



REGULATORY AND PROCEDURAL UPDATES IN SPORT

SEPTEMBER 2020

WHAT'S INSIDE?

NEW FIFA HANDBOOK

FIFPRO LAUNCHES SMARTPHONE APP

THE NIGERIAN LEAGUE MANAGEMENT
COMPANY ENFORCES CLUB LICENSING
RULES

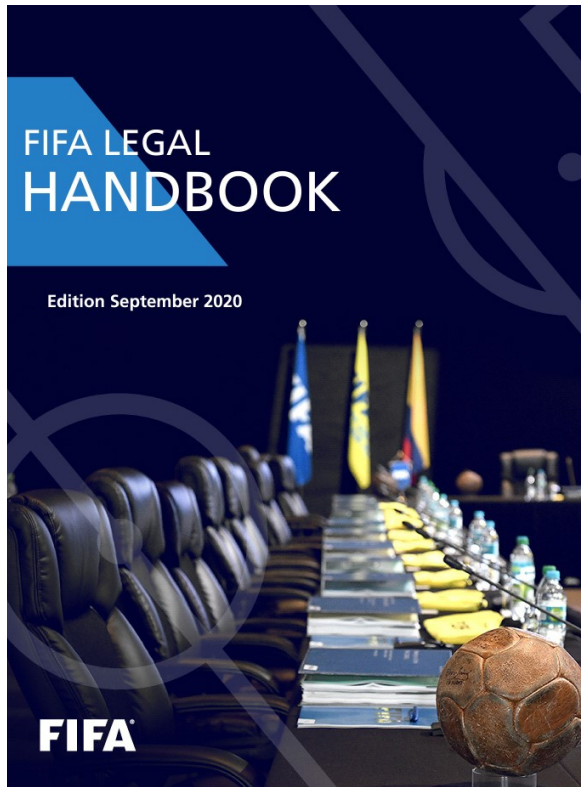
.... AND LOTS MORE

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF SPORTLICITORS



FOOTBALL

1) FIFA Releases Legal Handbook



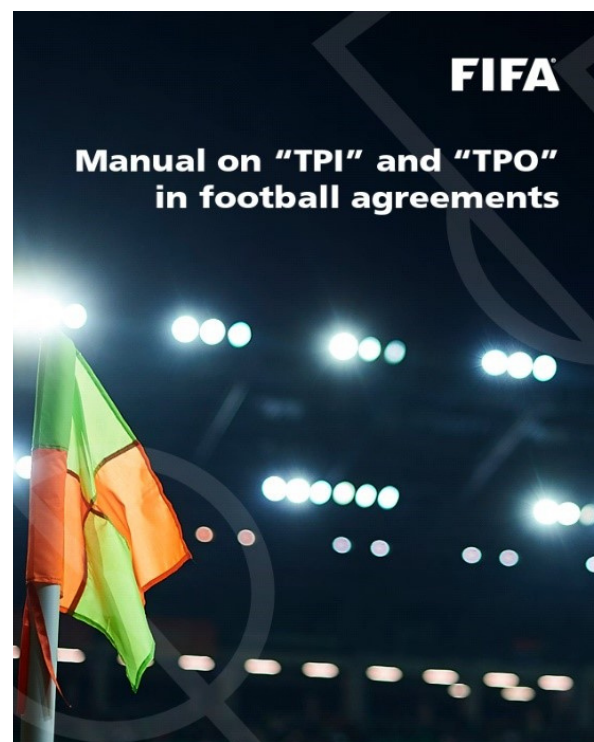
2) FIFA Unveils Manual on Third- Party Influence & Ownership

This manual is unveiled to inform football stakeholders and the general public on how FIFA interprets and applies Articles 18bis (Third-party influence[TPI] on clubs) and 18ter (Third-party ownerships [TPO] of players' economic rights) of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (RSTP).

FIFA has released a Legal Handbook detailing its Rules and Regulations. The handbook contains the latest FIFA regulations, statutory documents and relevant circulars which can be accessed in one place electronically, for the first time.

Asides the FIFA Statutes, the handbook contains other key FIFA regulatory and statutory codes such as the Disciplinary Code, the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players; as well as relevant circulars and standard legal documents.

The Handbook can be accessed [here](#).



The manual is available [here](#).



3) FIFPro launches Smartphone App



FIFPro launches **"Red Button"**; a Smartphone app for professional footballers to report match-fixing issues. The app compliments existing confidential reporting platforms already introduced by FIFA, including the FIFA integrity App and BKMS, as well as other reporting mechanisms that are available at national and international level.

The app is recognised by FIFA and will be used as a reporting tool which will help FIFA investigate confidential information submitted via the Red Button App.

The ability to report match-fixing approaches anonymously will help footballers concerned on their careers and personal safety

You can read the official statement [here](#)





4) FIFA signs MOU with the UNODC to launch cooperation tackling crime and abuse.

FIFA and UNODC have partnered to help in safeguarding football and sporting events from corruption and crime.

- The agreement focuses on several key areas, which include child safeguarding and the protection of vulnerable youths in football, anti-match manipulation and anti-corruption, the legacy of major football competitions, life skills development, anti-discrimination, and social inclusion through football in the context of youth crime prevention.
 - The agreement also seeks to leverage on the strengths of both organisations in the global fight against corruption and crime in and through sport, and to enhance the positive influence of football on the world's youth, by building their resilience to violence and crime and promoting fair play, team work, non-discrimination, tolerance and respect.
- The UNODC agreed to participate in a consultation process launched by FIFA that consists of sports organisations, intergovernmental authorities, governments and specialist agencies with the objective of establishing an independent, multi-sports, multi-agency international entity to investigate abuse cases in sports. The remit of such an organisation would include:
 - a. The establishment of trusted reporting lines;
 - b. The formation of a global pool of experts, that can be promptly mobilized to provide specialist case management and care support to victims, witnesses and whistleblowers, locally;





c. The standardization of sanctions and disciplinary measures; and

d. The establishment of screening processes to ensure that perpetrators

cannot move from one region to another between different sports, nor escape justice.

Read the full details [here](#)

5) Brazil Adopts Equal Pay Policy



Brazil's women's soccer team will receive the same pay as their male counterparts. The Brazilian Football Federation (CBF) has announced.

This policy means every player representing Brazil will receive equal daily rates and prize money when on international duty.

6) CAF Adopts New CAF Women's Champions League



The CAF Executive Committee has decided that the first edition of the African Women's Champions League will take place in 2021.

The decision was made public during the Executive Committee's meeting that took place on Thursday, September 10, 2020.



- According to the resolutions, there will be eight finalists for the inaugural edition.
- Six CAF zones across the continent will organise qualifications to determine the eight finalists for the inaugural CAF Women's Champions League.
- The first edition of the CAF Women's Champions League will see the zonal union of the host country have two representatives, but the following editions will see host countries with one representative while the reigning Champion's Zonal Union will have two representatives.

7)The Nigerian League Management Company enforce Club Licensing Rules

The LMC has decided to enforce its club licensing rules. From September 18 clubs began to submit their licensing applications with supporting document, while spot-checking of the clubs by the First Instance Body (FIB) under the jurisdiction

of the LMC verified submissions that were made, between 21 to 26 September, 2020.

You can read the Club Licensing Regulations [here](#) .





ATHLETICS



The Swiss Federal Tribunal (STF) Decision on Athletes Eligibility with Differences of Sex Development (DSD)

The Swiss Federal Tribunal upheld the DSD Regulation by World Athletics as a legitimate and proportionate means of protecting the right of all female athletes to participate in sports.

The SFT recognised that the DSD Regulations are not about challenging an individual's gender identity, but rather about protecting fair competition for all female athletes. In addition, the Swiss Federal Tribunal acknowledged

that the innate characteristics can distort the fairness of competitions, and noted that in sports, several categories (such as weight categories) have been created based on bio-metric data, and also confirmed that it is up to the sports federations to determine to what extent a particular physical advantage is likely to distort competition and if necessary, to introduce legally admissible eligibility rules to remedy the state of affairs.

You may read more [here](#).