Albanian Football Association's Club Licensing Regulations for participation in UEFA Club Competitions

Edition 2022

PREAMBLE

Based on Articles 34 & 52 of the Albanian Football Association (AFA) Statutes and the applicable *UEFA Club Licensing and Financial Fair Play Regulations*, the following regulations have been adopted:

Part I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1 - Scope of application

- 1 These regulations apply to all Albanian clubs willing to enter the UEFA club competitions.
- 2 These regulations govern the rights, duties and responsibilities of all parties

involved in the AFA club licensing system and define in particular:

- a) the minimum requirements to be fulfilled by the Albanian Football Association in order to act as the licensor for its clubs, as well as the minimum procedures to be followed by the licensor in its assessment of the club licensing criteria (chapter 1);
- b) the licence applicant and the licence required to enter the UEFA club competitions (UEFA Licence) (chapter 2);
- c) the minimum sporting, football social responsibility, infrastructure, personnel and administrative, legal and financial criteria to be fulfilled by a club in order to be granted the UEFA Licence by AFA as part of the admission procedure to enter the UEFA club competitions (chapter 3).

ARTICLE 2 - Objectives

1 These regulations aim:

- a) to further promote and continuously improve the standard of all aspects of football in Albania and to give continued priority to the training and care of young players in every club;
- to promote participation in football and contribute to the development of women's football.
- c) to ensure that clubs have an adequate level of management and organisation;
- d) to adapt clubs' sporting infrastructure to provide players, spectators and media representatives with suitable, well-equipped and safe facilities;

- e) to protect the integrity and smooth running of the UEFA club competitions;
- f) to allow the development of benchmarking for clubs in financial, sporting, football social responsibility legal, personnel, administrative and infrastructure- related criteria throughout Albania;
- g) to improve the economic and financial capability of the clubs, increasing their

transparency and credibility;

- h) to place the necessary importance on the protection of creditors and to ensure that clubs settle their liabilities with employees, social/tax authorities and other clubs punctually; and
- i) to introduce more discipline and rationality in club football finances.
- j) to embrace social responsibility in football;
- 2. Furthermore, these regulations aim to promote more discipline and rationality in club football finances and in particular:
- a. to improve the economic and financial sustainability of the clubs, increasing their

transparency and credibility;

- b. to place the necessary importance on the protection of creditors:
- c. to promote better cost control;
- d. to encourage clubs to operate on the basis of their own revenues;
- e. to encourage responsible spending for the long-term benefit of football;
- f. to protect the long-term viability and sustainability of European club football.

ARTICLE 3 - Definition of terms

1 For the purpose of these regulations, the following definitions apply:

| Administration procedures | A voluntary or mandatory process that mayas |
|---------------------------|---|
| | an alternative to the liquidation of an entity, |
| | often known as going into administration. |
| | The day-to-day management of the activities |
| | of an entity in administration may be operated |

Agent/intermediary A natural or legal person who, for a fee or

free of charge, represents players and/or clubs in negotiations with a view to concluding an employment contract or represents clubs in negotiations with a view to concluding a

by the administrator on behalf of the creditors.

transfer agreement.

Agreed-upon procedures In an engagement to perform agreedupon procedures, an auditor is engaged to carry out those procedures of an audit nature to which the auditor and the entity and any appropriate third parties have agreed and to report on factual findings. The recipients of the report must form their own conclusions from the report by the auditor. The report is restricted to those parties that have agreed to the procedures to be performed since others, unaware of the reasons for the procedures, may misinterpret the results.

Associate

An entity, including an unincorporated entity such as a partnership, which is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture and over which the investor has significant influence.

Auditor

An independent audit firm acting in compliance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards).

Club licensing criteria

Requirements, divided into five categories (sporting, infrastructure, personnel and administrative, legal and financial), to be fulfilled by a licence applicant for it to be granted the UEFA Licence.

Club monitoring requirements

Requirements to be fulfilled by a licensee that has been admitted to the UEFA Champions League, the UEFA Europa League or the UEFA Europa Conference League.

Control

The power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Control may be gained by share ownership, statutes or agreement.

Examples of control include a party:

- a. holding a majority of the shareholders' or members' voting rights;
- b. having the right to appoint or remove a majority of the members charged with the governance of an entity (e.g. any administrative, management or supervisory bodies of an entity);
- c. being a minority shareholder or a member of the entity and alone, pursuant to an agreement entered into with other shareholders or members of the entity or by any other means, being able to exercise control (including as defined under (a) or (b)).

Depreciation

The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of a tangible asset over its useful life, i.e. the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by an entity.

Directly attributable

Directly attributable means, in relation to a particular activity, that:

- a. the expense would have been avoided if that particular activity had not been undertaken; and
- b. the expense is separately identifiable without apportionment.

Dividends

Distributions paid to holders of equity instruments.

Employee benefit expenses

All forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for services rendered by employees or for the termination of employment, including in respect of directors, management and those charged with governance

Costs of acquiring

Amounts paid and/or payable for the acquisition a player's registration of a player's registration, excluding any internal

development or other costs. They include:

- transfer fee and realized conditional transfer amounts, including training compensation and solidarity contributions, paid and/or payable to another football club and/or a third party to transfer-in the player's registration;
- agents/intermediaries fees; and
- other direct costs of acquiring the player's registration, e.g. transfer fee levy.

Deadline for submission of the application to the licensor The date by which AFA requires its licence applicants to have submitted all relevant information for their application for the UEFA Licence.

Event or condition of major economic importance

An event or condition that is considered material to the financial statements of the reporting entity/ entities and would require a different (adverse) presentation of the results of the operations, financial position and net assets of the reporting entity/entities if it occurred during the preceding reporting period or interim period.

Future financial information

Information in respect of the financial performance and position of the club in the reporting periods ending in the years following commencement of the UEFA club competitions

Government

Any form of government, including government agencies, government departments and similar bodies, whether local or national.

Group

A parent and all its subsidiaries. A parent is an entity that has one or more subsidiaries. A subsidiary is an entity, including an unincorporated entity such as a partnership that is controlled by another entity (known as the parent).

Image rights payments

Amounts due to employees (either directly or indirectly) as a result of contractual agreements with the licence applicant for the right to exploit their image or reputation in relation to football and/or non-football activities.

Interim period

A financial reporting period that is shorter than a full financial year. It does not necessarily have to be a six-month period.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Standards and Interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). They comprise: International, Financial, Reporting, Standards; International Accounting Standards; and Interpretations originated by the International, Financial, Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) or the former Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC).

Joint control

The contractually agreed sharing of control over an economic activity, which exists only when the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control (the venturers).

Joint venture

A contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control.

Key management personnel

Persons having authority over and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of an entity, directly or indirectly, including but not limited to any director (executive or otherwise) of the entity.

Licence applicant

Legal entity fully and solely responsible for the football first team participating in national and international club competitions which applies for the UEFA Licence.

Licensee

Licence applicant that has been granted the UEFA Licence by AFA.

Licence season

Season for which a licence applicant has applied for/been granted the UEFA Licence. It starts the day following the deadline for submission of the list of licensing decisions by the licensor to UEFA (this deadline being, principle, 31 May) and lasts until the same deadline the following year.

Licensor

Body that operates the club licensing system, grants licences and undertakes certain tasks in respect of the UEFA club monitoring process. In Albania and in these regulations, the licensor is the Albanian Football Association (AFA).

List of licensing decisions

List submitted by the licensor to UEFA containing, among other things, information about the licence applicants that have undergone the licensing process and been granted or refused the UEFA Licence by the decision-making bodies in the format established and communicated by the UEFA administration.

Materiality

Omissions or misstatements of items or information are material if they could individually or collectively influence the decisions of users taken on the basis of the information submitted by the club. Materiality depends on the size and nature of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances or context. The size or nature of the item or information, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor.

Minimum criteria

Criteria to be fulfilled by a licence applicant in order to be granted the UEFA Licence.

National accounting practice

The accounting and reporting practices and disclosures required of entities in Albania.

Net debt

The aggregate of the following balances:

- bank overdrafts, bank and other loans, accounts payable to group entities and other related parties less cash and cash equivalents;
- net player transfers balance, i.e. the net of accounts receivable from player transfers and accounts payable from player transfers; and
- accounts payable to social/tax authorities (noncurrent).

Net result

The total of all items of income less expenses in a period, in profit or loss.

Parties involved

Any person or entity involved in the AFA club licensing system, including the licensor, the licence applicant/licensee and any individual involved on their behalf.

Partv

A person or a legal entity.

Player registration(s)

Player registration(s) has the meaning set out in the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players.

Profit/loss on disposal of tangible assets

The profit or loss calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying value (as per the balance sheet) of the tangible asset at the date of disposal.

Protection from creditors

Procedures pursuant to laws or regulations whose objectives are to protect an entity from creditors, rescue insolvent entities and allow them to carry on running their business as a going concern. This process encompasses administration procedures and other insolvency proceedings (that might result in a compromise with creditors, bankruptcy or liquidation).

Related party

A related party is a person or entity or government that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (the reporting entity). In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not the merely legal form.

a. A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:

- i. has control or joint control of the reporting entity;
- ii. has significant influence over the reporting entity; or iii. is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting
- the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.
- b. An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
- i. The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
- ii. The entity and the reporting entity are controlled, jointly controlled, or significantly influenced by the same party.
- iii. One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
- iv. A party has significant influence over the other entity.
- v. Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- vi. One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- vii. The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
- viii. The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in a).
- ix. A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
- x. The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

Reporting entity/entities

A registered member and/or football company or group of entities or some other combination of

entities which is included in the reporting perimeter and which must provide AFA with information for both club licensing and club monitoring purposes.

Reporting period

A financial reporting period ending on a statutory closing date, whether this is a year or not.

Significant change

An event that is considered material to the documentation previously submitted to the licensor and that would require a different presentation if it occurred prior to submission of the documentation.

Significant influence and

Ability to influence but not control financial

operating policy decision-making. Significant influence may be gained by share ownership, statute or agreement. For the avoidance of doubt, a party or in aggregate parties with the same ultimate controlling party (excluding AFA & UEFA) is deemed to have significant influence if it provides within a reporting period an amount equivalent to

30% or more of the licensee's total revenue.

Stadium

The venue for a competition match including, but not limited to, all surrounding properties and facilities (for example offices, hospitality areas, press centre and accreditation centre).

Statutory closing date

The annual accounting reference date of a reporting entity.

Supplementary information

Financial information to be submitted to the licensor in addition to the financial statements if the minimum requirements for disclosure and accounting are not met. The supplementary information must be prepared on a basis of accounting, and accounting policies, consistent with the financial statements. Financial information must be extracted from sources consistent with those used for the preparation of the annual financial statements. Where appropriate. disclosures in the supplementary information must agree with, or be reconciled to, the relevant disclosures in the financial statements.

| Training facilities | The venue(s) at which a club's registered players undertake football training and/or youth development activities on a regular basis. |
|---|---|
| UEFA Club Licensing Quality Standard | Document that defines the minimum requirements with which the licensor must comply to operate its club licensing system. |
| UEFA club monitoring requirements | Requirements to be fulfilled by a licensee that has been admitted to a UEFA club competition, with the exception of the UEFA Women's Champions League. |
| UEFA Licence | Certificate granted by AFA confirming fulfilment of all minimum criteria by the licence applicant as part of the admission procedure for entering UEFA club competitions. |

2 In these regulations, the use of the masculine form refers equally to the feminine.

Part II. AFA CLUB LICENSING FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE UEFA CLUB COMPETITIONS

CHAPTER 1: LICENSOR

ARTICLE 4 Responsibilities

- 1 The licensor is the Albanian Football Association (AFA). It governs its club licensing system for participation in the UEFA club competitions.
- 2 In particular the licensor:
 - a) has established a licensing administration as defined in Article 5;
 - b) has established two decision-making bodies as defined in Article 6;
 - c) has set up a catalogue of sanctions as defined in Article 7;
 - d) has defined the core process as defined in Article 8;
 - e) must assess the documentation submitted by the licence applicants, consider whether this is appropriate and define the assessment procedures in accordance with Article 9;
 - f) must ensure equal treatment of all licence applicants and guarantee them full confidentiality with regard to all information provided during the licensing process as defined in Article 10; and
 - g) must determine whether each criterion has been met and what further information, if any, is needed for the UEFA Licence to be granted.

ARTICLE 5 - The licensing administration

- 1 The licensor must appoint a licensing manager who is responsible for its licensing administration.
- 2 The tasks of the licensing administration include:
 - a) preparing, implementing and further developing the AFA club licensing system;
 - b) providing administrative support to the decision-making bodies;
 - c) assisting, advising and monitoring the licensees during the season;
 - d) informing UEFA of any event occurring after the licensing decision that constitutes a significant change to the information previously submitted to the licensor, including a change of legal form or legal group structure; and
 - e) serving as the contact point for and sharing expertise with the licensing departments of other UEFA member associations and with UEFA itself.
- 3 At least one staff member or an external financial adviser must have a financial background and a diploma in accountancy/auditing recognized by the Ministry of Education, or must have several years' experience in the above matters (a "recognition of competence").

ARTICLE 6 The decision-making bodies

- 1 The decision-making bodies are the Club Licensing Committee and the Club Licensing Appeals Committee and they must be independent of each other.
- 2 The Club Licensing Committee decides on whether the UEFA Licence should be granted to an applicant on the basis of the documents provided by the submission deadline set by the licensor and on whether a UEFA Licence should be withdrawn.
- 3 The Club Licensing Appeals Committee decides on appeals submitted in writing and makes a final decision on whether the UEFA Licence should be granted or withdrawn.
- 4 Appeals may only be lodged by:
 - a) a licence applicant which received a refusal from the Club Licensing Committee;
 - b) a licensee whose UEFA Licence has been withdrawn by the Club Licensing Committee; or
 - c) the Licensing Manager on behalf of the licensor.
- The Club Licensing Appeals Committee makes its decision based on the decision of the Club Licensing Committee and all the admissible evidence provided by the appellant with its written request for appeal and by the set deadline.
- 6 Members of the Club Licensing Committee and Club Licensing Appeals

Committee are elected or appointed in accordance with the AFA Statutes and they comprise 5 (five) members each and must include each at least two qualified lawyers and two qualified financial experts holding a qualification recognised by the Institute of Authorised Chartered Accountants of Albania.

- 7 Members of the decision-making bodies are elected or appointed in accordance with the AFA Statutes and must:
 - a) act impartially in the discharge of their duties;
 - b) abstain if there is any doubt as to their independence from the licence applicant or if there is a conflict of interest. In this connection, the independence of a member may not be guaranteed if he/she or any member of his/her family (spouse, child, parent or sibling) is a member, shareholder, business partner, sponsor or consultant of the licence applicant;
 - c) not act simultaneously as licensing manager; or member of licensing administration:
 - d) not belong simultaneously to a judicial statutory body of AFA or to any other organ of AFA as specified in Article 40 par. 1 of AFA's Statutes;
 - e) not belong simultaneously to the executive body of AFA;
 - f) not belong simultaneously to the personnel of an affiliated club;
- 8 The quorum of the decision-making bodies must be at least three members. In case of a tie, the chairman has the casting vote.

9 The decision-making bodies must operate according to the procedural rules as defined in Annex VIII.

ARTICLE 7 - Catalogue of sanctions

In case a licence applicant/licensee does not comply with any criteria referred to in Article 15 (2), the competent disciplinary body of AFA will impose upon it a sanction (or a combination of sanctions) according to the catalogue of sanctions defined in Article 44 par. 1 and 4 of the AFA Statutes.

All other violations of these regulations will be penalised by the competent disciplinary body of AFA according to *AFA's Disciplinary Regulations*, subject to Article 15 (1).

ARTICLE 8 - The core process

- 1 The licensor (AFA) must define the core process for the verification of the club licensing criteria and thus control the issuing of licences. The core process must be certified against the *UEFA Club Licensing Quality Standard* on an annual basis by an independent body approved by UEFA.
- 2 The core process starts at a time defined by the licensor and ends on submission of the list of licensing decisions to the UEFA administration by the deadline communicated by the latter (in principle, 31 May). The core process is defined in Annex VIII.
- 3 The core process consists of the following minimum key steps:
 - a) Submission of the licensing documentation to the licence applicants;
 - b) Return of the licensing documentation to the licensor;
 - c) Assessment of the documentation by the licensing administration, including a detailed report of the licensing expert of each criterion (i.e. financial expert, legal expert, personnel and administrative expert and sporting expert must issue individual club reports with an overview of the key documents received, any issues identified, any follow-up information upon additional expert's requests, summary of the assessment steps performed, and conclusions on the fulfillment of each of the criteria);
 - d) A reasoned report by the licensing manager for each licence applicant for the attention of the decision-making bodies, including his recommendation regarding the licensing decision to be taken;
 - e) Submission of the written representation letter to the licensor;
 - f) Assessment and decision by the decision-making bodies;
 - g) Submission of the list of licensing decisions to the UEFA administration.
- 4 The deadlines for the above key process steps must be clearly defined and communicated to the clubs concerned in a timely manner by the licensor.

ARTICLE 9 - Assessment procedures

 The licensor defines the assessment procedures; those used to verify compliance with the financial criteria, for which specific assessment processes must be followed, are set out in Annex VI.

ARTICLE 10 - Equal treatment and confidentiality

- 1 The licensor ensures equal treatment of all licence applicants during the core process.
- 2 The licensor guarantees the licence applicants full confidentiality with regard to all information submitted during the licensing process. Anyone involved in the licensing process or appointed by the licensor must sign a confidentiality agreement before assuming his/her tasks.

CHAPTER 2: LICENCE APPLICANT AND UEFA LICENCE

ARTICLE 11 - Definition of licence applicant and three-year rule

- 1 A licence applicant may only be a football club, i.e. a legal entity fully responsible for a football first team participating in national and international competitions which either:
 - a) is a registered member of AFA (hereinafter: registered member); or
 - b) has a contractual relationship with a registered member (hereinafter: football company).
- 2 By the start of the licence season, The membership and the contractual relationship (if any) must have lasted for at least three consecutive seasons. Furthermore, the licence applicant must have participated in the official competitions for at least three consecutive seasons (hereinafter: three-year rule).
- a. Any change to the legal form, legal group structure (including a merger with another entity or transfer of football activities to another entity) or identity (including headquarters, name or colours) of a licence applicant/licensee must be notified to the licensor and UEFA before the start of the licensing process.
- 3 Any change to the legal form, legal group structure (including a merger with another entity or transfer of football activities to another entity) or identity (including headquarters, name or colours) of a licence applicant during this period to the detriment of the integrity of a competition or to facilitate the licence applicant's qualification for a competition on sporting merit or its receipt of a licence is deemed as an interruption of membership or contractual relationship (if any) within the meaning of this provision.

4 Exceptions to the three-year rule may be granted by the CFCB in accordance with Annex A. of the UEFA Club Licensing and Financial Sustainability Regulations. UEFA Club Licensing and Financial

ARTICLE 12 - General responsibilities of the licence applicant

- 1 The licence applicant must provide the licensor with:
 - a) all necessary information and/or relevant documents to fully demonstrate that the licensing obligations are fulfilled; and
 - b) any other document relevant for decision-making by the licensor.
- 2 This includes information on the reporting entity/entities in respect of which sporting, football social responsibility infrastructure, personnel and administrative, legal and financial information is required to be provided.

Exceptions to this three-year rule may be granted by UEFA in accordance with Annex A of the applicable UEFA Club Licensing and Financial Sustainability Regulations.

3 Any event occurring after the submission of the licensing documentation to the licensor representing a significant change to the information previously submitted must be promptly notified to the licensor (including a change of the licence applicant's legal form, legal group structure or identity).

ARTICLE 13 - UEFA Licence

- 1 The clubs which qualify for the UEFA club competitions on sporting merit must obtain the UEFA Licence issued by the licensor according to these regulations, except where Article 15 applies.
- 2 The UEFA Licence expires without prior notice at the end of the season for which it was issued.
- 3 The UEFA Licence cannot be transferred.
- 4 The UEFA Licence may be withdrawn by the licensor's decision-making bodies if:
 - a) any of the conditions for its issuing are no longer satisfied; or
 - b) the licensee violates any of its obligations under these regulations.
- 5 As soon as a UEFA Licence withdrawal is envisaged, AFA must inform the UEFA administration accordingly.
- 6 All licensees that have been admitted to a UEFA club competition must comply with the UEFA club monitoring requirements as defined in the applicable *UEFA Club Licensing and Financial Sustainability Regulations*.

ARTICLE 14 - Special permission to enter the UEFA club competitions

- If a club qualifies for a UEFA club competition on sporting merit but has not undergone any licensing process at all or has undergone a licensing process which is lesser/not equivalent to the one applicable for top division clubs to enter the UEFA club competitions, because it belongs to a division other than the Albanian top division, the licensor may – on behalf of such a club – request an extraordinary application of the UEFA club licensing system in accordance with Annex I.
- 2 Based on such an extraordinary application, UEFA may grant special permission to the club to enter the corresponding UEFA club competition subject to the relevant UEFA club competition regulations. Such an extraordinary application applies only to the specific club and for the season in question.

CHAPTER 3: CLUB LICENSING CRITERIA

ARTICLE 15 - General

- 1 With the exception of those defined in paragraph 2 below, the criteria defined in this chapter must be fulfilled by clubs in order for them to be granted a licence to enter the UEFA Champions League, the UEFA Europa League or the UEFA Europa Conference League (the relevant competitions).
- 2 Non-fulfilment of the criteria defined in Articles 18 (2), 21, 22, 22bis, 25, 34, 40 and 41 does not lead to the refusal of the UEFA Licence but to a sanction defined by the licensor according to its catalogue of sanctions (see Article 7).

15.2

Failure to fulfil the criteria defined in Articles 18, 21.3, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 37, 40, 41, 42, 48, 50-54, and 19.2 and 21.2 does not lead to refusal of the UEFA Licence but to a sanction defined by the licensor according to its catalogue of sanctions (see Article 7) (do hequr komplet pika 2)

SPORTING CRITERIA

ARTICLE 16 - Youth development programme

1 The licence applicant must have a written youth development programme approved by the licensor. The licensor must verify the implementation of the approved youth development programme and evaluate its quality.

- 2 The programme must cover at least the following areas:
 - a) Objectives and youth development philosophy:
 - b) Organisation of youth sector (organisational chart, bodies involved, relation to licence applicant, youth teams, etc.);
 - Personnel (technical, medical, administrative, etc.) and minimum qualifications required:
 - d) Infrastructure available for youth sector (training and match facilities, other);
 - e) Financial resources (available budget, contribution by licence applicant, players or local community, etc.);
 - f) Football education programme for the different age groups (playing skills, technical, tactical and physical);
 - g) Education programmes (Laws of the Game; anti-doping; integrity; anti-racism);
 - h) Medical support for youth players (including maintaining medical records);
 - Review and feedback process to evaluate the results and the achievements of the set objectives;
 - j) Validity of the programme (at least three years but maximum seven).
 - 3 The licence applicant must further ensure that:
 - every youth player involved in its youth development programme has the possibility to follow mandatory school education in accordance with national law; and
 - b) no youth player involved in its youth development programme is prevented from continuing his non-football education.

ARTICLE 17 Youth teams

- 1 The licence applicant must at least have the following youth teams within its legal entity, another legal entity included in the reporting perimeter or a club affiliated to its legal entity:
 - a) At least two youth teams within the age range of 15 to 21;
 - b) At least two youth team within the age range of 11 to 15;
 - c) At least one under-10 team.
- 2 Each youth team, except of the under-10s, must take part in official competitions or programmes played at national, regional or local level and recognised by AFA.

ARTICLE 18 Women's football activities

- 1. The licence applicant must support women's football by implementing measures and activities aimed to further develop, professionalise and popularise women's football such as:
 - a. entering a first and/or youth team in official competitions;
 - b. providing support to an affiliated women's football club; or
 - c. organising other women's football initiatives as defined by the licensor.

ARTICLE 19 - Medical care of players

- 1 The licence applicant must establish and apply a policy to ensure that all players eligible to play for its first squad undergo a yearly medical examination in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *UEFA Medical Regulations*.
- 2 The licence applicant must establish and apply a policy to ensure that all players above the age of 12 undergo a yearly medical examination in accordance with the relevant provisions defined by the licensor in line with its domestic legislation.

ARTICLE 20 - Registration of players

1. All the licence applicant's players, including youth players above the age of 10, must be registered with AFA in accordance with the relevant provisions of the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players.

ARTICLE 21 - Written contract with professional players

- 1. All licence applicants' professional players must have a written contract with the licence applicant in accordance with the relevant provisions of the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players.
- 2. The licence applicant must ensure that its professional players' contracts are in line with the relevant provisions of the Agreement regarding the minimum requirements for standard players contracts in the professional football sector in the European Union and the rest of the UEFA territory.
- 3. Loan of professional players must respect the provisions of the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players.

ARTICLE 22 - Refereeing matters and Laws of the Game

 The license applicant must ensure that all members of their first team (players, coaches and other technical staff) attend a refereeing session or event organized by the AFA during the 12 months prior to the license season.

FOOTBALL SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY CRITERIA

ARTICLE 23 – Football social responsibility strategy

1. The licence applicant must establish and implement a football social responsibility strategy in line with the UEFA Football Sustainability Strategy 2030 and relevant UEFA guidelines, for at least the areas of equality and inclusion, anti-racism, child and youth protection and welfare, football for all abilities, and environmental protection.

ARTICLE 24 - Equality and inclusion

The licence applicant must establish and implement a policy to ensure equal rights and opportunities for all people following and contributing to football activities organised by the licence applicant.

ARTICLE 25 - Anti-racism

The licence applicant must establish and implement a policy to tackle racism and to guarantee that all the licence applicant's policies, programmes and practices are exercised without discrimination of any kind.

ARTICLE 26 - Child and youth protection and welfare

The licence applicant must establish and implement a policy to protect, safeguard and ensure the welfare of youth players and ensure they are in a safe environment when participating in activities organised by the licence applicant.

ARTICLE 27- Football for all abilities

The licence applicant must establish and implement a policy to make following and contributing to football activities organised by the licence applicant accessible and enjoyable for everyone, irrespective of disability or disabling factors.

ARTICLE 28 - Environmental protection

The licence applicant must establish and implement a policy to improve its environmental footprint and sustainability in relation to the organisation of events, infrastructure construction and management.

INFRASTRUCTURE CRITERIA

ARTICLE 29 - Stadium for UEFA club competitions

- 1 The licence applicant must have a stadium available for UEFA club competitions which must be within the territory of AFA and approved by AFA.
- 2 If the licence applicant is not the owner of the stadium, it must provide a written contract with the owner(s) of the stadium(s) it will use.
- 3 It must be guaranteed that the stadium(s) can be used for the licence applicant's UEFA home matches during the licence season.

4 The stadium(s) must fulfil the minimum requirements defined in the *UEFA Stadium Infrastructure Regulations* and be classified at least as a UEFA category 2 stadium.

ARTICLE 30 - Training facilities Availability

- 1 The license applicant must have training facilities available throughout the year.
- 2 If the licence applicant is not the owner of the training facilities, it must provide a written contract with the owner(s) of the training facilities.
- 3 It must be guaranteed that the training facilities can be used by all teams of the licence applicant during the licence season, taking into account its youth development programme.

ARTICLE 31 Training facilities, Minimum infrastructure

As a minimum, the infrastructure of training facilities must fulfil the requirements defined by the licensor, for example:

- a. relevant indoor/outdoor facilities;
- b. the specificities of those facilities (i.e. number and size of football pitches);
- c. dressing room specificities;
- d. the medical room and its minimum equipment (i.e. defibrillator and first aid kit);
- e. floodlighting;
- f. any other relevant requirements identified by the licensor.

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CRITERIA

ARTICLE 32 General manager

The licence applicant must have appointed a general manager who is responsible for running its operative matters.

ARTICLE 33 Finance officer

- 1 The licence applicant must have appointed a qualified finance officer who is responsible for its financial matters.
- 2 The finance officer must hold as a minimum one of the following qualifications:
 - a) Diploma of certified public accountant:
 - b) Diploma of qualified auditor;
 - Finance officer diploma issued by the licensor or an organization recognized by the licensor.

ARTICLE 34 Media officer

1 The license applicant must have appointed a qualified media officer who is

responsible for media matters.

- 2 The media officer must hold as a minimum one of the following qualifications:
 - a) Diploma in journalism;
 - b) Media officer diploma issued by AFA or an organisation recognised by AFA;
 - "Recognition of competence" issued by AFA, based on practical experience of at least three years in such matters.

ARTICLE 35 Medical doctor

- 1 The licence applicant must have appointed at least one doctor who is responsible for medical support during matches and training as well as for doping prevention.
- 3 The qualification of the medical doctor must be recognized by the Ministry of Public Health and the Albanian Medics Order.
- 3. He must be duly registered with AFA.

ARTICLE 36 Physiotherapist

- 1 The licence applicant must have appointed at least one physiotherapist who is responsible for medical treatment and massages for the first squad during training and matches.
- 2 The qualification of the physiotherapist must be recognised by the Ministry of Public Health and by the Albanian Medics Order.
- 3 He must be duly registered with AFA.

ARTICLE 37 - Match organisation officer

The licence applicant must have appointed a match organisation officer who is responsible for the overall organisation of the first squad home matches.

ARTICLE 38 - Youth teams medic

The licence applicant must have appointed at least one doctor or physiotherapist recognized as such by the Ministry of Education and by the Albanian Medics Order who is responsible for the medical care of the youth teams.

ARTICLE 39 - Safety and security officer

- 1. The license applicant must have appointed a qualified safety and security officer with the following responsibilities:
- a. Developing, implementing and reviewing safety and security policy and procedures, including risk management and planning;
- b. Being the main point of contact between the public authorities and the license applicant on all safety and security matters;
- c. Managing match-related safety and security operations.

2. The safety and security officer must be qualified in accordance with the relevant national legal framework and should be trained and experienced in matters of crowd control and safety and security at football venues.

ARTICLE 40 - Football social responsibility officer

The licence applicant must have appointed a football social responsibility officer who is responsible for the implementation of football social responsibility policies and measures in accordance with the UEFA Football Sustainability Strategy 2030 and relevant UEFA guidelines.

ARTICLE 41 - Supporter liaison officer

- 1 The licence applicant must have appointed a supporter liaison officer to act as the key contact point for supporters.
- 2 The supporter liaison officer will regularly meet and collaborate with the relevant club personnel on all related matters.

ARTICLE 42 - Disability access officer

- 1 The license applicant must have appointed a disability access officer to support the provision of inclusive, accessible facilities and services.
- 2 The disability access officer will regularly meet and collaborate with the relevant club personnel on all related matters.

ARTICLE 43 - Head coach of first squad

- 1 The licence applicant must have appointed a qualified head coach who is responsible for football matters of its first squad.
- 2 The head coach must hold one of the following minimum coaching qualifications:
 - a) a valid **UEFA PRO** coaching licence;
 - b) a valid foreign (non-UEFA) coaching diploma which is equivalent to the one required for the licence under a) above and recognised by UEFA as such.
- 3 The head coach must be duly registered with AFA.

The licence applicant must have appointed a qualified head coach who is confirmed as the head coach by the relevant UEFA member association and who is responsible for the following matters of the first squad:

- Players' selection;
- Tactics and training;
- Management of the players and technical staff in the dressing room and the technical area before, during and after matches; and

Duties regarding media matters (press conferences, interviews, etc.).

ARTICLE 44 - Assistant coach of first squad

- 1 The licence applicant must have appointed a qualified coach who assists the head coach in all football matters of its first squad.
- 2 The assistant coach of the first squad must hold one of the following minimum coaching qualifications:
 - a) a valid **UEFA A** coaching licence;
 - b) a valid foreign (non-UEFA) coaching diploma which is equivalent to the one required for the licence under a) above and recognised by UEFA as such.
 - 4. The assistant coach must be duly registered with AFA.

ARTICLE 45 - Goalkeeper coach of the first squad

The licence applicant must have appointed a qualified goalkeeper coach who assists the head coach in goalkeeping matters of the first squad. The goalkeeper coach must hold one of the following minimum coaching qualifications, issued by a UEFA member association in accordance with the UEFA Coaching Convention:

- a. Highest available valid UEFA goalkeeper licence according to the licensor's (or its UEFA member association's) membership status under the UEFA Coaching Convention:
- Valid UEFA recognition of competence equivalent to the licence required under a) above.

ARTICLE 46 - Head of youth development programme

- 1 The licence applicant must have appointed a qualified head of its youth development programme who is responsible for running the daily business and the technical aspects of the youth sector.
- 2 The head of the youth development programme must hold one of the following minimum coaching qualifications:
 - a) a valid **UEFA A** coaching licence;
 - b) a valid foreign (non-UEFA) coaching diploma which is equivalent to the one required for the licence under a) above and recognised by UEFA as such:
 - c) a valid UEFA Elite Youth A licence as issued by AFA and recognised by UEFA.
- 3 The head of the youth development programme must be duly registered with AFA.

ARTICLE 47 - Youth coaches

- 1 For each mandatory youth team, the licence applicant must have appointed at least one qualified coach who is responsible for all football matters related to this team.
- 2 At least three youth team coaches must each hold one of the following minimum coaching qualifications:
 - a) a valid UEFA A coaching licence;
 - b) a valid non-UEFA coaching diploma which is equivalent to the one required for the licence under a) above and recognised by UEFA as such:
 - c) a valid UEFA Elite Youth A licence as issued by AFA and recognised by UEFA.
- 3 The other youth coaches must have UEFA B qualifications as defined by AFA.

ARTICLE 48 - Goalkeeper coach of youth teams

The license applicant must have appointed at least one qualified goalkeeper coach who assists the youth coaches in goalkeeping matters of the youth sector. The goalkeeper coach must hold one of the following minimum coaching qualifications, issued by a UEFA member association:

- a. Second-highest available valid UEFA goalkeeper license according to licensor's (or its UEFA member association's) membership status under the UEFA Coaching Convention;
- b. Valid domestic goalkeeper licence;
- c. Valid UEFA recognition of competence issued in accordance with the UEFA Coaching Convention and equivalent to the licence required under a) above.

ARTICLE 49 - Common provisions applicable to UEFA coaching qualifications

- 1 A holder of the required UEFA coaching licence within the meaning of Articles 43 to 48 is considered a coach who, in accordance with the UEFA implementation provisions of the *UEFA Coaching Convention*, has:
 - a) been issued a UEFA coaching licence by a UEFA member association; or
 - b) at least started the required UEFA coaching diploma course. Simple registration for the required diploma course is not sufficient to meet this criterion.

2.All qualified coaches must be duly registered with AFA.

ARTICLE 50 - Written contracts

 The rights and duties of the personnel defined in Articles 32 to 48 above must be defined in writing. All administrative, technical, medical and security staff or service providers performing any of the functions referred to in Article 32 to Article 48 must have written contracts with the licence applicant (or another entity within the legal group structure of the licence applicant) in accordance with the national legal framework.

2. The licence applicant must ensure that each coach's contract is in line with the relevant provisions of the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players.

ARTICLE 51 - Service providers

If a given function is entrusted to a service provider in accordance with the national legal framework, the licence applicant must sign a written contract with the service provider. It must contain the following information as a minimum:

- a. Defined tasks and responsibilities;
- b. Information on the person(s) responsible for the function, including their relevant qualifications.

ARTICLE 52 - Occupation of functions

- 1. The mandatory functions defined in Article 32 to Article 48 represent the minimum organisational structure required of the licence applicant.
- 2. One person could occupy more than one function, provided the person has sufficient time, adequate competencies and the necessary qualifications for each function, and no conflict of interest.

ARTICLE 53 - Organizational structure

- 1. The licence applicant must provide the licensor with an organisational chart clearly identifying the relevant personnel and their hierarchical and functional responsibilities in its organisational structure.
- 2. As a minimum, the organisational chart should provide information on the key personnel defined in Article 32 to Article 42 and Article 46.

ARTICLE 54 - Duty of replacement during the season

1 If a function defined in Articles 32 to 48 becomes vacant during the licence season, the licensee must ensure that, within a period of a maximum of 60 days, the function is taken over by someone who holds the required qualification.

- In the event that a function becomes vacant due to illness or accident, the licensor may grant an extension to the 60-day period only if reasonably satisfied that the person concerned is still medically unfit to resume his duties.
- 3 The licensee must promptly notify the licensor of any such replacement.

LEGAL CRITERIA

ARTICLE 55 - Declaration in respect of participation in UEFA club competitions

- 1. The license applicant must submit a legally valid declaration confirming the following:
 - a) It recognises as legally binding the statutes, regulations, directives and decisions
 of FIFA, UEFA, AFA as well as the jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration for Sport
 (CAS) in Lausanne as provided in the relevant articles of the UEFA Statutes;
 - b) At national level it will play in competitions recognised and endorsed by AFA;
 - c) At international level it will participate in competitions recognised by UEFA and FIFA (to avoid any doubt, this provision does not relate to friendly matches);
 - It will promptly inform AFA about any significant change, event or condition of major economic importance;
 - e) It will abide by and observe all the club licensing regulations of the licensor;
 - f) It will abide by and observe the *UEFA Club Licensing and Financial Sustainability Regulations*;
 - g) Its reporting perimeter is defined in accordance with Article 61;
 - h) All revenues and costs related to each of the football activities listed in paragraph 61.03 have been included in the reporting perimeter.
 - i) It will be accountable for any consequences of an entity included in the reporting perimeter not abiding by and observing items e) and f) above;
 - j) All relevant information related to any change of its legal form, legal group structure (including ownership) or identity from the three seasons preceding the start of the licence season have been reported to the licensor and UEFA.
 - k) All submitted documents are complete and correct;
 - It authorises the AFA club licensing administration and decision-making bodies and UEFA to examine any relevant document and seek information from any relevant public authority or private body in accordance with national law;
 - m) It acknowledges that UEFA reserves the right to execute compliance audits at national level.
- 2 The declaration must be executed by an authorised signatory of the licence applicant no more than three months prior to the deadline for its submission to AFA.

ARTICLE 56 - Minimum legal information

1. The license applicant must submit at least the following minimum legal information about the license applicant and if different, the registered member:

- a. Complete legal name;
- b. Legal form;
- c. Copy of current, valid statutes (e.g. company act);
- d. Extract from a public register (e.g. trade register);
- e. List of authorised signatories;
- f. Type of signature required (e.g. individual, collective).
- 2. The licence applicant must also provide the following contact information:
 - a. Address of its official headquarters;
 - b. Official contact details (such as phone/fax number and email addresses);
 - c. Address of its official public website;
 - d. Name and direct contact details of its main official contact person for club licensing matters.

ARTICLE 57 - Written contract with a football company

- 1 If the licence applicant is a football company as defined in Article 11 (1) (b), it must provide a written contract of assignment with a registered member.
- 2 The contract must stipulate the following, as a minimum:
 - The football company must comply with the applicable statutes, regulations, directives and decisions of FIFA. UEFA and AFA.
 - b) The football company must not further assign its right to participate in a competition at national or international level.
 - c) The right of this football company to participate in such a competition ceases to apply if the assigning club's membership of the association ceases.
 - d) If the football company is put into bankruptcy or enters liquidation, this is deemed to be an interruption of membership or contractual relationship within the meaning of Article 11. For the sake of clarity, should the UEFA Licence have already been granted to the football company, then it cannot be transferred from the football company to the registered member.
 - e) AFA must be reserved the right to approve the name under which the football company participates in the national competitions.
 - f) The football company must, at the request of the competent national arbitration tribunal or CAS, provide views, information, and documents on matters regarding the football company's participation in the national and/or international competition.
- 3 The contract of assignment and any amendment to it must be approved by AFA.

ARTICLE 58 - Legal group structure

1 The licence applicant must provide the licensor with information on its legal group structure at the statutory closing date prior to the deadline for the submission of the application to the licensor. It must be presented in a chart and duly approved by management. The licensor must be informed of any changes there may have been to the legal group structure during the period between the statutory closing date and the submission of the chart to the licensor.

- 2 This document must clearly identify and include information on:
 - a) the licence applicant and, if different, the registered member;
 - b) any subsidiary of the licence applicant and, if different, the registered member;
 - c) any associate entity of the licence applicant and, if different, the registered member;
 - any direct or indirect controlling entity of the licence applicant, up to and including the ultimate controlling party;
 - e) any party that has 10% or greater direct or indirect ownership of the licence applicant, or 10% or greater voting rights;
 - f) any party with a significant influence over the licence applicant;
 - g) any other football club, in respect of which any of the parties identified in a) to e), or any of their key management personnel, have any ownership interest or voting rights or membership or any other involvement or influence whatsoever in its management, administration or sporting performance; and
 - (h) The key management personnel of the licence applicant and, if different, the registered member.

The reporting perimeter as defined in Article 61 must also be clearly identified in the document.

- 3 If deemed relevant, the licensor may request the licence applicant to provide additional information other than that listed above (e.g. information about any subsidiaries and/or associates of the ultimate controlling entity and/or direct controlling entity).
- 4 The following information must be provided in relation to all entities included in the legal group structure:
 - a) Name of legal entity;
 - b) Type of legal entity;
 - c) Main activity of legal entity;
 - d) Percentage of ownership interest (and, if different, percentage of voting power held).

For any subsidiary of the licence applicant and, if different, the registered member, the following information must also be provided:

- e) Share capital;
- f) Total assets:
- g) Total revenues;
- h) Total equity.

The licensor must be informed of any changes there may have been to the legal group structure during the period between the annual accounting reference date and the submission of this information to the licensor.

If deemed relevant the licensor may request the licence applicant/licensee to provide other information in addition to that listed above.

The licence applicant must confirm that the information about the legal group structure is complete, accurate and in compliance with these regulations. This must be evidenced by way of a brief statement and signature by the executive body/ authorised signatories of the licence applicant.

ARTICLE 59 Ultimate controlling party, ultimate beneficiary and party with significant influence

- The licence applicant must provide the licensor with a document which contains information on:
- a. the ultimate controlling party of the licence applicant;
- b. the ultimate beneficiary of the licence applicant, i.e. a natural person on whose behalf an entity or arrangement is owned or controlled or a transaction is conducted; and c. any party with significant influence over the licence applicant.
 - 2. The following information must be provided in relation to each of the parties identified in paragraph 1 above as at the date of submission of this information to the licensor:
- a. Name and, if applicable, legal form;
- b. Main activity:
- c. Percentage of ownership interest and, if different, percentage of voting rights in respect of the license applicant;
- d. If applicable, key management personnel; and
- e. Any other football club in respect of which the party, or any of its key management personnel, has any ownership interest, voting rights or membership or any other involvement or influence whatsoever.
 - 3. The license applicant must confirm whether any change has occurred in relation to the information indicated in the paragraphs 1 and 2 above during the period covered by the annual financial statements up to the submission of the information to the licensor.
 - 4. If a change has occurred as indicated in paragraph 3 above, it must be described in detail by the licence applicant in the information to the licensor. As a minimum the following information must be provided:
 - a. The date on which the change occurred;
- b. A description of the purpose of and reasons for the change;
- c. Implications for the licence applicant's financial, operating and sporting policies; and
- d. A description of any impact on the licence applicant's equity or debt situation.

- 5. If deemed relevant the licensor may request the licence applicant to provide additional information other than that listed above.
- 6. The licence applicant must confirm that the declaration on the ultimate controlling party, ultimate beneficiary and party with significant influence is complete, accurate and in compliance with these regulations. This must be evidenced by way of a brief statement and signature by the executive body/authorised signatories of both the licence applicant and the licence applicant's ultimate controlling party.

ARTICLE 60 Written representations prior to the licensing decision

- Within the seven days prior to the start of the period in which the licensing decision is to be made by the Club Licensing Committee, the licence applicant must make written representations to the licensor.
- 2 The licence applicant must confirm the following:
 - a) That all documents submitted to the licensor are complete and correct:
 - b) Whether or not any significant change has occurred in relation to any of the club licensing criteria;
 - c) Whether or not any events or conditions of major economic importance have occurred that may have an adverse impact on the licence applicant's financial position since the balance sheet date of the preceding audited annual financial statements or reviewed interim financial statements (if applicable). If any events or conditions of major economic importance have occurred, the management representations letter must include a description of the nature of the event or condition and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made;
 - d) Whether or not the licence applicant (or the registered member of AFA which has a contractual relationship with the licence applicant within the meaning of Article 11) or any parent company of the licence applicant included in the reporting perimeter is seeking or has received protection from its creditors pursuant to laws or regulations within the 12 months preceding the licence season.
- 2 Approval by management must be evidenced by way of a signature on behalf of the executive body of the licence applicant.

FINANCIAL CRITERIA

ARTICLE 61 - Reporting entity/entities and reporting perimeter

1 The licence applicant determines and provides the licensor with its reporting perimeter, i.e. the entity or combination of entities in respect of which financial information (e.g. single entity, consolidated or combined financial statements)

has to be provided in accordance with Annex IV B and assessed in accordance with Annex VI.

2 The reporting perimeter must include:

- a) the licence applicant and, if different, the registered member;
- b) any subsidiary of the licence applicant and, if different, the registered member;
- any other entity included in the legal group structure which generates revenues and/or performs services and/or incurs costs in respect of the football activities defined in paragraph 3 c) to j) below;
- d) any entity, irrespective of whether it is included in the legal group structure, which generates revenues and/or performs services and/or incurs costs in respect of football activities as defined in paragraph 3 a) and b) below.

3 Football activities include:

- a) employing/engaging personnel (as defined in Article 67), including payment of all forms of consideration to employees arising from contractual or legal obligations;
- b) acquiring/selling players' registrations (including loans);
- c) ticketing;
- d) sponsorship and advertising;
- e) broadcasting;
- f) merchandising and hospitality;
- g) club operations (e.g. administration, matchday activities, travel, scouting, etc.);
- h) financing, including equity that results in obligations on the licence applicant, or debt directly or indirectly secured or pledged against the licence applicant's assets or revenues.
- i) use and management of stadium and training facilities;
- i) women's football;
- k) youth sector.

4.An entity may be excluded from the reporting perimeter only if :

a)the football activities it performs are already entirely reflected in the financial statements of one of the entities included in the reporting perimeter, and

- b) its activities are entirely unrelated to the football activities defined in paragraph 3 above and/or the locations, assets or brand of the football club; or
- c) it is immaterial compared with all the entities that form the reporting perimeter and it does not perform any of the football activities defined in paragraph 3 a) and b) above.
- 5 The license applicant must submit a declaration by an authorised signatory which confirms:

- a) that all revenues and costs related to each of the football activities indicated in paragraph 3 have been included in the reporting perimeter and provide a detailed explanation should this not be the case; and
- b) whether any entity included in the legal group structure has been excluded from the reporting perimeter, justifying any such exclusion with reference to paragraph 4.

ARTICLE 62 - Annual financial statements

- Annual financial statements in respect of the statutory closing date prior to the deadline for submission of the application to the licensor and prior to the deadline for submission of the list of licensing decisions to UEFA (in principle, 31 May) must be prepared and submitted.
 - 3 Annual financial statements must be audited by an independent auditor as defined in Annex II.
- 3 The annual financial statements must consist of:
 - a) a balance sheet;
 - b) a profit and loss account;
 - c) a cash flow statement;
 - d) a statement of changes in equity over the reporting period;
 - e) notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes; and
 - f) a financial review by management.
 - 4 The annual financial statements must meet the minimum disclosure requirements and the accounting principles as set out in Annexes III and IV. Comparative figures in respect of the prior statutory closing date must be provided.
- 5 If the annual financial statements do not meet the minimum disclosure requirements set out in Annex III, then the licence applicant must also submit to the licensor:
 - a) supplementary information to meet the minimum disclosure requirements set out in Annex III; and

an assessment report provided by the same auditor that signs the annual financial statements by way of agreed-upon procedures prescribed by the licensor to confirm the completeness and accuracy of the supplementary information. (Kjo pike eshte rregulluar dhe nuk ka nevoje per nderhyrje).

- 6. If the annual financial statements do not comply with the accounting requirements set out in Annex IV, then the licence applicant must also submit to the licensor:
- a. restated financial statements that meet the accounting requirements set out in Annex IV, covering the same reporting period and including comparative amounts for the previous comparative reporting period;
- b. a declaration by the licence applicant's management that the restated financial

statements are complete, accurate, and in compliance with the regulations; and c.an assessment report provided by the same auditor that signs the annual financial statements by way of agreed-upon procedures prescribed by the licensor in respect of the completeness and accuracy of the restated financial statements.

ARTICLE 63 - Publication of financial information

The licence applicant must publish on its website (or on the website of its licensor) by the date (which cannot be later than the date of the submission of the list of licensing decisions to the UEFA administration) and in the form communicated by the licensor:

- a) the total amount paid in the latest reporting period to or for the benefit of agents/intermediaries; and
- b) the last audited annual financial information assessed by the licensor.

ARTICLE 64 - Financial statements for the interim period

- 1 If the statutory closing date of the licence applicant is not 31 December, then additional financial statements covering the interim period must be prepared and submitted.
- 2 The interim period starts the day immediately after the statutory closing date and ends on 31 December preceding the licence season.
- 4 Interim financial statements must be reviewed or audited by an independent auditor as defined in Annex II.
 - a)Exceptionally, if a licence applicant has an annual accounting reference date of 31 May, then it may prepare and submit interim financial statements for a sixmonth period ending 30 November.
- 5 The interim financial statements must consist of:
 - a) a balance sheet as of the end of the interim period and a comparative balance sheet as of the end of the immediately preceding full financial year;
 - a profit and loss account for the interim period, with comparative profit and loss accounts for the comparable interim period of the immediately preceding financial year;
 - c) a cash flow statement for the interim period, with a comparative statement for the comparable interim period of the immediately preceding financial year;
 - d) a statement of changes in equity for the interim period; and
 - e) specific explanatory notes.
- 5 If the licence applicant did not have to prepare interim financial statements for the comparable interim period of the immediately preceding financial year, comparative figures may refer to the figures from the financial statements of the immediately preceding full financial year.

- 6 The interim financial statements must meet the minimum disclosure requirements as set out in Annex III. Additional line items or notes must be included if their omission would make the interim financial statements misleading.
- 7 The interim financial statements must follow the same accounting policies as those followed for the preparation of the annual financial statements, except for accounting policy changes made after the date of the most recent full annual financial statements that are to be reflected in the next annual financial statements in which case details must be disclosed in the interim financial statements.
- 8 If the minimum requirements for the content and accounting as set out in paragraphs 6 and 7 above are not met in the interim financial statements, then the licence applicant must prepare supplementary information in order to meet the minimum information requirements that must be assessed by an independent auditor as defined in Annex II.
- 9. If the interim financial statements do not comply with the accounting requirements, then the licence applicant must also submit to the licensor:
- a. restated financial statements that meet the accounting requirement, covering the same period and including comparative amounts for the previous comparative period:
- b. a declaration by the licence applicant's management that the restated financial statements are complete, accurate, and in compliance with the regulations; and
- c. an assessment report provided by the same auditor that signs the annual financial statements by way of agreed-upon procedures prescribed by the licensor in respect of the completeness and accuracy of the restated financial statements.

ARTICLE 65 Net equity rule

- 1. The licence applicant must report in its annual financial statements or interim financial statements (whichever close as at the 31 December preceding the deadline for submission of the application to the licensor and preceding the deadline for submission of the list of licensing decisions to UEFA) a net equity position which:
- a. is positive; or
- b. has improved by 10% or more since the previous 31 December.
 - 2. Net equity means the residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all its liabilities as set out in its annual financial statements or interim financial statements as applicable. if a licence applicant's assets exceed its liabilities, then the licence applicant has a net asset position, i.e. positive equity. if a licence applicant's liabilities exceed its assets, then the licence applicant has a net liability position, i.e. negative equity.

- 3. If a licence applicant does not comply with paragraph 1 above as at 31 December, the licence applicant can submit a new audited balance sheet by 31 March at the latest in order to demonstrate that one of the conditions has since been fulfilled.
- 4. For the purpose of compliance with this criterion, equity can include subordinated loans that are, for at least the following 12 months, subordinated to all other liabilities and non-interest-bearing.
 - 5. The licensor's assessment must be in accordance with Annex VI.
- Exceptionally, a licence applicant can request an alternative assessment date if:
- a. it has an annual accounting reference date of 31 May, in which case it may prepare interim financial statements for a six-month period ending 30 November and use such interim financial statements for the purposes of the net equity rule; or
- b. it has an annual accounting reference date of 30 November, in which case its annual financial statements for the reporting period ending 30 November may be used for the purposes of the net equity rule. In such exceptional cases a) or b), all references to 31 December in the net equity rule should be understood as 30 November.

ARTICLE 66- No overdue payables to football clubs

66.01 The licence applicant must prove that as at the 31 March preceding the licence season, it has no overdue payables (as defined in Annex 5) to other football clubs as a result of obligations arising from transfers due to be paid by the 28 February preceding the licence season.

66.02 Payables are those amounts due to football clubs as a result of:

- a. transfers of professional players (as defined in the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players), including any amount payable upon fulfilment of certain conditions;
- b. players registered for the first time as professionals, including any amount payable upon fulfilment of certain conditions;
- c. training compensation and solidarity contributions as defined in the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players; and
- d. any joint and several liability decided by a competent authority for the termination of a contract by a player.

66.03 The licence applicant must prepare and submit to the licensor a transfers table unless the transfers information has already been disclosed to the licensor under existing national transfer requirements (e.g. national clearing house system) and the licensor is able to

extract and assess all the required information as described in paragraphs 4 and 5 below. A transfers table must be prepared even if there have been no transfers/loans during the relevant period.

66.04 The licence applicant must disclose:

- a. all new player registrations (including loans) as a result of transfer agreements concluded in the 12-month period up to 28 February, irrespective of whether there is an amount outstanding as at 28 February;
- b. all transfers for which a payable is outstanding as at 28 February (whether they relate to the release or registrations of players and irrespective of when the transfers were undertaken); and
- c. all transfers subject to any amounts disputed as at 28 February (as defined in Annex 5).

66.05 The transfers table must contain the following information as a minimum (in respect of each player transfer):

- a. Player's name and date of birth;
- b. Date of the transfer agreement;
- c. Name of the football club that is the creditor;
- d. Transfer (or loan) fee paid or payable (including training compensation and solidarity contribution) even if payment has not been requested by the creditor;
- e. Other direct costs of the player's registration paid or payable;
- f. Any other compensation paid or payable in the scope of a transfer agreement;
- g. Amounts settled (as defined in Annex 5 before 28 February and payment date(s);
- h. Balance payable as at 28 February, including the due date(s) for each unpaid element;
- i. Amounts overdue as at 28 February, including the due date(s) for each unpaid element and, if applicable, amounts settled between 28 February and 31 March together with the settlement dates as well as any remaining overdue payable as at 31 March (rolled forward from 28 February), together with explanatory comment;
- j. Amounts deferred as at 28 February (as defined in Annex 5), including the original and new due date(s) for each deferred element, and the date when a written agreement between the parties was concluded;
- k. Amounts disputed as at 28 February (as defined in Annex 5), including the case references and a brief description of the positions of all involved parties; and
- I. Conditional amounts (contingent liabilities) not yet recognised in the balance sheet as at 28 February.

66.06 The licence applicant must reconcile its liabilities as per the transfers table to its underlying accounting records.

66.07 The licence applicant must confirm that the transfers table is complete, accurate and in compliance with these regulations. This must be evidenced by way of a brief statement and signature by the executive body/authorised signatories of the licence applicant.

ARTICLE 67 - No overdue payables in respect of employees

67.01 The licence applicant must prove that as at the 31 March preceding the licence season, it has no overdue payables (as defined in Annex 5) in respect of its employees as a result of contractual or legal obligations due to be paid by the 28 February preceding the licence season.

67.02 Payables are all forms of consideration due in respect of employees as a result of contractual or legal obligations, including wages, salaries, image rights payments, bonuses and other benefits as specified in Annex 5.

- 67.03 The term "employees" includes the following persons:
- a. All professional players according to the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players;
- b. All administrative, technical, medical and security staff performing any of the functions referred to in Article 32 to Article 45; and
- c. Service providers performing any of the functions referred to in Article 32 to Article 45.
- 67.04 If any of the "employees" is employed by, contracted to, a consultant of or otherwise provides services to an entity within the legal group structure or the reporting perimeter other than the licence applicant, these payables must be also included in the scope of paragraph 1 above.
- 67.05 Amounts payable to persons who, for various reasons, are no longer employed or engaged by the licence applicant or an entity within the legal group structure of the licence applicant fall within the scope of this criterion and must be settled within the period stipulated in the contract or defined by law, regardless of how such payables are accounted for in the financial statements.
- 67.06 The licence applicant must prepare and submit to the licensor an employees table showing the following total balances in respect of the employees as at the 28 February preceding the licence season:
- a. Total balance payable;
- b. Total amount overdue as well as any remaining overdue amount as at 31 March (rolled forward from 28 February);
- c. Total amount deferred (as defined in Annex 5); and

- d. Total amount disputed (as defined in Annex 5).
- 67.07 The following information must be given, as a minimum, in respect of each overdue, deferred or disputed amount as at 28 February, together with an explanatory comment:
- a. Name and position/function of the employee (irrespective of whether the person was employed or engaged during the year up to 28 February);
- b. Start date and end date (if applicable);
- c. Amounts overdue, including the due date(s) for each unpaid element and, if applicable, amounts settled between 28 February and 31 March together with the settlement dates as well as any remaining overdue payable as at 31 March (rolled forward from 28 February);
- d. Amounts deferred, including the original and new due date(s) for each deferred element, and the date when a written agreement between the parties was concluded; and
- e. Amounts disputed, including the case references and a brief description of the positions of all involved parties.
- 67.08 The licence applicant must reconcile its liabilities as per the employees table to its underlying accounting records.
- 68.09 The licence applicant must confirm that the employees table is complete, accurate and in compliance with these regulations. This must be evidenced by way of a brief statement and signature by the executive body/authorised signatories of the licence applicant.

ARTICLE 68 - No overdue payables social/tax authorities

- 68.01 The licence applicant must prove that as at the 31 March preceding the licence season, it has no overdue payables (as defined in Annex 5) to social/tax authorities as a result of contractual or legal obligations in respect of all employed individuals due to be paid by the 28 February preceding the licence season.
- 68.02 Payables are those amounts due to social/tax authorities as a result of contractual or legal obligations in respect of all employed individuals. Payables include, but are not limited to, personal income tax, pension fund payments, social security and similar payments.
- 68.03 The licence applicant must submit to the licensor a social/tax table as at the 28 February preceding the licence season showing:
- a. total balance payable to the social/tax authorities;

- b. total amount overdue as well as any remaining overdue amount as at 31 March (rolled forward from 28 February);
- c. total amount deferred (as defined in Annex 5);
- d. total amount disputed (as defined in Annex 5); and
- e. total amount subject to a pending decision by the competent authority (as defined in Annex 5).
- 68.04 The following information must be given, as a minimum, in respect of each overdue, deferred, disputed or pending amount as at 28 February, together with explanatory comment:
- a. Name of the creditor;
- b. Amounts overdue, including the due date(s) for each unpaid element and, if applicable, amounts settled between 28 February and 31 March together with the settlement dates as well as any remaining overdue payable as at 31 March (rolled forward from 28 February);
- c. Amounts deferred, including the original and new due date(s) for each deferred element, and the date when a written agreement between the parties was concluded;
- d. Amounts subject to a pending decision by the competent authority and a brief description of the licence applicant's request; and
- e. Amounts disputed, including the case references and a brief description of the positions of all involved parties.
- 68.05 The licence applicant must reconcile its liabilities as per the social/tax table to its underlying accounting records.
- 68.06 The licence applicant must confirm that the social/tax table is complete, accurate and in compliance with these regulations. This must be evidenced by way of a brief statement and signature by the executive body/authorised signatories of the licence applicant.

ARTICLE 69 No overdue payables in respect of UEFA and the licensor

69.01 The licence applicant must prove that as at the 31 March preceding the licence season, it has no overdue payables (as defined in Annex 5) in respect of UEFA and the licensor, additional entities designated by UEFA or the licensor as a result of obligations due to be paid by the 28 February preceding the licence season.

69.02 Payables in respect of UEFA include, but are not limited to, financial contributions imposed by the CFCB.

69.03 By the deadline and in the form communicated by the licensor, the licence applicant must prepare and submit a declaration confirming total payables to UEFA, additional entities designated by UEFA and the licensor and the absence or existence of overdue payables.

ARTICLE 70 - Future financial information

70.01The licence applicant must prepare and submit future financial information to demonstrate to the licensor its ability to continue as a going concern until the end of the licence season if the auditor's report in respect of the annual financial statements or interim financial statements submitted in accordance with Article 62 and Article 64 includes, regarding the going concern, an emphasis of matter, a key audit matter or a qualified opinion/conclusion.

70.02 Future financial information must cover the period commencing immediately after the later of the annual accounting reference date of the annual financial statements or, if applicable, the balance sheet date of the interim financial statements, and it must cover at least the entire licence season.

70.03 Future financial information consists of:

- a. a budgeted balance sheet, with comparative figures for the immediately preceding reporting period and interim period (if applicable);
- b. a budgeted profit and loss account/income statement, with comparative figures for the immediately preceding reporting period and interim period (if applicable);
- c. a budgeted cash flow statement, with comparative figures for the immediately preceding reporting period and interim period (if applicable);
- d. explanatory notes, including a brief description of each of the significant assumptions (with reference to the relevant aspects of historic financial and other information) that have been used to prepare the future financial information, as well as of the key risks that may affect the future financial results.

70.04 Future financial information must be prepared, as a minimum, on a quarterly basis.

70.05 Future financial information must be prepared in a way that is consistent with the audited annual financial statements and follows the same accounting policies as those applied for the preparation of the annual financial statements except for accounting policy changes made after the date of the most recent annual financial statements that are to be reflected in the next annual financial statements, in which case details of must be disclosed.

70.06 Future financial information must meet the minimum disclosure requirements as set out in Annex III and the accounting principles. Additional line items or notes must be included if they provide clarification or if their omission would make the future financial information incomplete and/or inaccurate.

70.07 Future financial information with the assumptions upon which they are based must be approved by the licence applicant's management. This must be evidenced by way of a declaration by the licence applicant's management that the future financial information submitted is complete, accurate and in compliance with the regulations.

AFA CLUB MONITORING

ARTICLE 71 Monitoring process and responsibilities of the licensor

1. The monitoring process starts on submission by the licensor of the list of licensing decisions to UEFA and ends at the end of the licence season.

It consists of the following minimum key steps:

- a. Issuing of the requirements for monitoring documentation to the licensor and licensee;
- b. Return of the required completed monitoring documentation by the licensee to the licensor;
- c. Assessment and confirmation of the completeness of each licensee's monitoring documentation by the licensor:
- d. Submission of the validated monitoring documentation by the licensor to UEFA;
- 2. The deadlines for the submission of the validated monitoring documentation to UEFA are communicated to the licensors in a timely manner by UEFA.
 - The licensor must:
 - a. communicate the deadlines of the monitoring process to the affiliated licensee;
 - as a minimum, assess the licensee's monitoring documentation in accordance with Annex VI;

In carrying out these responsibilities, the licensor ensures equal treatment and guarantees full confidentiality of all information provided.

The licensee must:

a. cooperate fully and guarantee that all personnel cooperate fully with the licensor in respect of their requests and enquiries including by responding accurately and completely to all requests for documents, information and other data;

- b. use the same reporting perimeter for the monitoring documentation as used for the fulfilment of the club licensing criteria;
- c.confirm that all the submitted documentation and information are complete, accurate and in compliance with the regulations;
- d. promptly notify the licensor in writing about any subsequent events that constitute a significant change, including a change of legal form, legal group structure (including change of ownership) or identity.

ARTICLE 72 Club information

- As part of the club information, the licensee must clearly identify any other football clubs over which any of the parties identified in its legal groups structure, its ultimate controlling party, its ultimate beneficiary and any party with significant influence, or any of their key management personnel, have control or significant influence.
- The licensor must confirm the completeness and accuracy of the licensee's submission.
- The licensee must confirm that its club information is complete, accurate and in compliance with these regulations. This must be evidenced by way of a brief statement and signature by the executive body/authorised signatories of the licensee.

CLUB MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

ARTICLE 73 Scope of application and exemption

- 1.All licensees that have been admitted to the UEFA Champions League, the UEFA Europa League or the UEFA Europa Conference League (the relevant competitions) must comply with the club monitoring requirements as set out below.
- 2. Club monitoring requirements comprise the following:
- a. Solvency requirements:
- b. Stability requirements;
- c. Cost control requirements.
- 3. The solvency requirements must be fulfilled by all clubs admitted to the relevant competitions.
- 4. The stability requirements must be fulfilled by all clubs admitted to the relevant competitions except those clubs that have employee benefit expenses in respect of all employees below EUR 5 million in each of the reporting periods ending in the two calendar years before commencement of the UEFA club competitions.

- 5.If a licensee's annual financial statements are denominated in a currency other than euros, then to determine whether it should be exempt or not from the stability requirements and cost control requirements, the relevant figures must be converted into euros at the average exchange rate of the reporting period.
- 6. If a licensee's annual financial statements are for a reporting period which is greater or less than 12 months, then the threshold amount for exemption is adjusted up or down according to the length of the reporting period. The licensee's employee benefit expenses are then compared to the adjusted threshold amount.

SOLVENCY REQUIREMENTS

ARTICLE 74 No overdue payables to football clubs – enhanced

1.As at 15 July, 15 October and 15 January in the licence season, the licensee must have no overdue payables (as defined in Annex V) to other football clubs as a result of obligations arising from transfers due to be paid by 30 June, 30 September and 31 December respectively.

2. The licensee must disclose:

- a. all new player registrations (including loans) as a result of transfer agreements concluded in the 12-month period up to 30 June/30 September/31 December, irrespective of whether there is an amount outstanding as at 30 June/30 September/31 December:
- b. all transfers (whether they relate to the release or registrations of players and irrespective of when the transfers were undertaken) for which an amount is outstanding as at 30 June/30 September/31 December; and
- c. all transfers subject to any amounts disputed as at 30 June/30 September/ 31 December.
- 3. The transfers information must contain the following as a minimum (in respect of each player transfer):
- a. Player's name and date of birth;
- b. Date of the transfer agreement;
- c. Name of the football club that is the creditor;
- d. Transfer (or loan) fee paid or payable (including training compensation and solidarity contributions) even if payment has not been requested by the creditor;
- e. Other direct costs of the player's registration paid or payable;
- f. Any other compensation paid or payable in the scope of a player transfer agreement;
- g. Amounts settled (as defined in Annex V) before 30 June/30 September/
- 31 December and payment date(s);
- h. Balance payable as at 30 June/30 September/31 December, including the due

date(s) for each unpaid element;

- i. Amounts overdue as at 30 June/30 September/31 December, including the due date(s) for each unpaid element, any amounts settled between 30 June/30 September/31 December and 15 July/15 October/15 January respectively and the corresponding settlement dates;
- j. Amounts deferred (as defined in Annex V) as at 30 June/30 September/ 31 December, including the original and new due date(s) for each deferred element, and the date when a written agreement between the parties was concluded:
- k. Amounts disputed (as defined in Annex V) as at 30 June/30 September/31 December, including the case references and a brief description of the positions of all involved parties; and
- I. Conditional amounts (contingent liabilities) not yet recognised in the balance sheet as at 30 June/30 September/31 December.
- 4.The licensee must reconcile its liabilities as per the transfers information to its underlying accounting records. In addition to the transfers information, the licensee must declare overdue receivables from other football clubs in respect of obligations arising from transfers due to be paid by 30 June, 30 September and, if requested, by 31 December with the breakdown in respect of each transfer.

The licensee must confirm that the transfers information is complete, accurate and in compliance with these regulations. This must be evidenced by way of a brief statement and signature by the executive body/authorised signatories of the licensee.

ARTICLE 75 No overdue payables in respect of employees – enhanced

- 1.As at 15 July, 15 October and 15 January in the licence season, the licensee must have no overdue payables (as defined in Annex V) in respect of its employees as a result of contractual or legal obligations due to be paid by 30 June, 30 September and 31 December respectively.
- 2. The following information must be given, as a minimum, together with an explanatory comment:
- a. Name and position/function of the employee;
- b. Start date and end date (if applicable);
- c. Amounts overdue as at 30 June/30 September/31 December, including the due date(s) for each unpaid element, any amounts settled between 30 June/30 September/31 December and 15 July/15 October/15 January respectively and the corresponding settlement dates;
- d. Amounts deferred as at 30 June/30 September/31 December, including the original and new due date(s) for each deferred element, and the date when the written agreement between the parties was concluded; and
- e. Amounts disputed as at 30 June/30 September/31 December, including the case

references and a brief description of the positions of all involved parties.

3.The licensee must reconcile its liabilities as per the employees information to its underlying accounting records. The licensee must confirm that the employees information is complete, accurate and in accordance with these regulations. This must be evidenced by way of a brief statement and signature by the executive body/authorised signatories of the licensee.

ARTICLE 76 No overdue payables to social/tax authorities – enhanced

- 1.As at 15 July, 15 October and 15 January in the licence season, the licensee must have no overdue payables (as defined in Annex V) to social/tax authorities as a result of contractual or legal obligations in respect of all employed individuals due to be paid by 30 June, 30 September and 31 December respectively
- 2. The following information must be given, as a minimum, together with an explanatory comment:
- a. Name of the creditor:
- b. Amounts overdue as at 30 June/30 September/31 December, including the due date(s) for each unpaid element, any amounts settled between 30 June/30 September/31 December and 15 July/15 October/15 January respectively and the corresponding settlement dates;
- c. Amounts deferred (as defined in Annex V) as at 30 June/30 September/31 December, including the original and new due date(s) for each deferred element, and the date when the written agreement between the parties was concluded:
- d. Amounts subject to a pending decision by the competent authority (as defined in Annex V) as at 30 June/30 September/31 December and a brief description of the licensee's request; and
- e. Amounts disputed (as defined in Annex V) as at 30 June/30 September/31 December, including the case references and a brief description of the positions of all involved parties.
- 3.The licensee must reconcile its liabilities as per the social/tax information to its underlying accounting records. The licensee must confirm that the social/tax information is complete, accurate and in accordance with these regulations. This must be evidenced by way of a brief statement and signature by the executive body/authorised signatories of the licensee.

STABILITY REQUIREMENTS

ARTICLE 77 Relevant income and expense

- 1.Relevant income and relevant expenses.
- 2.Relevant income and expenses must be calculated and reconciled by the licensee to the audited annual financial statements and/or underlying accounting records and

to the projected information if applicable.

3. Relevant income and expenses must be adjusted to reflect the fair value of any such transactions or, for player transfers between clubs that are related parties.

ARTICLE 78 Relevant investments

- 1.The following costs are considered relevant investments for the long-term benefit of football as defined in:
- a. Expenditure directly attributable to youth development activities;
- b. Expenditure directly attributable to community development activities;
- c. Expenditure directly attributable to women's football activities;
- d. Expenditure directly attributable to non-football operations related to the club net of the corresponding income;
- e. Finance costs directly attributable to the construction and/or substantial modification of tangible assets;
- f. Costs of leasehold improvements.
- 2.Aggregate football earnings may be adjusted upwards if relevant expenses include relevant investments and only if the aggregate amount of any such adjustment is covered either by contributions in the reporting period T or equity at the end of reporting period T that have not already been used to cover the acceptable deviation.

ARTICLE 79 Football earnings rule

A licensee is in compliance with the football earnings rule if for the monitoring period it has:

- a. an aggregate football earnings surplus; or
- b. an aggregate football earnings deficit that is within the acceptable deviation. A licensee is not in compliance with the football earnings rule if the licensee has an aggregate football earnings deficit that exceeds the acceptable deviation.

COMMON PROVISIONS FOR ALL CLUB MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

ARTICLE 80 **Duty to report subsequent events**

- 1.The licensee must promptly notify the licensor in writing about any significant change(s) including, but not limited to, a subsequent event of major economic importance until at least the end of the licence season.
- 2.The information prepared and submitted by the licensee's management must include:

a. a description of the significant change, where applicable describing the nature of the event or condition of major economic importance; and

b. an estimate of the financial effect of the significant change, or a statement (with supporting reasons) that such an estimate cannot be made.

FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 81 - Authoritative text and language of correspondence

- 1 If there is any discrepancy in the interpretation of the English and the Albanian versions of these regulations, the English version prevails.
- 2 All correspondence between UEFA and AFA and/or the licensee must be in English and UEFA may ask AFA and/or the licensee for a certified translation of documents at their expense.

ARTICLE 82 - Annexes

All annexes to the present regulations form an integral part thereof.

ARTICLE 83 - Compliance audits

- 1 UEFA and/or its nominated bodies/agencies reserve the right to, at any time, conduct compliance audits of the licensor and, in the presence of the latter, of the licence applicants/licensees.
- 2 Compliance audits aim to ensure that the licensor, as well as the licence applicants/ licensees, have fulfilled their obligations as defined in these Regulations and the applicable UEFA Club Licensing and Financial Sustainability Regulations, and that the UEFA Licences were correctly awarded at the time of the final decisions of AFA.
- 3 For the purpose of compliance audits by UEFA, in the event of any discrepancy in the interpretation of these regulations between the English version and the Albanian version, the English version is authoritative.

ARTICLE 84 - Disciplinary procedures

Any breach of these regulations may be dealt with by AFA.

ARTICLE 85 - Implementing provisions

The licensing administration will take the decisions and adopt, in the form of directives or any other written documents, the detailed provisions necessary for implementing these regulations.

ARTICLE 86 - Adoption, abrogation and entry into force

- 1 These regulations were adopted by the AFA Executive Committee at its meeting on 08.12.2022.
- 2 These regulations replace the AFA Club Licensing Regulations (Edition 2022).
- 3 These regulations come into force on 08.12.2022

For the AFA Executive Committee:

Armand DUKA

Ilir SHULKU

President

General Secretary

ANNEX I

Extraordinary application of the UEFA club licensing system

- The UEFA administration defines the necessary deadlines and the minimum criteria
 for the extraordinary application of the UEFA club licensing system as specified in
 Article 14 and communicates them to AFA at the latest by 31 August of the year
 preceding the licence season.
- 2 AFA must notify the UEFA administration of such extraordinary application requests in writing and stating the name of the club concerned by the deadline communicated by the UEFA administration.
- 3 AFA is responsible for submitting the criteria to the club concerned for the assessment for the extraordinary procedure at national level. It must also take immediate action with the club concerned to prepare for the extraordinary procedure.
- 4 The club concerned must provide the necessary documentary proof to AFA. AFA will assess the club against the fixed minimum standards and forward the following documentation in English to the UEFA administration by the deadline communicated by the latter:
 - a) a written request to apply for special permission to enter the corresponding UEFA club competition;
 - b) a recommendation by AFA based on its assessment (including the dates and names of the persons having assessed the club);
 - c) all documentary evidence provided by the club and AFA as requested by the UEFA administration:
 - d) any other documents requested by the UEFA administration during the extraordinary procedure.
- 5 The UEFA administration bases its decision on the documentation received and grants special permission to enter the UEFA club competitions if all the set criteria are fulfilled and if the club ultimately qualifies on sporting merit. The decision will be communicated to AFA, which has to forward it to the club concerned.
- 6 If such a club is eliminated on sporting merit during this extraordinary procedure, AFA has to notify the UEFA administration immediately, and this procedure is immediately terminated, without further decision. Such a terminated procedure cannot be restarted at a later stage.
- 7 Appeals can be lodged against decisions made by the UEFA administration in writing before the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in accordance with the relevant provisions laid down in the UEFA Statutes.

ANNEX II:

Determination of the auditor and auditor's assessment procedures

Principle

- 1 The auditor must be independent in compliance with the *International Federation* of Accountants (IFAC) Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (see Articles 46 and 47).
- 2 The auditor must be a member of the Institute of Authorised Chartered Accountants of Albania (IEKA).

Assessment procedures

- 1. The auditor must audit the annual financial statements. The auditor's report must:
 - a) include a statement confirming that the audit was conducted in accordance with the *International Standards on Auditing* or relevant national auditing standards or practices where these comply with, as a minimum, the requirements of the *International Standards on Auditing*; and
 - b) be submitted to the licensor together with the annual financial statements to form a basis for its licensing decision.
- 2. The auditor must, as a minimum, review the interim financial statements. The auditor's report must:
 - a) include a statement confirming that the review was conducted in accordance with either the *International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2410*, 'Review of
 - Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity', or relevant national standards or practices for such reviews where these comply with, as a minimum, the requirements of ISRE 2410; and
 - b) be submitted to the licensor together with the interim financial statements to form a basis for its licensing decision.
- 3. The auditor must assess supplementary information, if any. The auditor's report of factual findings must:
 - a) include a statement confirming that the assessment was conducted by way of agreed-upon procedures according to the *International Standard on Related* Services (ISRS) 4400 or relevant national standards or practices where these comply with, as a minimum, the requirements of ISRS 4400; and
 - b) be submitted to the licensor together with the supplementary information to form a basis for its licensing decision.

- 4. Financial information other than that defined in paragraphs 1 to 3 above may be assessed by an auditor. In this case, the auditor's report must include a statement confirming that the assessment was conducted either:
 - i) by way of agreed-upon procedures according to the *International Standard* on *Related Services (ISRS) 4400* or relevant national standards or practices where these comply with, as a minimum, the requirements of ISRS 4400; or
 - ii) for the assessment of future financial information (if applicable), according to the *International Standards for Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3400* or relevant national standards or practices where these comply with, as a minimum, the requirements of ISAE 3400; and
 - a) be submitted to the licensor together with the relevant documentation to form a basis for its licensing decision.

ANNEX III:

Minimum disclosure requirements for the financial statements

Principle

- 1 Notwithstanding the requirements of national accounting practice, the International Financial Reporting Standards or the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, the financial criteria of these regulations require licence applicants to present a specific minimum level of financial information to the licensor as set out in Articles 62 70.
- 2 Each component of the financial statements must be identified clearly. The following information must be displayed prominently, and repeated where necessary within the financial statements, for a proper understanding of the information presented:
 - a) The name (and legal form), domicile and business address of the reporting entity/entities and any change in that information since the previous statutory closing date;
 - b) Whether the financial information covers the individual licence applicant or a group of entities or some other combination of entities, and a description of the structure and composition of any such group or combination;
 - c) The statutory closing date and the period covered by the financial information (for both current and comparative information); and
 - d) The presentation currency.

Balance sheet

1 The minimum disclosure requirements for balance sheet items are stated below.

Assets

- a) cash and cash equivalents
- b) accounts receivable from player transfers (current and non-current)
- accounts receivable from group entities and other related parties (current and non-current)
- d) other current accounts receivable
- e) tax assets (current and non-current)
- f) inventories
- g) other assets (current and non-current)
- h) tangible fixed assets
- i) intangible assets players
- j) intangible assets other
- k) investments

Liabilities

- I) bank overdrafts
- m) bank and other loans (current and non-current)
- accounts payable to group entities and other related parties (current and noncurrent)
- o) accounts payable relating to player transfers (current and non-current)
- p) accounts payable to employees (current and non-current)
- q) accounts payable to social/tax authorities (current and non-current)
- r) accruals and deferred income (current and non-current)
- s) other tax liabilities (current and non-current)
- t) other current accounts payable
- u) provisions (short-term and long-term)
- v) other liabilities (current and non-current)

Net assets/liabilities

a) net assets/liabilities

Equity

- a) share/fund capital
- b) retained earnings
- c) other reserves
- 2 Management may consider that line items are best presented on the face of the balance sheet or in the notes.
- 3 The net assets/liabilities figure, being the aggregate of total assets less total liabilities, is used to determine whether or not the licence applicant is in breach of indicator 2 described in Article 70.

Profit and loss account

1. The minimum disclosure requirements for the profit and loss account are stated below.

Revenue

- a) gate receipts
- b) sponsorship and advertising
- c) broadcasting rights
- d) commercial
- e) UEFA solidarity and prize money
- f) other operating income
- a) total revenue

Expenses

- a) cost of sales/materials
- b) employee benefits expenses (players and other employees)
- c) depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets
- d) amortisation and impairment of other intangible assets (excluding player registrations)
- e) other operating expenses
- f) total operating expenses

Player transfers:

- a) amortisation and impairment of intangible assets player registrations or costs of acquiring player registrations
- b) profit/loss on disposal of intangible assets player registrations or income from the disposal of player registrations
- c) total net result from player transfers

Other

- a) profit/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets
- b) finance income and expense
- c) non-operating income/expense
- d) tax income/expense
- e) profit or loss after taxation
- Management may consider that line items are best presented on the face of the profit and loss account or in the notes.

Cash flow statement

 The cash flow statement must report cash flows for the financial period, classified separately as stated below.

Cash flow from operating activities

Operating activities are the principal revenue-producing activities of the entity and other activities that are not investing or financing activities. Therefore, they generally result from the transactions and other events that enter into the determination of net profit or loss. The minimum disclosure requirements are stated below:

a.Net cash inflow/outflow from operating activities

Cash flows from investing activities

Investing activities are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets (including player registrations) and other investments not included in cash equivalents.

The entity must report separately major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments arising from investing activities. The minimum disclosure requirements are stated below:

- a) Cash inflow/outflows from acquisition/disposal of player registrations
- b) Cash inflow/outflows from acquisition/disposal of tangible fixed assets
- c) Other cash inflow/outflows from investing activities

Cash flows from financing activities

Financing activities are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity share capital and borrowings of the entity. The entity must report separately major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments arising from financing activities. The minimum disclosure requirements are stated below:

- a) Cash inflow/outflows from borrowings shareholders and related party
- b) Cash inflow/outflows from borrowings financial institutions
- c) Cash inflow from increase of capital/equity
- d) Cash outflows from dividends paid to owners/shareholders
- e) Other cash inflow/outflows from financing activities

Other cash flows

Cash flows from interest and dividends received and paid must each be disclosed separately. Each must be disclosed in a consistent manner from period to period as either operating, investing or financing activities.

Cash flows arising from taxes on income must be disclosed separately and classified as cash flows from operating activities unless they can be appropriately and specifically identified as financing and investing activities.

2. The components of cash and cash equivalents must be disclosed and a reconciliation of the amounts in the cash flow statement presented, with the equivalent items reported in the balance sheet.

Notes to the financial statements

- 1. Notes to the annual financial statements must be presented in a systematic manner. Each item on the face of the balance sheet, profit and loss account and cash flow statement must be cross-referenced to any related information in the notes. The minimum requirements for disclosure in notes are as follows:
 - a) Accounting policies

The basis of preparation of the financial statements and a summary of the significant accounting policies used.

b) Tangible fixed assets

Each class of tangible fixed asset must be disclosed separately (e.g. property, stadium and equipment, right-of-use assets).

The following information must be disclosed for each class of tangible fixed asset:

- I.) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period; and
- II.) a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and the endof the period, showing additions, disposals, increases or decreases during the period resulting from revaluations, impairment losses recognised in the profit and loss account during the period (if any), impairment losses reversed in the profit and loss account during the period (if any) and depreciation.

The depreciation methods and useful lives (or depreciation rates) used must be disclosed in the accounting policy notes.

c) Intangible assets

Each class of intangible asset must be disclosed separately (e.g. player registrations, goodwill, other intangible assets).

The following information must be disclosed for each class of intangible asset:

- I.) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated amortisation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period; and
- II.) a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the period, showing additions, disposals, decreases during the period resulting from impairment losses recognised in the profit and loss account during the period (if any) and amortisation.

For further information in relation to accounting requirements for player registrations, refer to Annex IV.

d) Pledged assets and assets under reservation of title

The existence and amounts of restrictions on title, and property, stadium and equipment pledged as security for liabilities or guarantees, must be disclosed.

The existence and carrying amounts of intangible assets whose title is restricted and the carrying amount of intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities must be disclosed.

e) Investments

Investments must include investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates. In respect of investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates, the following information must be disclosed as a minimum for each investment:

- name;
- II) country of incorporation or residence;
- III) type of business/operations of the entity;
- IV) proportion of ownership interest;
- V) if different, proportion of voting power held; and
- VI) description of the method used to account for the investments.
 - f) Bank overdrafts and loans

For each class of financial liability the following must be disclosed:

- I.) information about the extent and nature of the financial instruments, including amounts and duration and any significant terms and conditions that may affect the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows; and
- II. the accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition and the basis of measurement applied.

g) Provisions

Provisions must be disclosed in separate classes. In determining which provisions may be aggregated to form a class, it is necessary to consider whether the nature of the items is sufficiently similar to be combined in a statement of a single amount.

For each class of provision, the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period, the amount utilised and any amount released, or credited, in the period must be disclosed.

h.) Issued capital and reserves

Share capital, other reserves and retained earnings must be disclosed separately.

Share/fund capital

In relation to share capital issued during the current year the following must be disclosed:

- number and type of shares issued;
- share premium (if applicable) arising on the shares issued;
- total amount raised as a result of the issuing of shares;
- reason for the issuing of new shares.

II) Other reserves

Where items of property, stadium and equipment are stated at revalued amounts, the revaluation surplus, indicating the change for the period and any restrictions on the distribution of the balance to shareholders, must be disclosed.

III) Retained earnings

The balance of retained earnings (i.e. accumulated profit or loss) at the beginning of the reporting period and at the balance sheet date, and the changes during the reporting period, must be disclosed.

i.) Controlling party

When the reporting entity is controlled by another party, the related party relationship and the name of that party must be disclosed and, if different, that of the ultimate controlling party. This information must be disclosed irrespective of whether any transactions have taken place between the controlling parties and the reporting entity.

j.) Related party transactions

If there have been transactions between related parties during the periods covered by the financial statements, the reporting entity must disclose the nature of the related party relationship, as well as information about those transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. Items of a similar nature may be disclosed in aggregate except when separate disclosure is necessary for an understanding of the effects of related party transactions on the financial statements of the reporting entity.

As a minimum, disclosures must include for each related party:

- 1) the amount and the nature of the transactions;
- II) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments, and:
- their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and
- details of any guarantees given or received;
 - III) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and
 - IV) the expense recognized during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.

The disclosures required must be made separately for each of the following categories:

- the parent;
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the reporting entity;
- subsidiaries:
- associates:
- joint ventures in which the reporting entity is a venturer;
- key management personnel of the entity or its parent; and
- other related parties.

Confirmation that related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions must be made if such terms can be substantiated.

k. Contingent liabilities

Unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote, the reporting entity must disclose for each class of contingent liability at the statutory closing date a brief description of the nature of the contingent liability and, where practicable:

- 1) an estimate of its financial effect;
- II) an indication of the uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of any outflow; and
- III) the possibility of any reimbursement.

I. Events after the balance sheet date

Material non-adjusting events after the balance sheet date must be disclosed (the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made). Examples of such events are:

- fixed-term borrowing approaching maturity without realistic prospects of renewal or repayment;
- II) substantial operating losses;
- III) discovery of material fraud or errors that show the financial statements are incorrect;
- IV) management determining that it intends to liquidate the entity or to cease trading, or that it has no realistic alternative but to so do,
- V) player transactions where the amounts paid or received are significant;
- VI) transactions relating to property for example, in relation to the club's stadium.

m. Other disclosures

I) Agents/intermediaries fees

The total amount paid in the reporting period to or for the benefit of agents/intermediaries must be disclosed.

II) Players' economic rights (or similar)

For any player for whom the economic rights or similar are not fully owned by the licence applicant, the name of the player and the percentage of economic rights or similar held by the licence applicant at the beginning of the period (or on acquisition of theregistration) and at the end of the period must be disclosed.

III) Tax expense

The components of tax expense must be disclosed separately. That is, the aggregate amount included in the determination of net profit or loss for the reporting period in respect of current and/or deferred tax.

IV) Miscellaneous

Any additional information or disclosure that is not presented on the face of the balance sheet, profit and loss account or cash flow statement, but is relevant to an understanding of any of those statements and/or is required to meet the minimum financial information requirements, must be disclosed.

- 2. Notes to the interim financial statements consist as a minimum, of:
 - a) a statement that the same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in the interim financial statements as compared with the most recent annual financial statements or, if those policies or methods have been changed, a description of the nature and effect of the change; and
 - disclosure of any events or transactions that are material to an understanding of the current interim period.

Player identification table

- 1 All licence applicants must prepare and submit to the licensor a player identification table.
- 2 The player identification table must be provided to the auditor, which must reconcile the aggregate figures in the player identification table to the relevant figures in the balance sheet and profit and loss account in the audited annual financial statements. However, the player identification table does not need to be disclosed within the annual financial statements.
- 3 The minimum information to be included in the player identification table in respect of each relevant player is as follows:
 - a. Name and date of birth;
 - b. Start date of original player contract and end date of current contract;
 - c. Costs of acquiring the player's registration;
 - Accumulated amortization brought forward and as at the end of the period;
 - e. Expense/ amortization in the period;
 - f. Impairment cost in the period;
 - g. Disposals (cost and accumulated amortization);
 - h. Net book value (carrying amount);
 - i. Profit/(loss) from disposal of player's registration; and
 - j. Sell-on rights (or similar), i.e. description and (if possible) quantification of any sell-on rights to a football club that formerly held the player's registration, excluding training compensation and/or solidarity contributions.
- 1 Relevant players, about whom details are required in the table, are:
 - a) all players whose registration is held by the licence applicant at any time during the period and in respect of whom some direct acquisition cost has been incurred (at some point in time in the reporting period or prior periods); and
 - b) all players in respect of whom some income/profit (or loss) has been recognised (at some point in time in the reporting period).

2 For licence applicants who have restated player accounting figures to meet the accounting requirements of these regulations, these aggregate figures from the player identification table must agree with/be reconciled to the restated figures in the supplementary information.

Financial review by management

- 1 The annual financial statements must include a financial review or commentary by management (sometimes referred to as a directors' report) that describes and explains the main features of the reporting entity's financial performance and financial position and the principal risks and uncertainties it faces.
- 2 The annual financial statements must also include the names of persons who were members of the executive body, or board of directors, and of the supervisory bodies of the reporting entity at any time during the year.

ANNEX IV:

Basis for the preparation of financial statements

A.Principles

- 1 Financial statements as defined in Articles 62 64 must be based on the accounting standards required by the Albanian legislation for incorporated companies either the applicable financial reporting framework of Albania, the International Financial Reporting Standards or the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities regardless of the legal structure of the licence applicant.
- 2 Financial statements must be prepared on the assumption that the licence applicant is a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future. It is assumed that the licence applicant has neither the intention nor the necessity to go into liquidation, cease trading or seek protection from creditors pursuant to laws or regulations.
- 3 The financial reporting framework, suitable as the basis for the preparation of financial statements, must contain certain underlying principles including:
 - a) fair presentation;
 - b) consistency of presentation;
 - c) accrual basis for accounting;
 - d) separate presentation of each material class of items;
 - e) no offsetting of assets and liabilities or income and expenses.
- 4 Notwithstanding that each licence applicant has to prepare audited annual financial statements under its own national accounting practice for incorporated companies, the International Financial Reporting Standards or the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, these regulations include specific accounting requirements to be complied with as set out in Annex IV (B-F).
- 5 The licence applicant must prepare supplementary information (to be submitted to the licensor) if the accounting requirements described in this Annex are not met by the disclosures and accounting treatment in the audited annual financial statements. The supplementary information must include a restated balance sheet, profit and loss account and any associated notes to meet the requirements set out below. There must also be included a note (or notes) reconciling the results and financial position shown in the supplementary information document to those shown in the audited financial statements (that were prepared under the national accounting practice). The restated financial information must be assessed by the auditor by way of agreed-upon procedures.

6 The financial statements must be approved by management and this must be evidenced by way of a brief statement and signature on behalf of the executive body of the reporting entity.

B. Consolidation/combination requirements

- 1 The financial information of all entities included in the reporting perimeter (as defined in Article 61) must be either consolidated or combined as if they were a single company.
- 2 Consolidated financial statements are the financial statements of a group in which the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent and its subsidiaries are presented as those of a single company.
- 3 Combined financial statements are those that include information about two or more commonly controlled entities without information about the controlling entity.

C. Accounting requirements for the permanent transfer of a player's registration

- 1 Licence applicants that capitalise the costs of acquiring a player's registration as an intangible asset must apply certain minimum accounting requirements as described in paragraph 3 of this part C.
- 2 If a licence applicant has an accounting policy to expense the costs of acquiring a player's registration rather than capitalise them as an intangible asset, and this is permitted under its national accounting practice, it must apply the minimum accounting requirements set out below.
- 3 The minimum accounting requirements for licence applicants that capitalise the costs of acquiring a player's registration as an intangible asset are as follows:
- a) The acquisition of a player's registration must be recognised in the financial statements when all significant conditions for the transfer to take place have been satisfied, i.e. it is effectively unconditional, which means that there must be a legally binding agreement between the two clubs and between the acquiring club and the player.
- b) Only direct costs of acquiring a player's registration can be capitalised. For accounting purposes, the carrying value of an individual player must not be revalued upwards, even though management may believe market value is higher than carrying value. In addition, whilst it is acknowledged that a licence applicant may be able to generate some value from the use and/or transfer of locally trained players, for accounting purposes costs relating to an applicant's own youth sector must not be included in the balance sheet as only the cost of players purchased is to be capitalised. All forms of consideration to and/or benefit of players (such as sign-on fees) must be treated as employee benefits expenses and not costs of acquiring a player's registration. Finance costs arising in respect of borrowings are treated as finance costs and are not costs of acquiring a player's registration even if the borrowings were obtained to help finance the acquisition of player registrations.

- c) Amortisation must begin when the player's registration is acquired. Amortisation ceases when the asset is fully amortized or derecognised (i.e. the registration is considered as being permanently transferred to another club), whichever comes first.
- d) In respect of each individual player's registration, the depreciable amount must be allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life. This is achieved by the systematic allocation of the cost of the asset as an expense over the period of the player's contract. If the period of a player's contract with the club is extended, then the intangible asset carrying value of the player's registration plus any additional directly attributable contract negotiation costs (e.g. agent/intermediary fees) are to be amortised over the extended period of the player's contract or over the remaining period of the original contract.
- e) All capitalised player values must be reviewed each year by management for impairment. If the recoverable amount for an individual player is lower than the carrying amount on the balance sheet, the carrying amount must beadjusted to the recoverable amount and the adjustment charged to the profit and loss account as an impairment cost. Each licence applicant must apply consistent accounting policies in respect of player registration costs.

In exceptional circumstances when it becomes clear by the statutory closing date that:

- a player will not be able to play again with the club, for example if he suffers a
 career-threatening injury or he is permanently unable to play professional football,
 then the net book value of the player's registration on the balance sheet must
 be fully impaired in that reporting period. Thefollowing events do not represent a
 cause for recognising impairment loss:
 - A player suffers an injury in a reporting period and is temporarily unable to play professional football with the club, or
 - A player suffers a decline in fitness or ability and is not selected for participation in first-team matches.
 - In this regard, future wages of players suffering from a career-threatening injury or he is permanently unable to play professional football must continue to be recognised as employee benefits expenses throughout the duration of the player's contract.
- II) the management of the club is committed to permanently transfer the registration of a player and the transfer occurs just after the statutory closing date, then the net book value of the player's registration on the balance sheet can be impaired if the disposal proceeds for the permanent transfer of the player's registration to the new club is lower than his net book value. The accounting principle must be disclosed in the financial statements and must be applied consistently from one accounting period to another.
- a) The profit/(loss) on the disposal of a player's registration to another club to be recognised in the profit and loss account is the difference between the disposal proceeds (net of any sales costs) and the residual carrying value of the player's

registration in the balance sheet as at the date of the transer. The disposal of a player's registration must be recognized in the license applicant's financial statements when all significant conditions for the transfer to take place have been satisfied, i.e. it is effectively unconditional and the risks and rewards have been transferred to the new club.

D. Accounting requirements for the temporary transfer of a player's registration

- 1 The minimum accounting requirements for licence applicants that have transactions in respect of the temporary transfer of a player's registration (loan) are as follows:
- 2 Loan fees received/paid must be reported as player transfer income/expense.
- 3 Loan of a player from the lender club to the new club with no obligation/option to buy
- a) The loan fees received/receivable by the lender club, if any, must be recognised as income over the period of the loan arrangement. The lender club will continue to recognise the original costs of acquiring the player's registration as an intangible asset on its balance sheet and to allocate systematically the cost of the asset as an amortisation expense over the period of the player's contract.
- b) The loan fees paid/payable by the new club, if any, must be recognised as an expense over the period of the loan arrangement. If the player's salary is taken over by the new club, it must be recognised as an employee benefit expense over the player's loan term.
 - 4 Loan of a player from the lender club to the new club with an unconditional obligation to buy
- c) The loan must be reflected by the lender club as a permanent transfer and the player's registration rights must be de-recognised from its intangible assets. The proceeds from the loan and from the future permanent transfer must be recognised from the inception of the loan agreement.
- d) The direct costs of the loan and the future permanent transfer for the new club must be recognised by the new club in accordance with the accounting requirements for permanent acquisition of a player's registration.
 - 5 Loan of a player from the lender club to the new club with an option to buy
- e) The transaction must be recorded as a loan by the lender club until the option is exercised by the new club. When the option is exercised, any remaining proceeds of the loan and proceeds of the future permanent transfer must be recognized in accordance with the accounting requirements for the permanent disposal of player's registration.
- f) When the option is exercised by the new club, any remaining costs of the loan and the costs of the future permanent transfer must be recognized by the new club in accordance with the accounting requirements for the permanent acquisition of a player's registration.

- 6 Loan of a player from the lender club to the new club with a conditional obligation to buy
- g) If a condition is considered to be virtually certain, then the player's registration must be recognized by both clubs as a permanent transfer from the inception of the loan agreement.
- h) If the fulfilment of a condition cannot be assessed with sufficient certainty to trigger the permanent transfer from the inception of the loan, then the player's registration must be recognized first as a loan and then as a permanent transfer once the condition is met.

E. Accounting requirements for specific expense items

- 1 Incentive/bonus expenses for employees
- a) All forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by an employee, including any bonuses and incentives such as performance- related consideration, contract signing fees, and loyalty incentives, must be reported as employee benefits expenses.
- b) Bonus and/or incentive payments that are payable in full by the club to a person with no further condition or service obligation (i.e. the club has no choice but to make the payments) must be recognised as employee benefits expenses when triggered.
- c) Bonus and/or incentive payments that are dependent on a certain future condition being satisfied by the player and/or the club, such as a player's participation in matches and/or the club's competition performance, must be recognised as employee benefits expenses at the point in time when the condition has been satisfied or its fulfilment becomes highly probable.
- d) Incentive and/or bonus to players when entering and/or extending an employment agreement with any condition or service obligation must be recognised on a systematic basis over the relevant period.
 - 2 Termination benefits to employees

A club must recognise in full the expense of termination benefits to an employee when the club can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits.

F. Accounting requirements for specific revenue items

1 Season tickets and similar revenues

Revenue in respect of season ticket sales or similar match-related sales must be recognised on a proportionate basis at the point in time when the relevant matches take place during the season.

2 Broadcasting and/or prize money revenues

- e) Revenue in respect of broadcasting rights and/or other consideration for participation in a competition which are fixed considerations must be recognised on a proportionate basis at the point in time when the relevant matches take place during the season.
- f) Revenue in respect of broadcasting rights and/or consideration for participation in a competition which are variable considerations dependent on certain conditions being satisfied by the club (such as competition performance bonuses) must be recognised at the point in time when the performance obligations are satisfied.

3 Sponsorship and commercial revenues

- g) Revenue in respect of sponsorship rights which are fixed considerations must be recognised on a proportionate basis over the period covered by the sponsorship rights contract.
- h) Revenue in respect of sponsorship rights which are variable considerations dependent on certain conditions being satisfied by the club (such as competition performance bonuses) must be recognised at the point in time when the performance obligations are satisfied.
- Any non-cash consideration as part of a sponsorship contract must be measured at fair value.

4 Donations and grants

- A donation is an unconditional gift of consideration that must be recognised as other operating income when received.
- k) Grants must not be recognised in the accounts of the club until there is reasonable assurance that the club will comply with the conditions to receive the grant and the grant will be received. Then, a grant must be recognised in profit and loss on a systematic basis over the reporting periods in which the club recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants were intended to compensate. Therefore, grants in respect of specific expenses are recognised in profit and loss in the same reporting period(s) as the relevant expenses. Similarly, grants related to depreciable assets are recognised in profit and loss over the reporting periods and in the proportions in which depreciation expenses on those assets is recognised. A grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support with no future related costs must be recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it becomes receivable.

ANNEX V:

Notion of 'overdue payables'

- 1 Payables are considered as overdue if they are not paid according to the contractual or legal terms.
- 2 Payables are not considered as overdue, within the meaning of these regulations, if the licence applicant (i.e. debtor club) is able to prove by 31 March (in respect of Articles 66- 67 and 68) that:
 - a) it has paid the relevant amount in full; or
 - b) it has concluded an agreement which has been accepted in writing by the creditor to extend the deadline for payment beyond the applicable deadline (note: the fact that a creditor may not have requested payment of an amount does not constitute an extension of the deadline); or
 - c) it has brought a legal claim which has been deemed admissible by the competent authority under national law or has opened proceedings with the national or international football authorities or relevant arbitration tribunal contesting liability in relation to the overdue payables; however, if the decision-making bodies of AFA consider that such claim has been brought or such proceedings have been opened for the sole purpose of avoiding the applicable deadlines set out in these regulations (i.e. in order to buy time), the relevant amount will still be considered as an overdue payable; or
 - d) it has contested to the competent authority under national law, the national or international football authorities or the relevant arbitration tribunal, a claim which has been brought or proceedings which have been opened against it by a creditor in respect of overdue payables and is able to demonstrate to the reasonable satisfaction of the decision-making bodies of AFA that it has established reasons for contesting the claim or proceedings which have been opened; however, if the decision-making bodies of AFA consider the reasons for contesting the claim or proceedings which have been opened as manifestly unfounded, the amount will still be considered as an overdue payable; or
 - e) it is able to demonstrate to the reasonable satisfaction of the decision-making bodies of AFA that it has taken all reasonable measures to identify and pay the creditor club(s) in respect of training compensation and solidarity contributions (as defined in the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players).

ANNEX VI:

Licensor's assessment procedures

A. Principles

The licensor defines the assessment procedures, ensuring equal treatment of all clubs applying for the UEFA Licence. It assesses the documentation submitted by the clubs, considers whether this is appropriate and determines to its reasonable satisfaction whether each criterion has been met and what further information, if any, is needed for the UEFA Licence to be granted.

The assessment processes to check compliance with the financial criteria set out in Article 9 comprise specific assessment steps that must be followed by the licensor as set out below.

B. Preliminary Assessments

- 1 The licensor must make a series of preliminary assessments with regards to the overdue payables criteria. To this end, all licence applicants must preliminarly submit their financial information within the 28 February preceding the licence season.
- 2 This preliminary date does not replace the assessment date of 31 March but will constitute an initial assessment by the licensor in order to later comply with the necessary procedures as set out below.

C. Assessment of the auditor's report on the annual and interim financial statements

- 1 In respect of the annual and interim financial statements, the licensor must perform the following minimum assessment procedures:
 - Assess whether the reporting perimeter is appropriate for club licensing purposes.
 - Assess the information (annual and interim financial statements that may also include supplementary information) submitted to form a basis for its licensing decision.
 - Read and consider the annual and interim financial statements and the auditor's report thereon.
 - d) Address the consequences of any modifications to the auditor's report (compared to the normal form of unqualified report) and/or deficiencies compared to the minimum disclosure and accounting requirements according to paragraph 2 below.

- Having assessed the reporting perimeter and read the auditor's report on the annual and interim financial statements, the licensor must assess these according to the items below:
- a) If the reporting perimeter does not meet the requirements of Article 61, the UEFA Licence must be refused.
- b) If the auditor's report has an unqualified opinion, without any modification, this provides a satisfactory basis for granting the UEFA Licence.
- c) If the auditor's report has a disclaimer of opinion or an adverse opinion, the UEFA Licence must be refused, unless a subsequent audit opinion without disclaimer of opinion or adverse opinion is provided (in relation to another set of financial statements for the same financial year that meet the minimum requirements) and the licensor is satisfied with the subsequent audit opinion.
- d) If the auditor's report has, in respect of going concern, either a key audit matter or a qualified 'except for' opinion, the UEFA Licence must be refused, unless either:
 - a subsequent audit opinion without going concern key audit matters or qualification is provided, in relation to the same financial year; or
 - ii) additional documentary evidence demonstrating the licence applicant's ability to continue as a going concern until at least the end of the licence season has been provided to, and assessed by, the licensor to its satisfaction. The additional documentary evidence includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the information described in Article 70 (Future financial information).
- e) If the auditor's report has, in respect of a matter other than going concern, either a key audit matter or a qualified 'except for' opinion, then the licensor must consider the implications of the modification for club licensing purposes. The UEFA Licence may be refused unless additional documentary evidence is provided and assessed to the satisfaction of the licensor. The additional evidence that may be requested by the licensor will be dependent on the reason for the modification to the audit report.
- f) If the auditor's report makes a reference to any situation defined in Article 60 paragraph 2(d), the UEFA Licence must be refused.
- 3. If the licence applicant provides supplementary information, the licensor must additionally assess the auditor's report on the agreed-upon procedures in respect of the supplementary information. The UEFA Licence may be refused if this includes reference to errors and/or exceptions found.

D. Assessment of overdue payables towards other clubs, employees and social/tax authorities

1.In respect of the overdue payables towards other clubs, employees and social/tax authorities, AFA assesses the information submitted by the licence applicant in conformity with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 below;

- 2. With regard to overdue payables towards other clubs, if the assessment is done by AFA, it must assess the information submitted by the licence applicant, in particular the transfers table and corresponding supporting documents, as detailed below. If the assessment is carried out by an auditor, the same minimum steps must be performed by the auditor.
 - a) Reconcile the total in the transfers table to the 'Accounts payable relating to player transfers' amount in the annual or interim financial statements as at 31December.
 - b) Check the mathematical accuracy of the transfers table.
 - c) Select all or a sample of player transfers/loans, compare the corresponding agreements with the information contained in the transfers table and highlight the selected transfers/loans.
 - d) Select all or a sample of transfer payments, compare them with the information contained in the transfers table and highlight the selected payments.
 - e) If there is an amount due as at 31 March that concerns a transfer that occurred before 31 December of the previous year, examine that by 31 March at the latest:
 - i.) an agreement has been reached as per Annex V (2) (b) or
 - ii.) a dispute/claim/proceeding has been brought or a has been contested as per Annex V (2) (c-d) or
 - iii.) all reasonable measures have been taken as per Annex V (2) (e).
 - f) Examine all or a selection of bank statements in support of payments.
 - g) If applicable, examine documents, including agreements with the relevant football club(s) and/or correspondence with the competent body, in support of e(i), e(ii) and/or e(iii) above.
 - 3. With regard to overdue payables in respect of employees, if the assessment is done by the licensor, it must assess the information submitted by the licence applicant, in particular the employees table and other corresponding supporting documents, as detailed below. If the assessment is carried out by an auditor, the same minimum steps must be performed by the auditor.
 - a) Obtain the employees table prepared by management.
 - b) Reconcile the total payable in the list of employees to the 'Accounts payable to employees' amount in the annual or interim financial statements as at 31 December.
 - c) Obtain and inspect all or a randomly selected sample of employee confirmation letters and compare the information to that contained in the list of employees.
 - d) If there is an amount due as at 31 March that refers to payables in respect of contractual or legal obligations in respect of its employees that arose before the previous 31 December, examine that, by 31 March at the latest:
 - i.) an agreement has been reached as per Annex V (2) (b) or

- ii.) a dispute/claim/proceeding has been brought or has been contested as per Annex V (2) (c-d).
- e) Examine all or a selection of bank statements in support of payments.
- f) If applicable, examine documents, including agreements with the relevant employee(s) and/or correspondence with the competent body, in support of the representations under d(i) and/or d(ii) above.
- 1. With regard to overdue payables towards social/tax authorities, if the assessment is done by the licensor, it must assess the information submitted by the licence applicant, in particular the social/tax table and other corresponding supporting documents, as detailed below. If the assessment is carried out by an auditor, the same minimum steps must be performed by the auditor.
 - a) Obtain the social/tax table prepared by management.
 - b) Reconcile the total payable in the social/tax table to the 'Accounts payable to social/tax authorities' amount in the annual or interim financial statements as at 31 December.
 - c) Obtain corresponding supporting documents.
 - d) If there is an amount due as at 31 March that refers to payables towards social/tax authorities as a result of contractual or legal obligations in respect of its employees that arose before the previous 31 December, examine that, by 31 March at the latest:
 - iii) an agreement has been reached as per Annex V (2) (b), or
 - iv) a dispute/claim/proceeding has been brought or a has been contested as per Annex V (2) (c-d).
 - e) Examine all or a selection of bank statements in support of payments.
 - f) If applicable, examine documents, including agreements with the relevant social/tax authorities and/or correspondence with the competent body, in support of the representations under d(i) and/or d(ii) above.

E. Assessment of the written representation letter prior to the licensing decision

- 1 In respect of the written representation letter, AFA must read and consider the impact of any significant change that has occurred in relation to the club licensing criteria.
- 2 AFA must also read and consider the information in respect of any event or condition of major economic importance, in combination with the financial statements, future financial information and any additional documentary evidence provided by the licence applicant.
- 3 AFA must assess the club's ability to continue as a going concern until at least the end of the licence season. The UEFA Licence must be refused if, based on the financial information that AFA has assessed, in the licensor's judgement, the licence applicant may not be able to continue as a going concern until at least the end of the licence season.

4 If the licence applicant (or the registered member of AFA which has a contractual relationship with the licence applicant within the meaning of Article 12) or any parent company of the licence applicant included in the reporting perimeter is/was seeking protection or has received/is still receiving protection from its creditors pursuant to laws or regulations within the 12 months preceding the licence season, then the UEFA Licence must be refused. For the avoidance of doubt, the UEFA Licence must also be refused even if the concerned entity is no longer receiving protection from its creditors at the moment the licensing decision is taken.

F. Assessment of the publication of financial information

The licensor must check that the total amount paid in the latest reporting period to or for the benefit of agents/intermediaries and the last audited annual financial information assessed by the licensor have been made publicly available either on the licence applicant's website or the licensor's website.

G. Assessment of the future financial information

- 1 In respect of the future financial information, the licensor must assess whether or not an indicator as defined in Article 70 has been breached. If any indicator has been breached, the licensor may decide to ssess the information submitted by the licence applicant, based on the pinciples foreseen in paragraph 2 below.
- 2. The assessment procedures must include, as a minimum, the following:
 - a) Check whether the future financial information is arithmetically accurate;
 - b) Through discussion with management and review of the future financial information, determine whether the future financial information has been prepared using the disclosed assumptions and risks;
 - c) Check that the opening balances contained within the future financial information are consistent with the balance sheet shown in the immediately preceding audited annual financial statements or reviewed interim financial statements (if such interim statements have been submitted);
 - d) Check that the future financial information has been formally approved by the executive body of the licence applicant; and
 - e) If applicable: examine corresponding supporting documents, including for example agreements with sponsors, banking facilities, share capital increase, bank guarantees and minutes of the board.
- 2 AFA must assess the liquidity of the licence applicant (i.e. the availability of cash after taking account of financial commitments) and its ability to continue as a going concern until at least the end of the licence season. The UEFA Licence must be refused if, based on the financial information that the licensor has assessed, in the licensor's judgement, the licence applicant may not be able to meet its financial commitments as they fall due and continue as a going concern until at least the end of the licence season.

ANNEX VII:

The core process

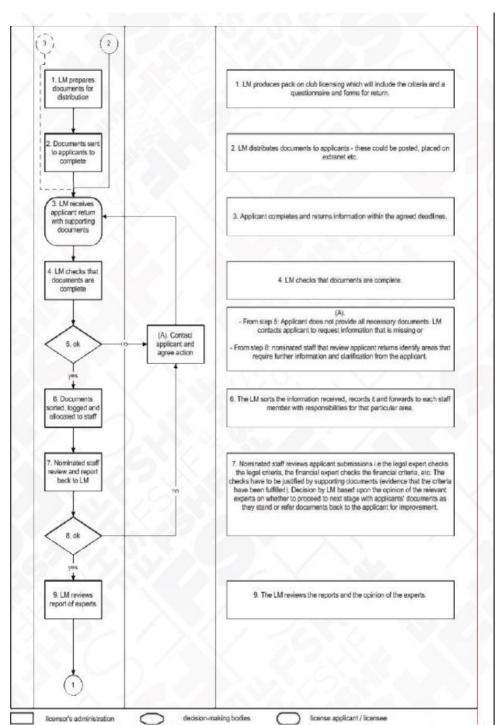
1 The chart below provides the core process:

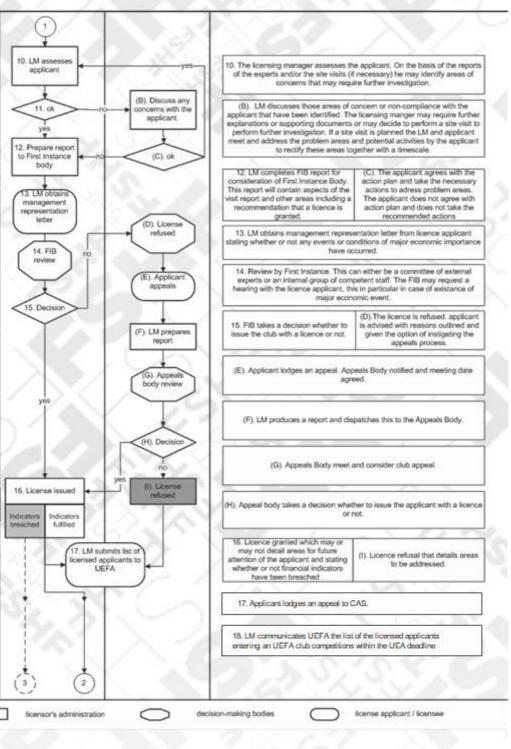
The numbers in the chart detail in logical order refer to the steps to be taken in terms of processing a licence on behalf of the licence applicants. The chart follows the sequence of numbers from 1 to 17 (left column). These steps will be the ones to follow where no issues arise in the process, i.e. a licence applicant meets all the requirements and the licensor proceeds according to the ideal plan.

The letters in the chart refer to the issues that may or are likely to arise in the process and which need to be dealt with appropriately. The chart follows the sequence of letters from (A) to (I) (central column). The right column provides the reader with a short description of each single step.

Shortenings:

- LM- Licensing Manager
- LA- Licensing Administration
- FIB- Club Licensing Committee
- AB- Club Licensing Appeals Committee
- 2 The key deadlines for the core process are the following:
 - a) 31 January Submission of preliminary information regarding legal, sports, infrastructure, football social responsibility and personnel & administration criteria.
 - b) 28 February Submission of preliminary information regarding financial criteria.
 - 28 February Submission of final information regarding legal, sports, infrastructure, football social responsibility and personnel & administration criteria.
 - d) 31 March Submission of final information regarding financial criteria.
 - e) 7 April Submission of experts' report on all licensing criteria.
 - f) 15 April Deadline for the decision of the Club Licensing Committee
 - g) 25 April Deadline for the decision of the Club Licensing Appeals Committee
 - h) 5 May Deadline for submitting appeals to CAS.
 - i) 31 May Deadline for the decision of CAS





ANNEX VIII:

PROCEDURAL RULES APPLICABLE TO THE DECISION-MAKING BODIES DURING THE LICENSING PROCESS

1. Headquarters

The Club Licensing Committee and Club Licensing Appeals Committee headquarters shall be in a different office from the one where AFA carries out its activity and the expenses related to the provision of the appropriate facilities shall be covered by AFA. The Club Licensing Committee and Club Licensing Appeals Committee shall hold all their meetings in its headquarters, except when it is not possible. In this case, the meetings can be held in another facility, only after the Club Licensing Committee and Club Licensing Appeals Committee have made an informed decision thereof. In this case, the place where the meeting is held, which cannot be the one where AFA carries out its activity, shall be notified to the stakeholders pursuant to the general rule on the notification of the acts (Article 15 of this Annex).

2. Official language of the Club Licensing Committee and Club Licensing Appeals Committee

The proceedings shall be held in the Albanian language. The Club Licensing Committee and Club Licensing Appeals Committee may hire a translator during the proceedings, depending on the respective situation.

3. Confidentiality

The members of the Club Licensing Committee and the Club Licensing Appeals Committee are bound to maintain confidentiality on the evidence, facts, information and in particular, the content of their deliberations during the exercise of their duty.

4. Parties

Only the licence applicants and the Licensing Manager can participate in the quality of parties during the proceedings.

5. Burden of Proof

The burden of proof lies on the licence applicant

6. Fundamental procedural rights

- a) The parties' fundamental procedural rights, such as the right to equal treatment, the right to be heard, the right to explain one's actions, the right to consult files and other acts, the right to provide evidence and ensure participation in the evidence provision process and the right to obtain a reasoned decision shall be guaranteed to the parties.
- b) Procedural rights shall be ensured to the parties in an equal manner and equal conditions for their exercise shall be established.

7. Representation

- a) The parties may appoint legal representatives to represent them during the judgement proceedings before the Club Licensing Committee and Club Licensing Appeals Committee.
- b) The representative shall be issued a written power of attorney in cases when the party he represents is an individual and is not present in the judging. In the cases when the party is a legal person, the representative must have a written power of attorney or an authorization signed from the legal representative of the legal person and with the stamp of the legal person.
- c) Representatives of the parties during the Club Licensing Committee and Club Licensing Appeals Committee proceedings cannot be:
- 1) Persons under 18:
- 2) Persons whose capacity to act has been revoked with a court decision;
- 3) Members of the Club Licensing Committee or the Club Licensing Appeals Committee,
- 4) Members of the Executive Committee of AFA;
- d) Persons under 14 are represented in the court by their parents, guardian or another representative appointed by them.

8. Form of proceedings

- a) The examination of the case before the Club Licensing Committee and Club Licensing Appeals Committee shall be carried out in a verbal form, but the parties may file a written document with their explanations and claims related to the case under judgement.
- b) During the proceedings, minutes shall be held where the explanations of the parties are presented, the evidence taken, and the decisions issued by the Club Licensing Committee and Club Licensing Appeals Committee. Upon termination of the proceedings, the minutes are regularly signed by all the Club Licensing Committee and Club Licensing Appeals Committee Members present during the proceedings.

9. Compliance with time limits

- a) The parties shall make their submissions within the time limits set by these regulations or by the Club Licensing Committee/Club Licensing Appeals Committee. The time limit shall be deemed as complied with when the submission is executed by midnight on the day of the deadline and is verified through a document of receipt by AFA's secretariat or by post stamp.
- b) The burden of proof for demonstrating that the above deadline is complied with lies on the sender of the document.
- c) Generally, the time limits set by the Club Licensing Committee/Club Licensing Appeals Committee may not be shorter than 10 days and not longer than 20 days. In cases of emergency, the Chairman of the competent decisionmaking body may decide to reduce the time limit to 24 hours.

b) In case of non-compliance with the time limit, the Club Licensing Committee and Club Licensing Appeals Committee shall decide on the consequences to the parties.

10. Calculation of time limits

- a) Mandatory time limits shall start the day after the parties have received the relevant notification. Days off and national holidays in the country where the addressee is a resident shall not be included in the time limits.
- b) The time limit shall expire at midnight on the last day of the deadline. If the last day of the deadline is not a working day or is a national holiday in the country where the addressee is a resident, the time limit shall expire the next working day.

11. Requests

- a) The parties shall draw up their requests to the Club Licensing Committee and Club Licensing Appeals Committee in a written form in Albanian language and shall contain:
- b) The identity of the claimant, his address and/or his representative;
- c) Power of attorney, if the request is presented by the representative;
- d) Summary of the facts;
- e) Conclusions;
- f) Legal basis;
- g) Any evidence the parties may possess (original documents or certified copies relating to the request);
- The name and address of the individuals or the legal person involved in the dispute and in case of absence of the full identity, any information that can help to identify them;
- The value of the financial request, particularly if the dispute concerns financial issues.
- The request shall be dated, signed, stamped and submitted in 2 (two) original copies to the Club Licensing Committee and Club Licensing Appeals Committee.

12. Hearing sessions for inquiry and judgement; minutes

- a) The chairman of the decision-making body shall lead the proceedings and is responsible for its progress. The Chairman or any other member of decisionmaking body determined by him shall briefly summarize the subject matter of the judgement.
- b) The decision-making body may summon the parties to submit their claims, when considering the case ready for judgement.
- c) After the session has been convened, the Chairman shall appoint a person responsible for the minutes. This document will be signed by the Chairman, the involved parties and when depended to the case, from its witnesses and experts. An external secretary, who is subject to the same obligations as the members of the decision-making body, may be called to record the minutes.

d) Deliberations of the decision-making bodies are held behind closed doors and unauthorized persons are not allowed to participate.

13. Types of evidence

The decision-making body shall consider only the evidence submitted in writing by the parties.

14. Decisions

- a) The decision-making body shall reach a decision by a simple majority. The chairman and the other members present have one vote each. If the votes are equal, the chairman shall have the casting vote.
- b) The voting shall start with the vote of the youngest judge and the final vote shall be the vote of the chairman of the decision-making body. No member may abstain. The opinion of the member in minority, presented on a written form, may be attached to the decision.

15. Form and content of decisions

The decision shall contain an introduction, the argumentative part and the operative part.

a) In the introduction shall be stated:

- b) The composition of the decision-making body and the secretary, their identities;
- c) The date and place on which the decision was passed;
- d) The parties, including their identity and the identity of their representative;
- e) The subject of the request:
- f) The final research of the parties;
- g) The argumentative part shall include:
- The circumstances of the case, as identified during the proceedings and the conclusions drawn by the decision-making body;
- i) The evidence and the reasons on which the decision is based; and
- i) The legal basis on which the decision is based.

k) The operative part shall include:

- The decision of the decision-making body;
- m) Who shall bear the costs;
- The right to appeal, the time limit for its submission and the body where the appeal shall be submitted.
- o) The decision shall be signed by all the members of the decision-making body who were part of the decision-making. The member in minority writes "against" and signs the decision.

p) Besides the overall decision on granting/refusing the UEFA Licence, the decision-making body must accompany its final decision by a detailed report or action list, including the reasoning (facts, law, operative part) of any decision taken with regards to each licence applicant.

16. Notification of decisions

- After taking the decision, the decision-making body shall file a copy of the decision to AFA's Secretariat, which then immediately will notify the parties or their representatives.
- b) In complicated cases, the Club Licensing Committee or the Club Licensing Appeals Committee may declare only the operative part of the decision by augmenting it no later than 10 days from the date of its receipt or postpone the announcement of the grounds of the decision no later than 5 days.
- c) The parties will be considered notified from the moment they have received it by e-mail or fax. Notification of the decision at the parties' representatives is also considered as valid.

17. Procedural costs

The costs of proceedings before the Club Licensing Committee and Club Licensing Appeals Committee shall be borne by the Albanian Football Association.

18. Publication

Each decision with public interest may be published by AFA at its discretion.

19. Appeals

- a) The decision of the Club Licensing Committee may be appealed to the Club Licensing Appeals Committee within 5 (five) days from the receipt of the decision. The appellant submits the appeal together with the proof of payment of a 100.000 (one hundred thousand) ALL appeal fee.
- b) In case the appeal is lodged by the Licensing Manager, the appeal fee is waived.
- c) In case of appeal proceedings before the Club Licensing Appeals Committee, the Club Licensing Committee and the Licensing Manager (when he/she is not the appellant) must submit observations regarding the lodged appeal.
- d) As a last mean, the decision taken by the Club Licensing Appeals Committee may be appealed before the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) Lausanne, Switzerland by May 5th.

20. Effects of Appeals

Only the appeals lodged by the Licensing Manager consequently induce the stay of execution of the Decision of the Club Licensing Committee

ALBANIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION 08.12/2022