport (EPP) - an electronic document containing combined information on a player's registration throughout his career, including the relevant national association, the player's status (amateur or professional), the type of registration (permanent or rental) and the club(s) (including training category) with which the player has been registered since the calendar year of his 12th birthday.

FIFA Clearing House - an organization that acts as an intermediary in relation to the processing of certain payments made in the football transfer system.

Review - a temporary period during which a player's skills are evaluated by a club in which he is not registered.

Football agent - an individual holding a FIFA license to provide football agent services.

Transfer Compensation - compensation that a player's new club pays or undertakes to pay to the player's previous club in return for the previous club agreeing to release the player from existing obligations under the employment contract.

Compensation for breach of the employment contract, in accordance with Article 22 of these Regulations, shall not be considered as transfer compensation.

The competition period - is the period that begins with the first official match of a professional club competition (Championship, Premiership, Cup, Super Cup), whichever comes first, and ends with the last official match of the competition.

The statements of the Regulations apply to both female and male players, regardless of the choice of words and expressions.

All names and definitions provided for in the text of the Regulations may be used either in the singular or in the plural, without prejudice to their meaning.

All definitions of the Regulations are formulated for convenience only and may not affect the legal significance of individual statements of the Regulations.

In these Regulations, the terms used are those provided for in the 'Basic Concepts' of the KFF Statutes.

Chapter 1. INTRODUCTORY STATEMENTS

1. Area of application

The Regulations define the general and binding rules for matches and competitions organized and played under the auspices of the KFF concerning the status of players, their ability to take part in organised football, the transfer of players and their release to National Associations.

Chapter 2. PLAYER STATUS

2. Player status: professional and amateur

1. A player involved in organised football may have the status of professional or amateur.
2. A professional is a player who has concluded an employment contract with the club and is paid (more than the actual costs) for his football activities. Players who are not professionals are amateurs.

3. Reacquisition of amateur status

1. A player registered as a professional may not be registered as an amateur until thirty calendar days after his last appearance in a match as a professional.
2. No compensation will be paid when a professional is reinstated as an amateur. If, within thirty months from the date of reinstatement of amateur status, a player registers as a professional, the new club must pay compensation for training in accordance with Article 29 of the Regulations.

4. Termination of operations

1. A professional who has ended his football activity due to the termination of his employment contract and an amateur who has terminated his football activity remain registered for the last club for a period of thirty months.
2. This period is calculated from the day the player last played for the club in an official match.

Chapter 3. PLAYERS REGISTRATION

5. Registration

1. The KFF electronic player registration system assigns a FIFA ID to each player on his first registration. A player must be registered with the KFF to participate for a club as a professional or amateur in accordance with the statements of Chapter II of the Regulations.

Only electronically registered players who are identified by a FIFA ID are entitled to participate in organised football, with the exception of players participating in friendly matches during the viewing period. By registering and participating in the screening, the player agrees to fulfil the requirements of FIFA, UEFA and KFF regulations.

2. A player may only be registered by a club for the purpose of playing organised football. As an exception to this rule, a player may be registered by a club for purely technical reasons to ensure transparency in successive individual transactions in accordance with the principles laid down in Annexe No. 3 of the FIFA Regulations on Player Status and Transfers. A player on trial does not need to be registered for friendly matches played as part of the trial.

3. A player can only be registered at one club at a time.

4. A player can only be registered in one futsal club at a time.

A player registered in a futsal club can be registered at the same time in a club representing 11-a-side football. It is not compulsory for a futsal club and a club representing 11-a-side football to belong to the same National Association.

5. During one sporting season a player can be registered in no more than three different clubs. At the same time, during one sporting season, a player is entitled to appear in official matches for no more than two different clubs. As an exception, a player transferring between two clubs belonging to National Associations with overlapping seasons (i.e. starting the season 'summer/autumn' as opposed to 'winter/spring') is entitled to play in official matches for a third club during the respective sporting season, provided that all obligations under the employment

contract to his previous clubs have been fulfilled. The statements on registration periods (Article 7 of the Regulations) and the minimum duration of the employment contract (Article 23 of the Regulations) must be observed.

6. In the period from 01 July to 30 June of the following year a player can be registered in no more than three different futsal clubs. At the same time during one sporting season the player has the right to play in official matches for no more than two different futsal clubs.

7. In all cases due regard shall be given to the sporting integrity of the competition. In particular, a player is not entitled to play in official matches for more than two clubs participating in the same competition (Championships/Cup or Cup) of the same sporting season, subject to the stricter individual statements of the KFF governing documents.

6. Bridge transfer

1. No club or player shall be involved in an intermediate transfer.

2. It is presumed, unless otherwise stated, that if there are two consecutive transfers (national or international) of the same player within a sixteen week period, the parties (clubs and player) involved in the two transfers have participated in the intermediate transfer.

3. The FIFA Disciplinary Committee, in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code, will sanction any party subject to the statements of the FIFA Statutes and Regulations that has been involved in an intermediate transfer at international level.

4. The KFF Control and Disciplinary Committee, in accordance with the KFF Disciplinary Regulations, will sanction any party subject to the statements of the KFF Statutes and its Regulations that has been involved in an interim transfer at national level.

7. Registration periods

1. Players may be registered during one of the two annual registration periods set by the KFF. The KFF sets separate registration periods for its men's and women's competitions. Exceptionally, a professional whose employment contract has terminated before the end of a registration period may be registered after the end of that registration period in accordance with paragraph 5 of this article.

In this registration, the KFF shall give due consideration to the sporting integrity of the competition concerned. In the event of termination of the employment contract for justified cause, FIFA and the KFF may apply provisional measures to avoid abuse in accordance with Articles 31 and 32 of these Regulations.

1) as an exception to paragraph 1, a female player may be registered by the KFF outside the registration period to temporarily replace a female player who has gone on maternity leave. The term of the employment contract of the temporary replacement female player shall, unless otherwise mutually agreed, be from the date of registration until the day before the start of the first registration period following the return of the female player who has gone on maternity leave;

2) a female player may be registered by the KFF outside the registration period at the end of her maternity leave (see Article 23(7) and Article 24), subject to the existence of an employment relationship;

3) Priority shall be given to ensuring that a female player returning from maternity leave is eligible to participate in domestic competitions and the sporting integrity of the relevant competitions;

4) as a temporary exception to paragraph 1, a professional whose employment contract has expired or been terminated as a result of COVID-19 is entitled to be registered by the KFF outside the registration period, regardless of the date of expiry or termination of the employment contract.

2. The first registration period shall begin on the first day after the day on which the competition period of the previous season ended and at the latest on the first day of the new season. The duration of this period shall not be shorter than eight weeks and shall not exceed twelve weeks. The second registration period shall not be shorter than four weeks or longer

than eight weeks and shall normally take place in the middle of the sporting season. The combined duration of both registration periods cannot exceed 16 weeks. Registration periods must be included in the TMS at least twelve months in advance. FIFA determines the dates of the registration periods for National Associations that are in breach of the notification deadlines. The registration periods are set by a decision of the Executive Committee and are specified in the competition regulations.

3. Players may be registered (with the exceptions specified in paragraph 1 of this article) on the basis of a duly completed club application via the electronic player registration system of the KFF/Football League during the registration period.

4. The statements on registration periods do not apply to competitions in which only amateurs take part. The KFF establishes for a given category of competition the periods during which players may be registered provided due regard is given to the sporting integrity of the competition concerned.

5. A player may be registered outside the registration period on the basis of a decision of the DRC of the KFF within thirty calendar days after the end of the registration period in the following cases:

1) termination of the employment contract (only on the grounds of expiry or by agreement of the parties) before the end of the last registration period;

2) exclusion of a club from the KFF competitions, without prejudice to the merits of a possible labour dispute between the player and the excluded club.

3) A Professional who has unilaterally terminated his employment contract for justified cause or whose employment contract has been unilaterally terminated without justified cause by his Club may be registered outside the registration period.

a) for internal transfers, before receiving the DTS, the Club deciding to sign the player must apply to the DRC with documentary evidence that the Player has terminated his employment contract with his previous Club for justified reasons or whose previous Club terminated the Player's employment contract without justified reasons.

In turn, the DRC will determine whether there has been a unilateral termination with or without just cause and may authorise or refuse registration accordingly.

b) for international transfers prior to the receipt of the MTS, the FIFA General Secretariat determines whether there has been a unilateral termination with or without justifiable cause and may authorise or refuse registration accordingly.

This assessment is, at first sight, without prejudice to the decision of the Football Arbitration Tribunal on the consequences of the termination of the employment contract.

6. In cases where the DRC or the FIFA General Secretariat authorises registration outside the registration period on the basis of the exception referred to in paragraph 3), any internal regulation or contractual agreement requiring the consent of the former club to register the player shall be deemed invalid. In cases where the player's employment contract has expired, the consent of the former club is never required to register the player.

8. Player Passport

1. For rights related to compensation for training that are not regulated According to the FIFA Clearing House Regulations, the existing obligations related to player passports remain unchanged, i.e. the registering association is obliged to provide the club where the player is registered with a player passport containing the relevant player data.

2. For rights related to compensation for training, which are governed by the FIFA Clearing House Regulations, an EPP must be generated and used.

3. 'Player Passport' shall be maintained by the KFF / Football League or Regional Association and shall contain chronological information on the clubs / sports schools for which the player has been registered, starting from the season in which the player turned twelve years of age.

4. For the purpose of the Electronic Player Passport, National Associations must ensure that reliable, accurate and complete player registration information is available to FIFA electronically via the FIFA Connect interface upon FIFA's request via such interface.

9. Registration application

1. The application for professional registration must be submitted together with a copy of the player's employment contract. In some cases, the competition regulations may require the submission of the player's original contract of employment. The DRC, at its discretion, has the right to take into account any amendments to the employment contract or additional agreements that have not been duly submitted to it.

2. The list of documents to be submitted for the player's registration with the KFF or the Football League is approved by the regulations of the respective competitions. All submitted documents are checked for compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the regulations of FIFA, UEFA and KFF.

10. Registration of minor players

1. Clubs and academies must provide the KFF with information on all minor players they train.

2. The procedure for registering and recording minor players is determined by the KFF.

3. By reporting, academies and minor players undertake to practise football in accordance with the statements of FIFA, UEFA and the KFF and to respect and support the ethical principles of organised football.

4. The statements in this article also apply to minor players who do not have Kazakh citizenship but who are being trained by clubs and academies in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

11. International transfer certificate

1. Players registered in one National Association can only be registered in a New National Association after receiving the last ITC from the previous National Association. The ITC is issued free of charge without any conditions or time limits. Any statement to the contrary will not be enforceable. The National Association issuing the ITC will provide a copy to FIFA. The administrative procedures for issuing an ITC are contained in the 'FIFA Regulations on Player Status and Transitions'.

2. National Associations are prohibited from requesting an ITC for the purpose of a player's participation in an exhibition match.

3. An ITC is not required for a player under the age of ten.

12. Loan of professionals

1. A professional may be loaned for a fixed term by his club ('former club') to another club ('new club') on the basis of a written agreement. The following rules apply to the loan of Professionals:

a) Clubs must enter into a written agreement setting out the terms of the loan ('the loan agreement'), in particular its duration and financial terms.

The footballer (professional) may also be a party to the rental agreement.

b) The professional and the new club must sign an employment agreement covering the term of the loan. This agreement must confirm that the Professional is on a loan.

c) During the agreed term of the loan, the contractual obligations between the professional and the former club shall be suspended unless otherwise agreed in writing.

d) Subject to the statements of Article 5, paragraph 5 of the Regulations, a loan agreement may be concluded for a minimum term between two registration periods and a maximum term of one year.

The end date must fall within one of the former club's registration periods. Any statement relating to a longer lease term shall not be recognised.

- e) The loan agreement may be renewed subject to the above minimum and maximum terms with the written consent of the professional.
- f) The new club is prohibited from subletting or permanently transferring a professional to a third club.
2. Loan agreements with a term of more than one year, concluded before the entry into force of this Regulation, may be renewed before their expiry. They may be extended only in accordance with article 12, paragraph 1 (e).
3. If the employment contract between the professional and the new club has been unilaterally terminated before the expiry of the term stipulated in the loan agreement:
- a) the professional has the right to return to the former club;
 - b) the professional must immediately inform the former club of the early termination of the employment contract and whether he intends to return to the former club;
 - c) if the professional decides to return to the former club, the former club must immediately reintegrate the professional.
- The employment contract suspended during the tenancy must be reinstated from the date of reintegration and, in particular, the former club must pay the professional's remuneration.
4. If the employment contract between the professional and the new club has been unilaterally terminated before the expiry of the term stipulated in the loan agreement:
- a) the professional has the right to return to his former club;
 - b) the professional must immediately inform the former club of the early termination of the employment contract and whether he intends to return to his former club;
 - c) if the professional decides to return to the former club, the former club must immediately reintegrate the professional. The employment contract that was suspended during the period of the lease must be reinstated from the date of reintegration and, in particular, the former club must pay the professional's salary;
5. The statements in article 12, paragraph 4, are without prejudice to:
- a) the effect of Article 22 concerning the termination of the employment contract between the professional and the new club;
 - b) the effect of Article 22 if the former club fails to reintegrate the professional immediately;
 - c) the right of the former club to claim compensation arising from its obligation to reintegrate the professional. The minimum compensation to be paid is the amount to be paid by the former club to the professional between the date of reintegration and the initial date of completion of the rental agreement.
6. From 1st July 2024, the following restrictions apply:
- a) a club may have a maximum of 6 loaned professionals at any one time during the season;
 - b) a club may have a maximum of 6 leased professionals at any one time during the season.
7. A professional's loan will be exempt from the above restrictions if:
- a) the lease expires prior to the end of the former club's (letting) season in which the professional turns 21 years of age;
 - b) the professional is a pupil of the former club (letting club).
8. Regardless of the age or status of a club's professional player, the following restrictions apply:
- a) a club may have a maximum of 3 professionals on loan to a particular club at any one time during the season;
 - b) a club may have a maximum of 3 professionals on loan from a particular club at any one time during the season.
9. For the restrictions referred to in article 10, paragraph 6, apply from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024: a maximum of 7 professionals for each restriction.

13. Unregistered players

Any player who is not registered with the KFF/Football League and who plays for a club in any official match is considered to have played in an illegal manner. Without prejudice to the measures necessary to correct the sporting consequences of such performance, sanctions

may also be imposed on the player and/or the club. The right to impose such sanctions rests in principle with the KFF or the organiser of the relevant competition.

14. Enforcement of disciplinary sanctions

1. Any disciplinary sanction of up to four matches or up to three months (inclusive) imposed on a player by the Previous National Association and unrealised (in full) before his transfer must be enforced by the New National Association with which the player is registered for the purposes of implementing the sanction at national level. Upon issuing an ITS, the Previous National Association must notify the New National Association via TMS (for players registered as professionals) and in writing (for players registered as amateurs) of any such unenforced (partially or fully) disciplinary sanction.

2. Any unrealised (full) disciplinary sanction lasting more than four matches or more than three months imposed on a player shall only be enforced by the New National Association in which the player is registered if the FIFA Disciplinary Committee extends the disciplinary sanction in question to a worldwide sanction. Additionally, when issuing an ITS, the Previous National Association must notify the New National Association via TMS (for players registered as professionals) and in writing (for players registered as amateurs) of any such disciplinary sanction.

15. Enforcement of disciplinary sanctions in futsal

1. If the disqualification for a disciplinary offence committed during a game of futsal or in connection with a futsal match is calculated in matches, it applies only to his participation for a futsal club. Similarly, if the disqualification for committing the disciplinary offence during a game of 11-a-side football, it applies only in respect of his participation for an 11-a-side football club.

2. A disqualification expressed in days or months applies to a player's participation in both futsal and 11-a-side football, regardless of whether the offence was committed in futsal or 11-a-side football.

3. Where a player is registered for a futsal club and an 11-a-side football club belonging to two different National Associations, the National Association for which the player is registered must notify the second National Association of the player's disqualification, calculated in days or months.

4. Any disqualification imposed on a player prior to the player's transfer must be implemented by the New National Association for which the player is registered. The previous National Association must notify the New National Association of any such sanction in writing before issuing a Futsal ITS.

16. Overdue payments

1. Clubs must comply with their financial obligations towards players and other clubs in accordance with the terms of their professional employment contracts and transfer agreements.

2. Any club that is more than thirty calendar days late in making a payment, unless such default is due to a statement in the relevant contract, may be subject to disciplinary sanctions in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of this article.

3. In order for a club to be considered as having an overdue payable within the meaning of this Article, the creditor (player or club) must notify the debtor club in writing of the overdue debt and give the debtor club at least ten calendar days to fulfil its financial obligations.

4. The Football Tribunal may impose the following sanctions within its respective competences as defined by FIFA regulations;

- 1) a warning;
- 2) a reprimand;
- 3) a fine;

- 4) a ban on the registration of new players at national or international level, for one or two whole and consecutive registration periods.
5. Within its respective competence as defined by the KFF regulations, the DRC of the KFF may impose the following sanctions;
 - 1) a warning;
 - 2) a reprimand;
 - 3) a fine;
 - 4) a ban on the registration of new players for one or two consecutive registration periods.
6. The sanctions referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this article may be applied cumulatively.
7. Repeated offences are considered an aggravating circumstance and lead to more severe penalties.
8. The terms of this Article shall not prevent the application of further measures in accordance with Article 22 of the Regulations in the event of unilateral termination of the employment relationship.
9. The statements of this Article shall also apply to the compliance of clubs with their financial obligations to football and futsal coaches, with the exception of subparagraph 4) of paragraph 4, subparagraph 4) of paragraph 5 of this Article.

Chapter 4. MAINTENCE OF STABILITY IN LABOUR RELATIONS

17. Compliance with the terms and conditions of the employment contract

1. An employment contract concluded between a club and a professional, coach may be terminated only upon expiry of its term or by agreement of the parties.
2. A professional who has a valid employment contract with a club representing 11-a-side football may enter into a second employment contract with another futsal club only with the written consent of the club representing 11-a-side football with which he has employment contract. A professional who has a valid employment contract with a futsal club may conclude a second employment contract with a club representing 11-a-side football only with the written consent of the futsal club with which he has employment contract.

18. Early termination of employment contract for justified reasons

1. The employment contract may be terminated by either party without any consequences (payment of compensation or sports sanctions) if there is a justified reason.
2. Any misconduct of a party aimed at forcing the other party (counterparty) to terminate or change the terms of the employment contract entitles the counterparty (player, coach or club) to terminate the employment contract for justified cause.

19. Early termination of employment contract for justified reason on the grounds of untimely payment of salary

1. If a club illegally fails to pay at least two monthly salaries to a player/coach within the prescribed time limits, the player/coach will be deemed to have justifiable cause for termination of the employment contract, provided that he (player/coach) has notified the debtor club of the default in writing and has given at least fifteen calendar days to the debtor club to meet its financial obligations in full. Alternative statements in employment contracts in force on the date of entry into force of the Regulations may be taken into account.
2. For player, coach remuneration that is not paid on a monthly basis, a pro-rata value corresponding to two months shall be taken into account. A delay in payment of an amount that equates to at least two months shall also be considered as a justified reason for the player or coach to terminate the employment contract, provided that he complies with the rules on notice of termination pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article.
3. Collective bargaining contracts that are agreed upon by the legal representatives of employers and employees in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan may deviate from the principles specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.
The terms of such an agreement shall prevail.

20. Early termination of the employment contract for a sporting justified reason

A professional who, during a sporting season, has played in less than ten per cent of the official matches in which his club has participated may terminate his employment contract early on sporting grounds. In assessing such cases, due regard shall be given to the circumstances of the player. The existence of a sporting justification shall be determined on a case-by-case basis. In such a case, sporting sanctions shall not apply, although compensation may be paid. A professional may only request early termination of employment contract for sporting justification within fifteen calendar days after the last official match of the sporting season played by the club in which he is registered.

21. Limitation of termination of employment contract during the season

Unilateral termination of the employment contract during the sports season is generally not allowed, except as provided for in the Regulations.

22. Consequences of terminating an employment contract without a justified reason

If the employment contract is terminated without just cause, the following statements shall apply:

1. In all cases, the breaching party shall pay compensation. In accordance with the statements of the Regulations, Article 29 and Annexe No. 3, compensation for training and, unless otherwise provided for in the employment contract, compensation for termination of the contract shall be calculated taking into account the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the specifics of the sport and other objective criteria. Such criteria include, inter alia, the remuneration and other payments due to the player, coach under the existing and/or new employment contract; the period of time remaining under the existing employment contract (up to a maximum of five years for players); payments and expenses incurred by the previous club (amortised over the entire term of the employment contract) and whether the breach of the employment contract falls within the protected period (for players).

Taking into account the above principles, the compensation due to a player, coach should be calculated as follows:

1) if the player, coach has not signed a new employment contract after the termination of his previous employment contract, as a general rule, the compensation should be equal to the residual value of the employment contract that was terminated early;

2) if the player, coach has signed a new employment contract by the time of the decision, the amount of the new employment contract for the period corresponding to the remaining period under the early terminated employment contract shall be deducted from the residual value of the early terminated employment contract ('Mitigated Compensation'). Moreover, subject to early termination due to arrears, in addition to the Mitigated Compensation, the player, coach will be entitled to receive an amount corresponding to three monthly salaries ('Additional Compensation'). In aggravating circumstances, the Additional Compensation may be increased to six monthly salaries. The total compensation may not exceed the remaining amount (balance of the value) of the terminated employment contract.

3) Collective bargaining agreements that are legally agreed upon by representatives of employers and employees in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan may deviate from the principles specified in subparagraphs 1) and 2) of this paragraph. The terms of such an agreement shall prevail.

2. The right to receive compensation cannot be transferred to a third party. If compensation must be paid to the professional, the professional and his new club must be jointly and severally liable for its payment. The amount of compensation may be set out in the employment contract or agreed by the parties.

3. In addition to the obligation to pay compensation, any player found guilty of breaching the terms of employment contract during the protected period shall also be subject to a sporting sanction. Such sanction shall restrict his eligibility to play in official matches for a period of four

months. In the case of aggravating circumstances, the restriction shall last for six months. In all cases, such sporting sanctions shall take effect immediately upon notification of the decision to the player. Sporting sanctions are suspended between the last official match of the season and the first official match of the following season, in both cases including national cups and international championships for clubs. Such suspension of sporting sanctions does not apply, however, if the player is a valid member of the national team of the National Association he is entitled to represent and, the National Association concerned participates in the final competition of an international tournament between the last match and the first match of the following season. Unilateral breach of the terms of the employment contract without justifiable reasons or sporting justifiable reasons after the protected period does not lead to the imposition of sporting sanctions. Disciplinary measures may nevertheless be imposed outside the protected period for failure to provide the club in which the player is registered with a proper notice of termination within fifteen calendar days after the last official match of the season (including national cups) of the club in which the player is registered. In case of re-entry into employment contract, as well as in case of renewal of the employment contract, the protected period starts anew.

4. In addition to the obligation to pay compensation, sporting sanctions are imposed on a club that is found guilty of a breach of the terms of the employment contract or that is involved in a breach of the terms of the employment contract during the protected period. Unless the contrary is established, it shall be presumed that any club inviting a professional who terminates his/her employment contract without justifiable cause has induced the professional to commit the breach. A club is prohibited from registering new players at national level for two full and consecutive registration periods. The club may only register new players, at national level, during the registration period following the end of the relevant sporting sanction. In particular, a club is not entitled to utilise the exceptions provided for in Article 7(5) of the Regulations in order to register a player at an earlier stage.

5. Any person subject to FIFA, UEFA and KFF regulations who acts in such a way as to induce a breach of the terms of the employment contract between a player and a club in order to facilitate the transfer of a player is subject to sanctions.

6. Any person subject to FIFA, UEFA and KFF regulations who acts in such a way as to induce a breach of the terms of the employment contract between the coach and the club is subject to sanctions.

23. Specific provisions relating to the employment contract between professionals and clubs

1. Any employment contract entered into after the provision of the Football Agent's services must include the Football Agent's name, his client, FIFA licence number and his signature in accordance with the KFF Football Agents Regulations.

2. The minimum duration of the employment contract shall be from the date of its entry into force until the end of the season, while the maximum duration of the employment contract shall not exceed five years. Players under the age of eighteen may not sign employment contracts of more than three years. Any statement stipulating a longer period shall not be recognised.

3. A club intending to conclude employment contract with a professional must notify the club for which the professional currently plays in writing before entering into negotiations with that professional. A professional may only enter into employment contract with another club when his/her employment contract with the present club has expired or will expire within six months. Appropriate sanctions shall be imposed for any breach of this statement.

4. The term of employment contract cannot be contingent upon a positive medical examination and/or the granting of a work permit.

5. If a professional enters into more than one contract for the same period, the statements defined in this chapter of the Regulations shall apply.

6. Terms of a employment contract that provide the club with additional time to pay the professional amounts that were overdue under the terms of the employment contract (so

called 'grace periods') are not recognised. However, grace periods provided for in collective contracts concluded by representatives of employers and employees in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be legally binding and recognised. The statements of this paragraph shall not apply to employment contracts concluded before the entry into force of this paragraph.

7. Women players shall be entitled to maternity leave during the term of the employment contract, paid in the amount of the average salary in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Chapter 5. SPECIAL STATEMENTS FOR WOMEN PLAYERS

24. Special statements for women players

1. The validity of the employment contract may not be conditioned by the player's pregnancy during the term of the contract, maternity leave or the exercise of maternity rights in general.

2. If the club unilaterally terminates the employment contract on the basis of the player's pregnancy, being on maternity leave or the exercise of maternity-related rights in general, the club shall be deemed to have terminated the employment contract without just cause.

1) it is presumed, unless proven otherwise, that the unilateral termination of the employment contract by the club during pregnancy or maternity leave was due to the fact that the player was pregnant.

3. If the employment contract was terminated on the basis of the player's pregnancy, as an exception to Article 22(1) of the Regulations:

1) the compensation due to the player shall be calculated as follows:

a) in the event that the player has not signed a new employment contract after the termination of his previous employment contract, as a general rule, the compensation shall be equal to the remaining value of the employment contract that was terminated early;

b) in the event that the player has signed a new employment contract by the time of the adjudication, the value of the new employment contract for the period corresponding to the time remaining on the early terminated employment contract shall be deducted from the residual value of the early terminated employment contract;

c) in any case described above, the player is entitled to additional compensation corresponding to six months' salary of the early terminated employment contract;

d) collective contracts concluded by representatives of employers and employees in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan may deviate from the above principles. The terms of such an agreement shall prevail;

2) in addition to the obligation to pay compensation, sporting sanctions are imposed on any club found to have unilaterally terminated employment contract on the grounds of a player being pregnant, a player being on maternity leave or a player exercising maternity rights in general. The Club is prohibited from registering any new female players for two full and consecutive registration periods. The Club may only register new players from the next registration period after the relevant sporting sanction has been served in full. In particular, he may not use the exemption and provisional measures provided for in subparagraph 1) of paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the Regulations to register players at an earlier stage;

3) the sanction provided for in subparagraph 2) of this paragraph may be applied in conjunction with a fine.

4. If a player becomes pregnant, he has the right during the term of his employment contract to:

1) continue to provide sporting services to her club (e.g. playing and training) after confirmation by her attending physician and an independent medical professional (selected by consensus between the player and her club) that it is safe for her to do so. In such cases, her club must comply with this decision and formalise a plan for her continued participation in sport in a safe manner, prioritising her health and the health of her unborn child;

2) to undertake alternative employment if her treating doctor determines that it is unsafe for her to continue playing sport or if she decides not to exercise her right to continue to provide sporting services. In such cases, the club must comply with this decision and formalise a plan

with the player for her alternative employment. The player shall be entitled to receive her full remuneration until she has used her maternity leave;

3) independently determine the start date of the maternity leave subject to the statutory time limits (see Definitions). Any club that pressures or forces a player to take maternity leave at a certain time shall be penalised by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee or the KFF Disciplinary Committee;

4) to return to football activities after completing her maternity leave, having received confirmation from her treating doctor and an independent medical professional (chosen by agreement between the player and her club) that it is safe for her to do so. In such cases, the club must comply with this decision, reintegrate her into football activities (see subparagraph (2) of paragraph 1 of Article 7) and provide adequate ongoing medical support. The player is entitled to full remuneration upon return to football activities.

5. The player must be allowed to breastfeed an infant and/or to decant breast milk while carrying out his employment with the club. Clubs must provide appropriate facilities in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan or the collective contract.

Chapter 6. INFLUENCE OF THIRD PARTIES AND OWNERSHIP OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS OF PLAYERS

25. Influence of third parties on clubs

1. No club shall enter into employment contract that allows a contracting club/contracting clubs, and vice versa, or any third party to acquire the right to influence in employment and transfer matters its independence, policies or the performance of its teams.

2. The FIFA Disciplinary Committee as well as the KFF Control and Disciplinary Committee may impose disciplinary sanctions on clubs that do not comply with the obligations set out in this article.

26. Third party ownership and economic rights to players

1. No club or player shall enter into an agreement with a third party whereby the latter becomes entitled to receive compensation, in whole or in part, for the future transfer of a player from one club to another club, or is entitled to receive any rights in respect of the future transfer of a player or transfer compensation.

2. The FIFA Disciplinary Committee as well as the KFF Control and Disciplinary Committee may impose disciplinary sanctions on clubs that do not comply with the obligations set out in this article.

Chapter 7. INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS WITH MINORS

27. Protection of minors

1. International transfers are only permitted for players over the age of eighteen.

2. The following five exceptions to the rule referred to in paragraph 1 of this article apply:

1) the player's parents move to the country where the new club is located for reasons unrelated to football;

2) the player is between sixteen and eighteen years of age and:

a) the transfer takes place within the territory of the European Union (EU) or the European Economic Area (EEA);

b) the transfer takes place between two National Associations within the same country;

In this case, the new club must fulfil the following minimum obligations:

c) give the player adequate football education and/or training to the highest national standards;

d) guarantee the player academic (tertiary) and/or school and/or vocational education and/or training in addition to his football education and/or training, which will enable the player to choose a profession other than football in the event that he ceases his professional career;

- e) do everything necessary to ensure that the player is properly cared for (optimum living conditions with the host family or accommodation at the club, appointment of a mentor at the club, etc.);
- f) provide the relevant National Association at the time of registration of such player with evidence of fulfilment of the above obligations;
- 3) the player resides no further than fifty kilometres from the border of the country and the club where the player wishes to be registered with the neighbouring National Association is also within fifty kilometres of that border. The maximum distance between the player's permanent residence and the club's location is one hundred kilometres. In such cases, the player must continue to live at home and the two National Associations involved must give their consent;
- 4) The player is at least temporarily allowed to reside in the country of arrival and/or is recognised by the competent public authorities as vulnerable and requiring State protection by the country of arrival after having left his country of origin (or previous country of permanent residence) on humanitarian grounds, without his parents, because of either of the following:
- (a) His or her life or freedom is threatened because of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion; or
- b) any other circumstances in which his survival is seriously endangered.
- If the minor has been officially recognised as a refugee or protected person, he or she may be registered with a professional club or a purely amateur club. There is no restriction on any subsequent transfer of the minor to another country until the minor reaches the age of 18.
- If the minor has been officially recognised as an asylum seeker or has been declared vulnerable by the competent public authorities in accordance with paragraph (4) of Article 27, they may only be registered with a purely amateur club. They may be the subject of a subsequent national transfer, but they are not allowed to register with a professional club until they have reached the age of 18.
- 5) the player is a student and temporarily moves without his parents to another country for academic reasons of the exchange programme. The duration of the player's registration in the new club (until his eighteenth birthday or until the completion of his academic or school programme) cannot exceed one year. The player's new club can only be an amateur club without a professional team or without a legal, financial or de facto connection to a professional club.
3. The statements in this article shall also apply to any player who has never before registered with a club and who is not a national of the country in which the National Association in which he wishes to register for the first time and who has not resided continuously in that country for at least the last five years.
4. Where a minor player is ten years old or more, the Football Tribunal's Player Status Chamber must approve:
- 1) their international transfer in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article;
- 2) their first registration in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article; or
- 3) their first registration if the minor player is not a national of the country in which the National Association in which they wish to register is located and has not resided continuously in that country for at least the last five years.
5. Approval in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article is required for any request for ITS and/or for first registration by a National Association.
6. Where a minor player is under ten years of age, a National Association wishing to register a player pursuant to a request by its affiliated club is responsible for verifying and ensuring that the player's circumstances fall, beyond reasonable doubt, within one of the exceptions provided for in paragraphs 2, 3 or subparagraph 3 of paragraph 4 of this article. Such verification must be carried out at the time of any registration.
7. A National Association may make a request to the Football Tribunal's Player Status Chamber for a Limited Minor Exemption ('LME').

1) The LME, if granted, shall exempt the National Association, under special conditions and exclusively for minor players who are amateurs who must be registered with amateur clubs, from making the requests provided for in paragraph 4 of this Article;

2) in this case, prior to any request for ITS and/or first registration, the National Association concerned shall verify and ensure that the player's circumstances fall, beyond reasonable doubt, within one of the exemptions provided for in paragraphs 2, 3 or subparagraph 3 of paragraph 4 of this article.

8. A club that has registered a minor player as a result of a national transfer, international transfer or first registration must:

1) fulfil the duties of care of the minor;

2) take all necessary measures to protect the minor from abuse;

3) ensure that the minor is given the opportunity to receive an academic education (in accordance with the highest national standards) that will enable him to pursue a career other than that of a footballer.

9. The procedures for making an application to the Football Tribunal Player Status Chamber in the circumstances set out in this article are contained in the FIFA Procedural Rules for the Football Tribunal.

28. Registration and reporting of minors by academies

1. Clubs that operate academies with legal, financial and de facto links to the club must report all minors to the National Association in whose territory the academy concerned operates.

2. Each National Association shall request all academies that have no legal, financial or de facto links with a club (private academies) operating in its territory to report to the association all minors attending the academy. Each association is obliged to report to the relevant authorities any offences occurring in private academies of which it becomes aware, taking all necessary measures to protect minors from potential abuse.

3. A club wishing to co-operate with a private academy must:

1) communicate such co-operation to the association with which the club is affiliated;

2) ensure that the private academy reports its players to the association with which the academy is affiliated;

3) before entering into a contract with a private academy, ensure that the private academy takes appropriate measures to protect minors;

4) report any offences that may come to light to the appropriate authorities, taking all necessary measures to protect minors from potential abuse.

4. Each national association must report to FIFA on every minor attending an academy in the territory they manage if the minor:

1) is not a citizen of the country of residence of the association; and

2) has not resided permanently in that country for at least the last five years.

5. Each National Association shall keep a record of all minors (full name, date of birth) notified to it by clubs or academies.

6. By informing the National Associations, academies and players undertake to engage in football activities in accordance with FIFA statutes and to respect and promote the ethical principles of organised football.

7. The FIFA Disciplinary Committee shall impose sanctions in accordance with the FIFA Disciplinary Code in the event of a breach of any statement of this Chapter.

8. Article 27 of the Regulation also applies to the reporting of all minors who are not nationals of the country in which they wish to be registered.

Chapter 8. COMPENSATION FOR TRAINING AND SOLIDARITY MECHANISM

29. Compensation for training

Compensation for training shall be paid to the club(s) that trained the player:

1) when the player is first registered as a professional, and,

2) on each transfer of a professional player until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of twenty-three.

The obligation to pay training compensation arises regardless of whether the transfer takes place during or at the end of the player's employment contract.

The statements concerning training compensation are set out in Annexe No. 3 of the Regulations. The principles of compensation for training shall not apply to women's football.

30. Solidarity mechanism

If a professional is transferred before the expiry of his employment contract, any club that contributed to his education and training shall receive a proportionate part of the compensation paid to his previous club (solidarity contribution). The statements concerning solidarity contributions are set out in Annexe No. 4 of the Regulations.

Chapter 9. JURISDICTION

31. FIFA competence

1. Without prejudice to the right of any player, coach, National Association or club to seek redress for employment-related disputes in a civil court, FIFA shall be entitled to settle the following:

1) disputes between clubs and players regarding the maintenance of the stability of employment contracts (Articles 13-18 of the FIFA Regulations), if an ITS has been requested and, if there is a claim from an interested party in relation to such ITS request, in particular regarding its issuance, sporting sanctions or compensation for breach of the terms of the employment contract;

2) employment-related disputes of international scope between the club and the player, whereby the above parties may choose in writing to have the dispute heard by an independent arbitration tribunal which is established at national level within the framework of the National Association and/or collective contract. Any such arbitration clause must be included either directly in the employment contract or in the collective contract applicable to the parties. The independent national arbitration must guarantee a fair hearing and respect the principle of equal representation of players and clubs;

3) employment-related disputes of international scope between a club or National Association and a coach, whereby the above parties may elect in writing to have the dispute heard by an independent arbitration tribunal which is established at national level within the National Association and/or collective contract. Any such arbitration clause must be included either directly in the employment contract or in the collective contract applicable to the parties. Any such arbitration clause must be included either directly in the employment contract or in the collective contract applicable to the parties. The independent national arbitration must guarantee a fair hearing and respect the principle of equal representation of coaches and clubs;

4) disputes between clubs belonging to different National Associations in relation to training compensation (Article 20 of the FIFA Regulations) and the solidarity mechanism (Article 21 of the FIFA Regulations);

5) disputes between clubs belonging to the same National Association in relation to the training compensation (Article 20 of the FIFA Regulations) and the solidarity mechanism (Article 21 of the FIFA Regulations), provided that the transfer of the player who is the basis of the dispute takes place between clubs belonging to different National Associations;

6) disputes between clubs belonging to different National Associations which do not fall within the cases provided for in subparagraphs 1), 4) and 5) of paragraph 1 of this Article.

2. FIFA is competent to decide on appeals made in accordance with the FIFA Regulations on Player Status and Transition or any other FIFA regulatory statements.

3. The FIFA decision-making bodies under this Article of the Regulations are the Football Tribunal's Player Status Chamber and the Football Tribunal's Dispute Resolution Chamber.

4. The detailed procedure for the resolution of disputes arising from the application of the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players is set out in the Rules Governing the Procedures of the Football Tribunal.

32. KFF competence

1. Without prejudice to the right of any player, coach or club to seek redress for employment-related disputes in a civil court, the KFF shall have the right to decide on the following matters:

- 1) disputes to determine the status of a player registered with the KFF;
- 2) employment-related disputes between a club participating in a competition organised by the KFF and a player registered with the KFF;
- 3) international employment-related disputes between a club and a player, in cases where the aforementioned parties have chosen in writing to have the dispute heard by the KFF legal authorities;
- 4) employment-related disputes between a club taking part in a competition organised by the KFF and a coach registered with the KFF;
- 5) international employment-related disputes between a club and a coach, in cases where the above parties have chosen in writing to have the dispute heard by the KFF legal authorities;
- 6) employment-related disputes between a club taking part in competitions organised by the KFF and OPs registered with the KFF;
- 7) disputes between clubs registered with the KFF related to compensation for training and the solidarity mechanism for the national transfer of a player;
- 8) disputes between clubs, between clubs and players registered with the KFF arising from the application of the Regulations which do not relate to the cases provided for in subparagraph 1-7, paragraph 1 of this Article;
- 9) application of disciplinary sanctions for violation by football subjects of any of the statements of the Regulations, except for those statements that define the competence of another KFF body, as well as for violation by clubs, players and OP of the statements of compensation, employment contracts and transfer contracts.

2. The legal decision-making body of the KFF under this Article of the Regulations shall be the Dispute Resolution Chamber.

3. The detailed procedure for resolving disputes arising from the application of the Rules is set out in the Chamber's Rules of Procedure on Dispute Resolution.

33. Consequences of non-payment of the relevant amounts by the due dates

1. Where the KFF DRC obliges a party (club, player or coach) to make a payment in favour of another party (club, player or coach), the consequences of failure to pay the relevant amounts within the prescribed time limit shall be included in the decision.

2. The said consequences are:

- 1) in relation to the club: a ban on the registration of any new players until the amounts due are paid. The total maximum duration of the ban on registration shall not exceed three complete and consecutive registration periods, subject to the statements in paragraph 7 of this article;
- 2) in respect of a player: prohibition from participating in official matches until the amounts due have been paid. The total maximum duration of the prohibition to participate in official matches shall not exceed six months, subject to the statements in paragraph 7 of this article;
- 3) in respect of the coach: prohibition to carry out any football-related activity until the amounts due have been paid. The total maximum duration of the prohibition shall not exceed six months, subject to the statements in paragraph 7 of this Article.

3. The consequences referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may not apply if the DRC KFF:

- 1) has applied a sporting sanction under Articles 16, 22 or 24 of the Regulations in the same case; or
- 2) has been informed that the debtor club has undergone bankruptcy or voluntary liquidation in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and/or has been excluded by the KFF from the competition.

4. If the consequences referred to in this article apply, the debtor must pay the creditor the full amount due (including all applicable interest) within thirty calendar days from the date of notification of the decision.
5. The thirty-day period shall commence upon notification of the decision.
- 1) the time limit shall be suspended upon a reasonable request to receive the reasoning part of the decision. Upon notification of the reasoning part of the decision, the time limit shall be resumed.
- 2) The time limit is also suspended by filing an appeal to the KFF Appeals Committee.
6. The debtor shall make full payment (including all applicable interest) to the bank account provided by the creditor and specified in the judgement.
7. In the event that the debtor fails to make the full payment (including all applicable interest) within the deadline, and the judgement will become final and binding:
- 1) the creditor may request the KFF to enforce the consequences of non-enforcement of the judgement;
- 2) upon receipt of such a request, KFF shall inform the debtor that the consequences of non-enforcement of the judgement apply;
- 3) the consequences of non-enforcement of the judgement are applied immediately upon notification to KFF, including, for the avoidance of doubt, if they are applied during the period of the current registration period. In such cases, the remainder of the current registration period shall be the first 'full' registration period for the purposes of subparagraph (1) of paragraph (1) of this article;
- 4) the consequences of non-execution of a decision may be waived only in accordance with the statements of paragraph 8 of this article.
8. In the case of enforcement of the consequences of default, the debtor must provide the KFF with proof of payment of the full amount (including all applicable interest) in order for the consequences to be cancelled.
- (1) upon receipt of proof of payment, KFF shall promptly request confirmation from the creditor of receipt of the full payment (including all applicable interest) within five calendar days.
- 2) upon receipt of the creditor's confirmation, or after the expiry of the period in the event of no response, KFF shall notify the parties that the consequences of the default have been cancelled.
- (3) the consequences of default shall be cancelled immediately upon notification by the KFF.
- (4) Despite the foregoing, if full payment (including all applicable interest) has not been made, the consequences of the default judgement shall remain in force until fully discharged.

34. Enforcement of decisions

1. The successor to the debtor shall be deemed to be the debtor and shall be the subject of any judgement rendered under this Article. The criteria for assessing whether an entity is a sporting successor to another entity shall be, inter alia, its headquarters, name, legal form, team colours, players, shareholders or stakeholders or ownership, and the category of competition concerned.
2. Where a debtor is ordered to pay a creditor a sum of money (outstanding amounts or compensation) by the DRC KFF:
- (1) payment is deemed to have been made when the debtor pays the creditor the full amount specified (including any applicable interest);
- (2) payment is not deemed to have been made if the debtor has made any unilateral deduction from the total amount specified (including any applicable interest).
3. The following actions are not inconsistent with the prohibition on registration described in Articles 16, 22, 24 and 33 of the Regulations:
- 1) returning a professional from a lease only if the professional's lease expires;
- 2) renewal of the professional's lease after the expiry of his lease agreement;
- 3) the employment of a professional on a permanent basis who was temporarily registered with the club immediately prior to the imposition of the registration ban;

4) the registration of a professional who was already registered with the club as an amateur immediately prior to the introduction of the registration ban.

Chapter 10. FINAL STATEMENTS

35. Application of the Regulation

The Regulations shall apply to all entities referred to in the text or to which the meaning of the statements of the Regulations applies.

36. Analogy

1. In cases when relations falling within the scope of the Regulations are not directly regulated by them, the norms regulating similar relations shall be applied to such relations, if it does not contradict their essence.

2. If it is impossible to use similar relations, the rights and obligations of the parties shall be determined on the basis of the general principles and meaning of the legislation, regulatory documents of FIFA, UEFA and KFF, requirements of good faith, reasonableness and fairness.

37. Additions and changes

Additions and amendments to the Rules of Procedure shall be made by decision of the Executive Committee.

38. Entry into force

1. These regulations shall be effective from 22 of December, 2023.

2. The statements of the Regulations shall not have retroactive effect and shall apply to relations arising after its enactment

ANNEXE NO. 1

CATEGORIES OF FOOTBALL CLUBS

(in competitions held among men's teams of professional and amateur clubs)

1. The first category - professional clubs taking part in the Championship of the Republic of Kazakhstan among the clubs of the Premier League.
2. The second category - professional clubs taking part in the Championship of the Republic of Kazakhstan among the clubs of the First League and among the teams of the Second League.
3. The third category - amateur clubs taking part in KFF competitions and sports schools.

CATEGORY	AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION
I	5 000 000 tenge
II	2 500 000 tenge
III	500 000 tenge

Note: The parties to the transfer contract (compensation agreement) have the right to set a different amount of compensation on mutually agreed terms. The amount of compensation specified in this Annexe reflects the amount required for the training of one professional player per year and applies if the parties to the transfer contract (compensation contract) do not agree on the amount of compensation.

This compensation amount shall also apply if the compensation amount is not agreed between a professional who transfers before the end of the calendar year of his twenty-third year and the club from which the professional transfers.

ANNEXE NO. 2

RELEASE OF PLAYERS TO NATIONAL TEAMS

1. Principles for men's football

1. Clubs are obliged to release their registered players to the national teams of the Republic of Kazakhstan when called by the KFF. Any arrangements contrary to this between the player and the football club are prohibited.

2. The release of players under the conditions specified in paragraph 1 of this article is mandatory in respect of all international windows reflected in the international match calendar, as well as in respect of FIFA World Cup finals, FIFA Confederations Cup and competitions organised by confederations in which National Teams (A teams) take part, provided that the National Association in question is a member of the organising confederation.

3. After consultation with the relevant stakeholders, FIFA publishes the international match calendar for a four-year or eight-year period. This calendar will include all international windows for the relevant period. Only FIFA World Cup Finals, FIFA Confederations Cup and Confederations competitions involving National Teams (A Teams) may be added after the publication of the international match calendar.

4. An International Window is defined as a period of nine days which begins on Monday morning, ends on Tuesday evening the following week and is reserved for the activities of the National Teams. During any international window, each national team may play a maximum of two matches, whether these matches are qualifying matches for an international tournament or friendlies. The respective matches may be scheduled on any day during the international window starting on Wednesday, provided that the two matches are separated by at least two full calendar days (e.g. Thursday/Sunday or Saturday/Tuesday).

5. National teams must play both matches in the international window in the territory of the same confederation, with the only exception for intercontinental play-off matches. If at least one of the two matches is a friendly match, they may be played in two different confederations, as long as the distance between the match venues does not exceed five hours in flight, according to the official airline schedule, and two time zones.

6. It is not compulsory to release players outside the international window or outside the final competition (in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article) included in the international match calendar. It is also not compulsory to release players more than once in one year for a final competition. Exceptions to this rule may be established by the FIFA authorised body only for the FIFA Confederations Cup.

7. Within international windows, players must be released and sent to their national teams no later than Monday morning and must be sent back to their clubs no later than Wednesday morning following the end of the international window. For the final competitions defined in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article, players must be released and sent to their National Associations no later than Monday morning of the week preceding the week of the start of the respective final competition and must be sent by the National Associations on the morning of the day following the day of the last match of the National Association's national team in the tournament.

(1) During international windows that have been extended in accordance with subparagraphs (1) and (2) of paragraph 4 of this Article, players must be sent to their clubs no later than the morning of the day following the end of the international window.

8. Clubs and National Associations may negotiate a longer release period or different arrangements in accordance with paragraph 7 of this Article.

9. Players who have submitted to a call-up by their National Association under the terms of this article must return to duty at their clubs no later than twenty-four hours after the end of the period for which they were released.

This period may be extended by forty-eight hours if the match in question was played in a Confederation other than that in which the player's club is registered. Clubs must be notified in writing of the player's departure/arrival schedule ten calendar days before the day on which the relevant period begins. National Associations must ensure that players can return to their clubs in good time after the match.

10. If a club violates the statements of this article regarding the release of its player to the KFF national teams, the DRC of the KFF may impose the following sanctions on the club concerned:

- 1) a warning;
- 2) a fine;
- 3) in case of repeated offences: ban on registration of new players.

11. If a player violates the statements of this article regarding the arrival times to the KFF national teams, the DRC of the KFF may impose the following sanctions on the club concerned:

- 1) a warning;
- 2) a fine;
- 3) in case of repeated offences: disqualification for up to four matches.

12. If the player does not take up his duties at the club by the deadline referred to in this article, upon expressed request, the Player Status Chamber of the FIFA Football Tribunal shall decide that the next time the National Association summons the player, the release period shall be reduced as follows:

- 1) international window: for two days;
- 2) final stage of an international tournament: for five days.

13. In case of repeated breaches of these statements, the Player Status Chamber of the FIFA Football Tribunal, at the request of the player's club, may decide:

- 1) to impose a fine;
- 2) to further reduce the period of exemption;
- 3) to prohibit the National Association from summoning the player(s) to subsequent national team fixtures.

2. Principles for women's football

1. Clubs are obliged to release their registered players to the national teams of the Republic of Kazakhstan when called by the KFF. Any arrangements contrary to this between the player and the football club are prohibited.

2. The release of players under the conditions specified in paragraph 1 of this article is mandatory for all international windows reflected in the Women's International Match Calendar, as well as for the finals of the FIFA Women's World Cup, the Women's Olympic Football Tournament, the Confederations competitions in which the 'A' National Teams take part and the final rounds of the Confederations qualification tournaments for the Olympic Football Tournament (maximum release period of twelve days).

3. After consultation with the parties concerned, FIFA shall publish a calendar of women's international matches for a period of four years. It shall include all international windows during the specified period (see paragraph 4 of this Article), as well as the final tournaments of the FIFA Women's World Cup, the FIFA Women's Olympic Women's Football Tournament, the championships for the national women's category 'A' teams of the confederations, and the final rounds of qualification for the FIFA Women's Olympic Women's Football Tournament in the confederation. After the publication of the women's international match calendar, only the specific dates of the championships for the national women's 'A' teams of the confederations and the final rounds of qualification for the Women's Football Tournament at the Olympic Games in the confederation can be added. The Confederation 'A' National Women's Team Championships and the final rounds of qualification for the Women's Olympic Football Tournament in the Confederation must be held during the respective specified periods and the Confederations must notify FIFA of the dates thereof in writing at least two years before the

start of the respective Confederation 'A' National Women's Team Championships or final rounds of qualification.

4. There are three varieties of international windows:

1) The first type is a period of nine days which starts on Monday morning and ends on Tuesday evening of the following week and is reserved for the activities of the national teams. During the first international window, each national team may play a maximum of two matches, irrespective of whether these matches are qualifying matches for an international tournament or friendlies. The respective matches may be scheduled on any day during the international window starting on Wednesday, provided that the two matches are separated by at least two full calendar days (e.g. Thursday/Sunday or Saturday/Tuesday).

2) The second variation is a period of ten days which starts on Monday morning, ends on Wednesday evening the following week and is reserved for national team friendly tournaments and qualifying matches.

During the international window of the second variety, each national team may play a maximum of three matches. The respective matches may be scheduled on any day during the international window starting on Tuesday, provided that the two matches are separated by at least two full calendar days (e.g. Thursday/Sunday/Wednesday).

3) The third variation is a period of thirteen days which begins on Monday morning, ends on Saturday evening the following week and is reserved exclusively for qualifying matches of championships involving the national women's teams of category 'A' confederations. During the third international window, each national team may play a maximum of four matches.

The respective matches may be scheduled on any day during the international window starting on Thursday, provided that the two matches are separated by at least two full calendar days (e.g. Thursday/Sunday/Wednesday/Saturday).

5. The release of players outside the international window or outside the competitions referred to in paragraph 2 of this article and included in the calendar of women's international matches is not mandatory.

6. For all three varieties of international windows, players must be released and begin travelling to the national team's location no later than Monday morning and must begin the return journey to the club's location no later than Wednesday morning the following week (variety 1), Thursday morning the following week (variety 2), Saturday morning the following week (variety 3) after the conclusion of the international window.

For the final rounds of qualification for the Confederation Olympic Women's Football Tournament, players must be released and begin travelling to the national team location no later than the Monday morning prior to the opening match of the qualification tournament and must be released by the Association on the morning of the day following the team's last match in the tournament. For these qualification tournaments, the maximum release period (between departure on Monday morning and the day of return to the club by the association) shall be sixteen days. For the remaining final tournaments within the meaning of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article, players must be released and begin travelling to the national team's location no later than Monday morning in the week preceding the week of the respective final tournament and must be released by the association on the morning of the day that follows the team's last match in the tournament.

7. Clubs and National Associations may negotiate a longer release period or different arrangements in accordance with paragraph 6 of this Article.

8. Players who have submitted to a call-up by their National Association under the terms of this article must return to duty at their clubs no later than twenty-four hours after the end of the period for which they were released. This period may be extended by forty-eight hours if the match in question was played in a Confederation other than that in which the player's club is registered. Clubs must be notified in writing of the player's departure/arrival schedule ten calendar days before the day on which the relevant period begins. National Associations must ensure that players can return to their clubs in good time after the match.

9. If a club violates the statements of this article regarding the release of its player to the KFF national teams, the DRC of the KFF may impose the following sanctions on the club concerned:

- 1) a warning;
- 2) a fine;
- 3) in case of repeated offences: ban on registration of new players.

10. If a player violates the statements of this article regarding the arrival times to the KFF national teams, the DRC of the KFF may impose the following sanctions on the club concerned:

- 1) a warning;
- 2) a fine;
- 3) in case of repeated offences: disqualification for up to four matches.

11. If the player does not take up his duties at the club by the deadline referred to in this article, upon expressed request, the Player Status Chamber of the FIFA Football Tribunal shall decide that the next time the National Association summons the player, the release period shall be reduced as follows:

- 1) international window: for two days;
- 2) final stage of an international tournament: for five days.

12. In the case of repeated breaches of these statements, the FIFA Player Status Chamber, at the request of the player's club, may decide:

- 1) to impose a fine;
- 2) to further reduce the period of exemption;
- 3) to prohibit the National Association from summoning the player(s) to subsequent national team fixtures.

3. Principles for futsal

1. A player may only represent one National Association in futsal and 11-a-side football. Any player who has already represented a National Association (partially or fully) in an official competition in any category of futsal or 11-a-side football is not eligible to play in an international match for another National Association. Exceptions to this rule are defined in the FIFA statutes.

2. Clubs are obliged to release their registered players to the national teams of the Republic of Kazakhstan when called by the KFF. Any arrangements contrary to this between the player and the football club are prohibited.

3. The release of players under the conditions referred to in paragraph 2 of this article is mandatory for all international windows reflected in the international futsal match calendar, as well as for the FIFA Futsal World Cup Finals and Confederations competitions involving the 'A' national teams. It is not compulsory to release players outside the international window or outside the competitions referred to in this paragraph and included in the international futsal match calendar.

4. After consultation with relevant stakeholders, FIFA publishes an international futsal match calendar for a five-year period. This calendar will include all international windows for the relevant period. After the publication of the international futsal match calendar, only FIFA Futsal World Cup finals and competitions organised by confederations in which the 'A' national teams take part can be added.

5. There are two types of international windows:

- 1) the first type is a period of ten days which begins on Monday morning, ends on Wednesday evening the following week and is reserved for the activities of the national teams. During any international window, each national team may play a maximum of four matches, whether these matches are qualifying matches for an international tournament or friendlies. National teams may play a maximum of four matches during the international window of the first kind in no more than two confederations.

2) The second type is a period of four days which starts on Sunday morning, ends on Wednesday evening the following week and is reserved for the activities of national teams. During the international window of the second type, each national team may play a maximum of two matches, whether these matches are qualifying matches for an international tournament or friendlies. National teams may play a maximum of two matches during the second international window in the territory of one confederation.

6. For the international windows referred to in paragraph 5 of this Annexe, players must be released and sent to their national teams no later than the first morning of the international window (i.e. Sunday or Monday respectively) Monday and must be sent back to their clubs no later than Thursday morning following the end of the international window. For the final round of the confederation competition involving 'A' national teams, players must be released and sent to their national teams in the morning twelve calendar days before the start of the relevant final competition and must be sent by the National Associations on the morning of the day following the day of the national team's last match in the tournament. For the FIFA Futsal World Cup, players must be released and sent to the national teams in the morning fourteen calendar days before the start of the World Cup and must be sent by the National Associations in the morning of the day following the day of the national team's last match in the tournament

7. Clubs and National Associations may negotiate a longer release period or different arrangements in accordance with paragraph 5 of this Article.

8. Players who have submitted to a call-up by their National Association under the terms of this article must return to duty at their clubs no later than twenty-four hours after the end of the period for which they were released. This period may be extended by forty-eight hours if the match in question was played in a confederation other than the one in which the player's club is registered. Clubs must be notified in writing of the player's departure/arrival schedule ten calendar days before the day on which the relevant period begins. National Associations must ensure that players can return to their clubs in good time after the match.

9. If a club violates the statements of this article regarding the release of its player to the KFF national teams, the DRC of the KFF may impose the following sanctions on the club concerned:

- 1) a warning;
- 2) a fine;
- 3) in case of repeated offences: ban on registration of new players.

10. If a player violates the statements of this article regarding the arrival times to the KFF national teams, the DRC of the KFF may impose the following sanctions on the club concerned:

- 1) a warning;
- 2) a fine;
- 3) in case of repeated offences: disqualification for up to four matches.

11. If the player does not take up his duties at the club by the deadline referred to in this article upon expressed request, the FIFA Football Tribunal Player Status Chamber shall decide that the next time the National Association summons the player, the release period shall be reduced as follows:

- 1) international window: for two days;
- 2) final stage of an international tournament: for five days.

12. In case of repeated breaches of these statements, the FIFA Players' Status Chamber, at the request of the player's club, may decide:

- 1) to impose a fine;
- 2) to further reduce the period of exemption;
- 3) to prohibit the National Association from calling the player(s) for further national team events.

4. Financial regulations and insurance

1. Football clubs releasing a player under the statements of this article shall not be entitled to financial compensation.
2. The National Association shall bear the travelling expenses actually incurred by the player as a result of such challenge.
3. The football club with which the player is registered is responsible for his sickness and accident insurance for the entire period of his release. Such insurance must also cover any injuries sustained by the player during the international match(s) for which the player has been released.
4. FIFA compensates football clubs for financial losses incurred by players injured while in the 'A' national team in accordance with the 'Technical Bulletin - Club Protection Programme'.

5. Players' call-ups

1. As a general rule, any player registered at a club must respond positively to a KFF call-up to play for one of the national teams of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. The KFF shall notify the player and his football club of a call-up to the Kazakhstan national team in writing at least fifteen calendar days before the first day of the international window in which the national team will participate. Notification of a call-up to the final competition of an international tournament must be given at least fifteen calendar days before the start of the relevant release period. The football club must confirm the player's release within the next six calendar days.
3. A National Association may only apply to FIFA for assistance in granting an exemption to a player playing abroad if the following conditions are met:
 - 1) a request to intervene has been sent to the National Association in which the player is registered, but to no avail;
 - 2) the documents are submitted to FIFA at least five calendar days before the date of the match for which the player is required to participate.

6. Injured players

A player who cannot, due to injury or illness, obey a call-up to the national teams of the Republic of Kazakhstan is obliged, if required by the KFF, to undergo a medical examination by a doctor chosen by the KFF. At the player's request, the said medical examination must take place in the territory of the National Association in which the player is registered.

7. Restrictions on performances

A player called up to the Kazakhstan national teams shall not, unless the KFF agrees otherwise, be entitled to play for the football club in which he is registered during the period for which the player has been released or should have been released under the statements of this article. However, such restriction on playing for a football club shall be extended for a period of five calendar days in the event that the player fails to obey a call-up for any reason.

8. Disciplinary measures

Sanctions for breach of any of the statements in this Annexe shall be imposed by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee (international level) and the KFF Control and Disciplinary Committee (national level).

ANNEXE NO. 3

COMPENSATION FOR TRAINING

1. Purpose

1. The preparation and training of a player takes place between the ages of twelve and twenty-three. Compensation for training carried out before the age of twenty-one is normally payable until the player reaches the age of twenty-three, unless it is obvious that the player's training period ended before the age of twenty-one. In the latter case, compensation is due until the end of the calendar year in which the player turns twenty-three years of age, but the calculation of the amount of compensation is based on the age between twelve years of age and the age at which it was established that the player had in fact completed the training.
2. The obligation to pay compensation for training retains in force all obligations to pay compensation for early termination of the employment contract.

2. Compensation for training

1. Compensation for training shall be paid:
 - 1) when a player is first registered as a professional; or
 - 2) when a professional player transfers from one club to another (during or at the end of the employment contract), before the end of the calendar year in which the player turns twenty-three years of age.
2. Compensation for training shall not be paid:
 - 1) in case of early termination of the employment contract with the player by the club without a justified reason (without prejudice to the rights of previous clubs); or
 - 2) when the player transfers to the club of the lowest category according to the classification stipulated in Annexe No. 1 of the Regulations; or
 - 3) when the player regains amateur status;
 - 4) in the cases provided for in Article 6 of this Annexe.

3. Responsibility for compensation for training

1. When a player registers as a professional for the first time, the club in which the player registers is responsible for paying compensation for training within thirty calendar days of registration. The compensation is due to each of the clubs/academies with which the player was registered (according to his career history as indicated in the 'Player Passport') and which contributed to his training from the calendar year in which he turned twelve years of age. The amount payable is calculated on a pro-rata basis depending on the training period the player has spent at each club/academy. In case of subsequent transfers of a professional, the training compensation will only be due to his previous club, for the time he actually trained at that club.
2. In case the parties to the compensation agreement do not agree on the amount of compensation for training, the calculation of compensation provided for in Annexe No. 1 of the Regulations shall apply.
3. If the club/academy where the player was registered and trained no longer participates in organised football and/or ceased to exist, the compensation for training is paid to the KFF and is used for the development of youth football.

4. Training costs

1. The categories of football clubs for the calculation of compensation for training are stipulated in Annexe No. 1 of the Regulations.
2. Each category establishes the amount of training costs required to train one player for a year multiplied by the average 'player factor,' which is the average of the number of players required to train one professional.

5. Calculation of compensation for training

1. Generally, in order to calculate the training compensation due to the player's previous club(s), it is necessary to take into account the costs that the new club would have incurred if it had trained the player at its own expense.
2. Accordingly, for a player registering as a professional for the first time, the training compensation payable is calculated on the basis of the new club's training costs multiplied by the number of years of training in total from the calendar year in which the player turns twelve until the calendar year in which he turns twenty-one. In the case of subsequent transfers, the training compensation is calculated on the basis of the new club's training costs multiplied by the number of years of training at the previous club.
3. In order to ensure that compensation for training for the youngest players is not set at an unreasonably high level, the cost of training players during calendar years when the player was between twelve and fifteen years old (i.e. four calendar years) is based on the training and education costs for the third category of clubs.
4. The DRC KFF has the right to consider disputes over the amount of compensation for training, and to adjust this amount at its discretion if it is clearly disproportionate to the case at hand.

6. Special provisions

If the previous club does not offer the player a new employment contract, no compensation for training shall be paid unless the previous club can justify that it is entitled to such compensation. The previous club must offer the player a new employment contract in writing by official notification at least sixty calendar days before the expiry of his current employment contract. The previous club must receive confirmation from the player that they have received a copy of the said offer. In addition, such an offer must be at least equivalent (financially) to the current employment contract. This statement is without prejudice to the right to compensation for training by the player's previous club(s).

7. Exception

The statements in this Annexe do not apply to the transfer of players to/from Futsal Clubs.

8. Disciplinary measures

Sanctions for breach of any of the statements in this Annexe shall be imposed by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee (international level) and the KFF Control and Disciplinary Committee (national level).

ANNEXE NO. 4

SOLIDARITY MECHANISM

1. Solidarity contribution

1. If the transfer of a professional takes place during the term of the employment contract, five per cent of the transfer payment or any other compensation, not including training compensation, paid to his previous club, shall be deducted from the total of these compensations and distributed by the new club as a joint contribution, to the clubs and academies involved in the training and education process of the professional. This solidarity contribution reflects the number of years (calculated on a pro-rata basis if less than one year) that the professional has been registered with the relevant club(s) and/or academy(s) in calendar years twelve to twenty-three:

- 1) calendar year of the 12th birthday: 5% (i.e. 0.25% of total compensation);
- 2) calendar year of the 13th birthday: 5% (i.e. 0.25% of total compensation);
- 3) calendar year of the 14th birthday: 5% (i.e. 0.25% of total compensation);
- 4) calendar year of the 15th birthday: 5% (i.e. 0.25% of total compensation);
- 5) calendar year of the 16th birthday: 10% (i.e. 0.5% of total compensation);
- 6) calendar year of the 17th birthday: 10% (i.e. 0.5% of total compensation);
- 7) calendar year of the 18th birthday: 10% (i.e. 0.5% of total compensation);
- 8) calendar year of the 19th birthday: 10% (i.e. 0.5% of total compensation);
- 9) calendar year of the 20th birthday: 10% (i.e. 0.5% of total compensation);
- 10) calendar year of the 21th birthday: 10% (i.e. 0.5% of total compensation);
- 11) calendar year of the 22th birthday: 10% (i.e. 0.5% of total compensation);
- 12) calendar year of the 23th birthday: 10% (i.e. 0.5% of total compensation).

2. The club that prepared the player is entitled to receive part of the 5% solidarity payment in cases where the transfer of a professional player is on a permanent basis or on a rental basis between clubs registered with the KFF.

2. Payment procedure

1. The new club shall pay the solidarity fee to the club(s) preparing the player in accordance with the above statements no later than thirty calendar days from the date of registration of the player, or - in case of several (linked) payments - within thirty calendar days after the date of such payments.

2. The new club is responsible for calculating the amount of the solidarity contribution and for allocating it according to the professional's career history as reflected in the Player Passport.

3. If the club/academy where the player was registered and trained no longer participates in organised football and/or has ceased to exist, the solidarity fee is paid to the KFF and is used for the development of youth football.

3. Exception

The statements in this Annexe do not apply to the transfer of players to/from Futsal Clubs.

4. Disciplinary measures

Sanctions for breach of any of the statements in this Annexe shall be imposed by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee (international level) and the KFF Control and Disciplinary Committee (national level).

ANNEXE NO. 5

KFF DTMS

1. Purpose

1. To register internal transfers (between Kazakhstan clubs) of professionals, clubs must use the KFFDTMS transfer registration system (hereinafter referred to as the System).
2. The use of the System is mandatory for all national transfers of professionals and amateurs (both men and women) within 11-a-side football. A national transfer must be entered into the System each time a player registers with a new club within the KFF. Any registration of a player at a new club without using the System is invalid. Any registration of a player at a new club without using the System is invalid.
3. The system contains the name, gender, nationality, date of birth and FIFA ID of the player, the name and FIFA ID of the two clubs involved in the transfer, including any payments between the clubs, if applicable.
4. The purpose of registering internal transfers in the System is to obtain an internal transfer certificate (DTS) provided by the club when registering a player.

2. Responsibilities of clubs

1. Clubs must appoint a TMS manager to access and work in the System. The club is responsible for the correct use of the System and the accuracy of the data uploaded to the system.
2. When registering a transfer in the System, the club uploads in the necessary documents requested by the System.
3. If the transfer of a player involves the payment of a transfer fee (compensation, etc.), the document confirming the payment must also be uploaded to the System.
4. Where a Football Agent was involved in the transfer, details of this must be provided by the club in accordance with the requirements of the Scheme.
5. All other requirements for working with the System in relation to internal transfers not specified in this Annexe are the same as those for working with the FIFA TMS system in accordance with the FIFA Regulations on Player Status and Transfers.

3. Disciplinary measures

Sanctions for breach of any of the statements in this Annex shall be imposed by the KFF Control and Disciplinary Committee.