



Unit : General Secretariat
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16.05.2022

Ms Fatma Samba Diouf Samoura
Secretary General
FIFA

Sub: Law on Sport Clubs and Sport Federations

Dear Secretary General,

We would like to inform that a new law on sport clubs and sport federations entered into force with the approval of the Turkish Grand National Assembly. The aforementioned new law entered into force on April 26, 2022.

Please find enclosed the Law on Sport Clubs and Sport Federations translated into English.

Thank you for your cooperation and taking the note of the above.

Yours sincerely,


Kadir KARDAŞ
General Secretary

Enc.: Law on Sport Clubs and Sport Federations translated into English

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LAW ON SPORT CLUBS AND SPORT FEDERATIONS

PART ONE

General Principles

SECTION ONE

Purpose, Scope and Definitions

Purpose and Scope

ARTICLE 1 - (1) This law aims to define and outline procedures and requirements on the establishment of sport clubs, joint-stock companies for sports, and also sports federations and their bodies, and establishment of supervising organizations. This Law also states and underlines terms and conditions on their income and expenses, budget and expenditure principles as well as their duties, authorities and responsibilities, and auditing procedures. Another aspect of this Law is to regulate the procedures and principles regarding the form and conditions of all kinds of assistance that shall be provided to them and other issues related to them.

(2) Without prejudice to Articles between 3 and 20 (both inclusive) of this Law, paragraph 4 of Article 42, and paragraph 5 of Article 47, the provisions of this Law shall not apply to sports federations with a founding law.,

(3) All publicly quoted sports joint-stock companies such as including sport joint-stock companies whose shares are traded on the stock exchange, are subject to the capital market legislation. The provisions of this Law for sports joint-stock companies are applicable as long as they are not differentiated from the regulations of the capital market legislation for publicly traded companies. In the case there exists different provisions on the same subject, the provisions of the capital market legislation are to be applied to the publicly traded sports joint-stock companies.

(4) Military sports clubs, whose members and establishment are formed by the Ministry of National Defense, may participate in sports events, activities and formations such as sports clubs that have been registered and become legal entities in accordance with this Law.

Definitions

ARTICLE 2 - (1) The terminology and their definitions found in this Law are mentioned herewith;

a) Main status: refers the regulatory act adopted by the general assemblies of sports federations in order to determine the procedures and principles specified in the laws and regulations and other issues regarding their implementation, and which entered into force by being published in the Official Gazette upon the approval of the Ministry.

b) Minister: refers to the Minister of Youth and Sports.

c) Ministry: refers to the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

ç) Budget: refers to the document that has been duly put into effect and shows the revenue and expenditure estimates for a certain period and the issues related to their implementation,

d) Deaflympics sport: refers to the sports branches that are considered Deaflympics from the date of the decision to be included in the program of summer and winter Deaflympics Games by the International Deaflympics Committee until the completion of the Deaflympics Games, which were

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included in the program,

- e) Balanced budget: refers to the budget in which revenues are equal to expenses.
- f) Specialized sports club: refers to the sports clubs established to operate in at most two sports branches and operating in all categories of the sports branch they choose.
- g) Provincial Directorate: refers to the Provincial Directorate of Youth and Sports.
- ğ) Establishment main status: It refers to the regulatory act prepared by the Ministry for newly established sports federations and entered into force by being published in the Official Gazette,
- h) Olympic sport branch: refers to the sports branches that are considered to be within the context Olympics by the International Olympic Committee. This inclusion is ought to be applicable from the date of the decision to be included in the program of the summer and winter Olympic Games, until the completion of the Olympic Games, which were included in the program.
- i) Paralympic sports: refers to the sports branches that are covered by Paralympics branch by the date of the decision to be included in the program of summer and winter Paralympic Games by the International Paralympic Committee until the completion of the Paralympic Games, which were included in the program,
- ı) Sport joint-stock companies: refers to a joint-stock company that is established as a subsidiary or affiliate of a sports club or set up independently of the sports club in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code dated 13/1/2011 and numbered 6102 and registered with the Ministry in order to engage in sports activities,
- ii) Sport joint-stock companies manager: refers to a real or legal person that is authorized as an executive member or manager for the management or representation of the sport joint-stock companies by the board of directors of sport joint-stock companies.
- iii) Sports club manager: It refers to the members of the sports club board of directors and the real or legal person who has been assigned the task of management or representation of the sports club by the board of directors,
- iv) Sports branch: It refers to the sports branch affiliated with the sports federation.
- v) Sports activity: refers to the sports events and competitions organized or permitted by the Ministry or sports federations, and their preparation and training activities,
- vi) Sports federation: refers to the federations that are established by law or Presidential decree to carry out activities related to sports. Managing bodies of these federations are elected to be entitled as on duty, and they have administrative and financial autonomy.
- vii) Sports federation compulsory boards: refers to the administration, management, auditing and branch boards of sports federation,,
- viii) Sports club: refers to any type of legal entities that have exclusive private law for steering and that are registered in Ministry logs in order to participate in the activities of the Ministry and sports federations.
- ix) Arbitrary Board: refers to the Arbitrary Board of the Ministry of Youth and Sports,
- x) Regulation: refers to the regulatory act prepared by the sports federation board of directors. This regulation is published on the website of the Ministry as soon as it is the approved by the Ministry,
- xi) International federation: refers to the International federations of which sports federations are members,
- xii) Supreme Organization: refers to the federations with legal personality formed by sports clubs and confederations formed by these federations.

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PART TWO Sport Clubs and Sport Joint-Stock Companies

SECTION ONE Sport Clubs

Establishment and acquisition of legal personality

ARTICLE 3 - (1) Sports clubs are established by at least seven real or legal persons who come together to participate in sports activities.

(2) In order to establish a sports club, a petition for application is submitted to the Ministry along with the notice of establishment, articles of association, and other necessary documents.

(3) The notification of establishment, the accuracy of the documents, and articles of association of the club are reviewed by the Ministry. This process shall be concluded within sixty days. If any contradiction to legislation or deficiencies are detected in the establishment notice, articles of association, and the legal status of the founders; the founders will be promptly requested to correct or complete these inconsistencies. If the deficiencies are not completed and the violation of the legislation is not corrected within maximum period of sixty days since the notification of this request the application shall be rejected.

(4) Should there exists no contradictions or deficiencies in the establishment notice and other documents or if this contradiction or deficiency is corrected within the prescribed period of time; applicant sports club shall be registered onto sport club registry logbook by Ministry. Yet, it acquires a legal entity with this registration.

(5) In the Charter of the sports club; it is compulsory to include the name, purpose, income sources, membership conditions and bodies of the sports club, and the temporary board of directors.

(6) The notification of establishment, the conditions of registration, the content of the Charter, and other issues related to the required documents are regulated by a regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Participation in sports activities

ARTICLE 4 - (1) The ability of sports clubs to participate in activities in a sports branch depends on the registration of this sports branch by the sports federation to which it is affiliated. The relevant sports branch registrations are also notified to the Ministry by the sports federations.

(2) Procedures and principles regarding registration and application and necessary documents are regulated by the regulations of the relevant sports federation.

Bodies of sports clubs

ARTICLE 5 - (1) Mandatory bodies of sports clubs are the general assembly, board of directors, and audit board.

(2) In case there is a need, other bodies may be set up by Sports clubs such as boards for branch, council, science and health, education, finance, registry, press and public relations or related and similar purposes. However, the duties, powers, and responsibilities of compulsory bodies cannot be transferred to these bodies.

(3) It is an obligation that within thirty days after the election made by the general assembly Sports clubs are to notify the Ministry on information regarding the principal and reserve members elected to the board of directors, audit board and, if any, other bodies of the sports club, and related documents.

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(4) Memberships in the management shall be dismissed for audit, branch and other optional boards in the sports club, sport joint-stock companies subsidiaries, and affiliates of those who have been imprisoned for one year or more in which they are convicted by an intentional crime or, even though they are forgiven, for conviction of; offenses against the security of the state, crimes against the Constitutional order and the functioning of this order, embezzlement, corruption, bribery, theft, fraud, forgery, abuse of trust, fraudulent bankruptcy, rigging of tenders, rigging of the performance, laundering of property values arising from crime, financing of terrorism, smuggling, crimes against sexual inviolability, prostitution, production and trafficking of drugs and stimulants, facilitating the use of drugs and stimulants, buying, accepting, or possessing drugs or stimulants for use, or using drugs or stimulants, match-fixing or incentive bonus, playing betting and chance games based on sports events, providing a place and opportunity for them to be played, advertising them illegally, acting as intermediary for money transfer or opposing Article 20 of this Law, are automatically terminate without the need for any further action or decision, on the date of the finalization of the court or relevant board decision. If a decision is made to reinstate the prohibited rights, the provisions of this paragraph regarding criminal conviction will not be applied.

(5) The management, audit, branch, and other board memberships in the sports club, its subsidiary in the status of a sport joint-stock companies, and its affiliates of those who have been sentenced to deprivation of rights for one year at a time or for a total of two years in the last five years by arbitration committees, Ministry disciplinary committees, criminal or disciplinary committees of sports federations, or international organizations to which sports federations are affiliated, are terminated automatically, without the need for any further action or decision, on the date of finalization of the board decision.

(6) Persons who are convicted or sentenced to deprivation of rights as specified in the fourth and fifth paragraphs of this article cannot take office in bodies of sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies other than the general assembly.

(7) Other qualifications to be sought in the management, audit, or other board members of sports clubs may be determined in the articles of association of sports clubs; and other qualifications to be sought in the management or other board members of their subsidiaries and affiliates in the status of sport joint-stock companies may be determined in the articles of association of the relevant company.

Becoming a member of sports clubs

ARTICLE 6 – (1) Persons, having capacity to act, have the right to become members of sports clubs. The membership application is made in written form and the club's board of directors resolves on this application within thirty days. The result is notified to the applicant in writing. The member whose application is accepted is registered in the logbook to be kept for this purpose.

(2) Membership shall be terminated automatically for those who lose the qualifications required by the relevant legislation and articles of association for membership.

(3) Membership applications may be rejected only for just cause other than the reasons stated in the articles of association .

General assembly, board of directors, and audit board

ARTICLE 7 – (1) For formation, convening, duties, and powers of the general assembly, the board of directors and the audit board, Turkish Civil Code No.4721 dated 22/11/2001 and the relevant provisions of the Law on Associations No. 5253 dated 4/11/2004 shall be applicable.

(2) The procedures and principles regarding the books and records to be kept by the sports

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clubs are regulated in the regulation.

(3) The general assembly and board of directors meetings of sports clubs may be made in hybrid mode or fully electronically mode where keeping the identities of the voters anonymous. For such meetings, it is preliminary condition that the sports club has a website dedicated to this purpose, the member makes a request in this way, the suitability of electronic media tools for effective participation is proven with a technical report and this report is submitted to the provincial directorate. Members of Sports club and its board members, who want to use the electronic medium for the meeting, shall submit their e-mail addresses to the sports club. The procedure for participating, making suggestions, expressing opinions, and voting in the electronic environment in the general assembly and joining board of directors held electronically in sports clubs shall be regarded as valid to create all the legal consequences of physical participation and voting. The procedures and principles regarding this will be regulated by a regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Merger and transfer of assets

ARTICLE 8 - (1) Sports clubs may merge with another sports club located in the same province as per resolved by at least the absolute majority of the attendees at the general assembly meeting votes. This voting shall be declared as valid when at least three-quarters of the total number of members of the general assembly will attend.

(2) Act of merging becomes valid upon registration in the registry logbook of sports clubs, and all assets and liabilities of the transferred sports club at the time of registration are automatically transferred to the sports club that takes it over. Upon this merger, the members of the transferred sports club automatically become members of the transferring sports club, the transferred sports club is terminated without liquidation and is deleted from the registry of sports clubs.

(3) Historical background and sport success of the transferred sports club will be deemed to have been transferred to the transferring sports club. The transferring sports club cannot make any changes in the league participation or registered name that will give the impression of the transferred sports club. The name or title of the transferred sports club cannot be re-registered.

(4) Act of merger of sport clubs is subject to the permission of the Ministry. The inspection of the Ministry is carried out only in terms of whether there is a violation of the relevant provisions of this Law.

(5) One or more of the sports branches in which the sports clubs operate, may transfer its assets as a whole, with their active and passive assets to another sports club or sport joint-stock companies with the decision to be taken by the absolute majority of the attendees at the general assembly meeting in which at least three-quarters of the total number of members of the general assembly will attend. Transferring sports club or sport joint-stock companies together with the transferred sports club is jointly and severally liable for the debts occurred before the registration of the transfer decision or the reasons giving rise to the debts occurred before the registration date.

(6) Merger contracts and asset transfer agreements are made in written form. These agreements shall be signed by the board of directors of sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies participating in the act of merger or asset transfer, and it is approved by the affirmative votes of the absolute majority at the general assembly meeting of the for sports clubs majority of members where at least three-quarters of members attending this meeting, for sports joint-stock companies majority of shareholders or their representatives where at least three-quarters of the capital will be represented in the meeting.

(7) Merger and transfer of assets transaction shall be made from the end and registration

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of the season to be determined by the Sports Federation until the start of a new season.

(8) Other procedures and principles regarding the merger and the transfer of assets will be regulated by a regulation to be issued by the Ministry upon the opinion of the relevant ministries and sports federations with founding law, considering the regulations of international federations.

Dissolution of sports clubs , prohibition of activity and cancellation of registration of sports clubs

ARTICLE 9 - (1) Sports clubs are automatically terminated in the following cases:

- a) In case initial general assembly meeting is not held within the time stipulated in the law and the compulsory bodies have not been established.
 - b) If it becomes impossible to form the board of directors in accordance with the articles of association .
 - c) When ordinary general assembly meetings cannot be held twice in a row.
- (2) In case at least one of the situations specified in the first paragraph occurs, the Ministry and any member of the sports club may request the court to determine that the sports club has been terminated.
- (3) At any time The general assembly may decide to dissolve the sports club.
- (4) Ministry may prohibit the participation of sports clubs;
- a) That have lost the conditions regarding registration.
 - b) That have formed their bodies in violation of this Law and who, despite the written warning made by the Ministry, have not rectified such violations within three months from the date of the warning.
 - c) That have not participated in any of the sports activities it undertakes for three consecutive years without permission and excuse. Also in the cases listed above, as per requested by the Ministry or any member of the sports club, the court decides on the dissolution of the sports club and takes all necessary measures, including suspension from activity during the lawsuit.
- (5) In cases where the sports club is terminated automatically or the general assembly or the court decides to dissolve the sports club, the registration of the sports club in the records of the Ministry shall be canceled.
- (6) The registrations of the sports clubs that do not participate in the committed sports branch activities for three consecutive years without permission and excuse will be canceled by the relevant sports federation.

Sports facility

ARTICLE 10 - (1) Sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies build, operate, have it made, rent the field or competition area or facilities in accordance with branches in which they operate or carry out the necessary work and procedures for its allocation.

(2) The Ministry takes the necessary measures for the efficient use of sports halls, fields, and facilities of all public institutions and organizations and for sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies to jointly benefit from these facilities within a program. Procedures and principles regarding this are determined by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change and the Ministry.

(3) The possession, consumption, and sale of substances on the banned list announced by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and products containing these substances are prohibited in sports facilities.

(4) For the purpose of training athletes, supporting the infrastructure in sports, and being used in sports competitions, the Ministry may lease the immovables owned or in its possession to

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sports joint-stock companies or Supreme Organizations for up to ten years with the bargaining procedure stipulated in the State Tender Law No. 2886 dated 8/9/1983, or establish an easement right for up to forty-nine years.

Public benefit Sports clubs

ARTICLE 11 - (1) Sports clubs working for the public benefit are determined by taking the opinion of the Ministry of Treasury and Finance and the relevant sports federation. This process is determined by the proposal of the relevant Ministry and the decision of the President.

(2) In order for a sports club to be considered a sports club working for the benefit of the public, it is obligatory for the club to:

- a) Have been operating for at least two years,
- b) Have the ownership of sports facilities suitable for the sports branches in which they operate, or have the right of long-term tenancy or allocation.
- c) Have been operating in six different sports branches providing that at least three of them being Olympic, Paralympic, or Deaflympics sports,
- ç) In those established as specialized sports clubs, provide the participation of athletes in the world championships of the Olympic sports branches or send athletes to the Olympic, Paralympic, or Deaflympics games in every sport in which it operates,
- d) Participate in the highest level of sports activities organized by the sports federation to which it is affiliated in at least one of the sports branches in which it operates.

(3) As a result of the audits which is determined to have lost these conditions, the decision to be considered as a sports club working for the public interest, is annulled with the procedure stipulated in the first paragraph.

(4) Sports clubs working for the public benefit, may exercise the rights provided to associations working for the public benefit, regulated by Law No. 5253 and other laws.

(5) Other matters regarding the acquisition and loss of the status of working for the public benefit will be regulated by a regulation to be issued by the Ministry upon the opinion of the Ministry of Treasury and Finance.

Supreme Organization

ARTICLE 12 - (1) In order to combine their resources and forces, to cooperate, to establish and use sports centers, fields and facilities that they can use jointly, Sports clubs or sports joint-stock companies can form a federation by uniting at least fifteen sports clubs or sports joint-stock companies within the borders of the province, and a confederation with coming together of at least fifteen federations.

(2) In order to do so; an application is made to the Ministry along with the establishment notification, the articles of association, and other necessary documents of the Supreme Organization. After being registered by the Ministry, private law legal entity is formed.

(3) Compulsory bodies of Supreme Organization are the general assembly, board of directors, and audit board.

(4) Supreme Organizations may establish other bodies suitable for branch, council, science and health-related, educational, financial, registry, press and public relations, and similar purposes. However, the duties, powers, and responsibilities of compulsory bodies cannot be transferred to these bodies.

(5) It is an obligation by Supreme Organizations to notify the Ministry, within thirty days following the election made by the general assembly, information regarding the principal and

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substitute members elected to the board of directors, audit board and, if any, other bodies, and related documents.

(6) In case the number of members of the Supreme Organizations fall below the number stipulated in this Law, these organizations are given a period of six months to complete the required number. If completion cannot be made within this period, the existence of these organizations will automatically be terminated.

(7) Supreme Organizations may not engage in activities other than their establishment purposes. Supreme Organizations established within the scope of this article, cannot directly or indirectly use duties and powers of sports federations without the permission of the such federations.

(8) The relevant provisions of the Law No. 4721 and Law No. 5253 will apply to the formation, convening, duties, and powers of the general assembly, the board of directors and the audit board, the books to be kept, and their decisions.

(9) Other procedures and principles regarding Supreme Organizations will be regulated by a regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Auditing and declaration procedure

ARTICLE 13 – (1) All kinds of administrative and financial transactions and activities of sports clubs, sports joint-stock companies, and Supreme Organizations are audited by the Ministry, whether they operate in line with the purposes set forth in the relevant legislation, articles of association, and articles of partnership, and whether they keep their books and records in accordance with the legislation.

(2) Sports clubs may also be audited by the Ministry of Interior or the local authority, provided that Article 19 of Law No. 5253 is applied by analogy. Within the scope of the crimes specified in Article 30/A of the same Law, if a prosecution is initiated against the persons working in bodies other than the general assembly of the sports club and sport joint-stock companies or the relevant personnel, these persons or the bodies in which these persons work may be suspended from duty by the Minister of Interior as a temporary measure. In the event that the specified measure is not sufficient, and its delay is inconvenient, the second and third paragraphs of Article 30/A of the Law No. 5253 are applied by analogy regarding the temporary suspension of the sports club and sport joint-stock companies,

(3) The Ministry may also carry out the audit by having the financial status and profit and loss accounts of sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies operating in the leagues it determines audited annually by an independent audit institution authorized by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority. The expenses of this audit shall be covered by the Ministry. The auditor, who has been selected as an auditor for the same company for a total of three years within five years, cannot be re-elected as an auditor unless two years have passed. The Public Oversight, Accounting, and Auditing Standards Authority is authorized to determine the procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this paragraph and to shorten the periods specified in this paragraph.

(4) Sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies are obliged to submit following documents and statements to the Ministry within three months from the end of the accounting period each year such as the results of the income and expense transactions and the profit, loss, and balance sheet accounts, as of the end of the year or according to the period in which the competitions in the sports branch with the highest expenditure are held.

(5) It is an obligation to provide all kinds of information, documents, and records requested

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by the officials during the audit and all information should be provided by the sports club and sport joint-stock companies officials. Aforementioned officials are required to fulfill the request to enter all buildings, facilities, and their annexes in the use of the club. In case information and documents are requested, provided that they are limited to the subject of the examination within the scope of the audit and contain as much data as required by the examination in accordance with the principle of proportionality, these documents must be submitted to the auditor by organizations, organizations with revolving funds, and other real and legal persons, other than the judicial authorities, within the scope of the Banking Law dated 19/10/2005 and numbered 5411.

(6) During the audit, should expertise or technical knowledge is required, an expert may be appointed by the Ministry upon the request of the auditor. The procedures and principles regarding the appointment of the expert are regulated in the regulation. The amount of the fee to be paid to the expert is determined jointly by the Ministry and the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, and this fee is covered by the appropriation to be placed in the Ministry's budget.

(7) Once consolidation is required, the accounting period of the one with the highest expenditure among those consolidated within the club is also considered as the accounting period of the club.

(8) During the audit, in case criminal offenses are detection, the situation shall be reported to the Office of the Chief Public Prosecutor.

(9) The procedures and principles regarding the audit to be carried out within the scope of this article and the issuance of declarations will be determined in a regulation to be issued by the Ministry by taking the opinion of the Ministry of Treasury and Finance.

SECTION TWO

Sports Joint-Stock Companies

Gaining and dismissing the qualification of a sport joint-stock companies

ARTICLE 14 -(1) Joint-stock companies, established in accordance with Law No. 6102 and gained legal entity status, may be eligible the qualification of a sport joint-stock companies upon registration by the Ministry.

(2) The registration application of the companies shall be reviewed and accepted by the Ministry within thirty days. If there is a contradiction to legislation or defect in the application, it is requested that this inconsistency shall be corrected within thirty days. If this contradiction or defect is not corrected within this period, the application shall be rejected. If there is no contradiction or defect in the application, or if this contradiction or defect is corrected within time, the company is registered in the registry of the sport joint-stock companies. Sports joint-stock companies registered by the Ministry are notified to the Ministry of Interior within one month from the date of registration.

(3) Sports federations may impose the obligation to be a sport joint-stock companies in order to take part in certain leagues and a minimum capital requirement for these companies to have a paid-in capital of not less than one million Turkish Liras.

(4) The Ministry cancels the registration of sports joint-stock companies in registry records Ministry that has;

a) Lost preliminary conditions regarding registration.

b) Formed its bodies against preliminary conditions stated in this Law and that failed to rectify such violations within three months from the date of the warning despite the written warning made by the Ministry,

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c) Not participating in any of the sports activities, that have been acknowledged, for three consecutive years without information nor probable cause.

(5) Sports joint-stock companies are obliged to register the discipline, in which they will follow, with the relevant sports federation. The registrations of sports joint-stock companies that do not participate in the committed sports branch activities for three consecutive years without permission and excuse will be canceled by the relevant sports federation.

(6) The procedures and principles regarding registration will be regulated by a regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Shareholding Structure

ARTICLE 15—(1) Sports clubs may invest or transfer their active and passive assets as a whole related to a particular sports branch to a sport joint-stock companies.

(2) A sports club, which has assets or a contract, partnership, management, or similar connection with a sport joint-stock companies in this way, must have direct or indirect dominance over the relevant sport joint-stock companies within the meaning of Article 195 of the Law No. 6102. Except for the privileges to be arranged in favor of the sports club that has direct or indirect dominance in this way, no privileges can be granted to other shares, to the shareholders forming a certain group, to certain share groups, and to the minority in sports joint-stock companies.

(3) The shares of sports joint-stock companies affiliated with a sports club must be in the form of registered shares.

(4) In sports joint-stock companies affiliated with a sports club, no benefit can be provided to the founders, members of the board of directors, and other persons from the profits of the company.

(5) Real or legal persons cannot have direct or indirect dominance over more than one sports club or sport joint-stock companies in the same league.

Management

ARTICLE 16 -(1) The board of directors of sports joint-stock companies consists of one or more than one person appointed by the articles of association or elected by the general assembly.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of the Capital Markets Law dated 6/12/2012 and numbered 6362; grading the compliance of publicly traded sports joint-stock companies with corporate governance principles and the principles regarding the corporate governance principles that they are obliged to comply with can be determined separately by the Ministry by taking the opinion of the Capital Markets Board.

(3) In addition to the conditions sought in other legislation, the fourth and fifth paragraphs of Article 5 of this Law are also applied to the members of the board of directors of sports joint-stock companies.

(4) Those who are in the management of the sports club and sport joint-stock companies cannot simultaneously take part in the management of another sports club or sport joint-stock companies operating in the same sports branch and in the same league.

Supplementary regulations

ARTICLE 17-(1) The minimum content of the articles of association, partnership structure, shareholding, capital, and bodies of sports joint-stock companies are determined by a communiqué to be issued by the Ministry by taking the opinion of the relevant public institutions and organizations.

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SECTION THREE Financial Provisions

Basic principles

ARTICLE 18-(1) Sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies are obligated to;

- a) Strive to increase their transparency and reliability by improving their economic and financial opportunities,
- b) Show due diligence to fulfill their financial obligations in due time,
- c) Establish an equal budget, create an administrative and financial structure that will realize its expenses in proportion to its income, and comply with the budget and expenditure principles determined by the instructions of the relevant sports federation,
- ç) Carry out activities in order to ensure and protect the sustainability of sports and encourage long-term sports investments in this context.

Income and expenses of sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies

ARTICLE 19 - (1) Sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies benefit from the following sources of income in order to fulfill their purposes stated in their articles of association or articles of association and their duties in this Law.

- a) Membership fees,
- b) Sponsorship incomes,
- c) Fees from athlete transfers,
- ç) Compensations for training athletes,
- d) Athlete training, course, and similar fees,
- e) Fees for participation in activities,
- f) Competition proceeds,
- g) Broadcasting incomes,
- ğ) Incomes from companies and businesses of which it is owned or partnered,
- h) Revenues related to meetings and similar activities,
- i) Advertising revenues,
- j) Rental income,
- j) Income from naming rights derived from betting and games of chance based on sports events,
- k) Donations and aids,
- l) Revenue from non-sports activities,
- m) Finance revenues,
- n) Equity contributions,
- o) Other similar revenues.

(2) Sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies may incur the following expenses in order to fulfill their purposes stated in their articles of association or articles of association and their duties in this Law:

- a) Expenses on Sales and material expenses,
- b) Store expenses,
- c) Payments made to athletes and other personnel,
- ç) Athlete transfer expenses,
- d) Expenses for participation in activities and competitions,

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- e) Rental and financial leasing expenses,
- f) Administrative expenses,
- g) Depreciation expenses arising from usage rights of assets,
- ğ) Expenses related to non-sports activities,
- h) Financial expenses and dividend distributions,
- ı) Expenses and infrastructure expenses incurred in youth development activities,
- i) Expenses incurred within the scope of social responsibility activities,
- j) Other similar expenses.

Principles on Budget and spending items of sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies

ARTICLE 20 -(1) All kinds of income and expenses related to sports activities of sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies, including subsidiaries, are collected in the consolidated balance sheet and in a separate account.

(2) If there are one or more sports joint-stock companies affiliated with the sports club, the consolidation is made in the balance sheet of the sports club. In this case, the accounting period of the sport joint-stock companies is also applied to the sports club as the accounting period. If there are more than one sport joint-stock companies affiliated with the sports club, the accounting period of the sport joint-stock companies operating in the sports branch with the highest expenditure in the balance sheet of the sports club is also applied to the sports club.

(3) The accounting period of sports joint-stock companies is determined by the articles of association according to the period in which the competitions in the sports branch with the highest expenditure are held.

(4) Sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies can be transferred:

a) If sports clubs that exceed twenty-five percent of their gross income in the previous accounting period and

b) with the affirmative votes of at least the absolute majority of the total number of members in sports clubs where the number of members is less than ten thousand, with incomes and receivables that will be born or due after the end of the ordinary mandate of the current board of directors, of at least three-quarters of the members attending the meeting in sports clubs, in the general assembly to which the members of sports clubs with more than ten thousand members, and of the attendance to the meeting of the owners or representatives of the shares constituting at least one-third of the capital in sports joint-stock companies. The aforementioned turnover rate cannot exceed fifty percent of the gross income accumulated in the preceding accounting period in terms of income and receivables that will arise or become due in the ordinary period after the end of the ordinary mandate of the current board of directors.

(5) Sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies can borrow up to a maximum of ten percent of their previous year's gross income in a budget year. Borrowings above this ratio can be accepted with the affirmative votes, regarding the additional budget, of the shareholders or their representatives who constitute the majority of the capital for publicly traded sports joint-stock companies: for other sports joint-stock companies, with the affirmative votes of the shareholders or their representatives who constitute at least two-thirds of the capital, and for sports clubs, at least two-third of the total number of members of the general assembly. However, the borrowing to be made with the additional budget cannot be more than fifty percent of the previous year's gross income. Sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies, whose gross income in the previous year's budget is more than their expenses, can borrow additionally in the following year, above the

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limitations in this paragraph, equal to the said gross income surplus. In addition, sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies can only lend up to a maximum of ten percent of their gross income in the previous year and in any case before the end of the ordinary mandate of the current board of directors. Extending the maturity of existing debts received or given to a date after the end of the ordinary mandate of the current board of directors is also considered as borrowing or lending within the scope of this paragraph. The procedures and principles regarding exemption from the restrictions in this paragraph will be determined by the Ministry.

(6) Regarding calculation of the ratios in the fourth and fifth paragraphs, the financial statements prepared in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority for companies subject to audit within the scope of Article 398 of the Law No. 6102 shall be referred as pivot point. If these companies prepare consolidated financial statements according to the legislation, the consolidated financial statements are taken as the basis for the calculation of the ratios mentioned in the fourth and fifth paragraphs. For sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies that voluntarily choose to apply Turkish Accounting Standards in the preparation of their financial statements, these financial statements are taken as a basis for the calculation of the ratios mentioned in the fourth and fifth paragraphs.

(7) Sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies must fulfill the requirements on sports activities, infrastructure, personnel, administrative, legal, financial, and other criteria determined by the national sports federation they are registered with and the international organizations to which this sports federation is a member.

(8) Sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies cannot transfer their rights and receivables to the members of the board of directors, their spouses and relatives up to the third degree, their employees, shareholders of five percent or more, and companies in which the members of the board of directors have a share of five percent or more. Sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies cannot lend money to their members of the board of directors, their spouses, and relatives up to a third-degree, and sports joint-stock companies to persons who have direct or indirect dominance over them within the meaning of Article 195 of Law No. 6102, or provide a pledge, surety, mortgage or other guarantees in favor of such persons, cannot be held liable and cannot take over their debts. Borrowings of sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies from the members of the board of directors, their spouses, and their relatives up to the third degree, and sports joint-stock companies from persons who have direct or indirect dominance over them within the meaning of Article 195 of the Law No. 6102 are also subject to the borrowing limitations specified in the fifth paragraph.

(9) Payments and collections that shall be made on behalf of sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies must be made through banks and financial institutions within the scope of Law No. 5411 or through the Post and Telegraph Organization Joint Stock Company (Posta ve Telgraf Teşkilatı Anonim Şirketi (PTT)). In this regard, based on the authority in the second clause of the first paragraph of the repetitive Article 257 of the Tax Procedure Law No. 213 dated 4/1/1961 monetary limits within the procedures and principles determined by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance are applied. The provisions of Law No. 213 on administrative fines are reserved. The existence of payments and collections not made in this way or the fact that they were made in any other way cannot be proved. All payments or collections made on behalf of sports clubs or sports joint-stock companies must be shown in the books and records of sports clubs or sports joint-stock companies.

(10) It is essential to ensure the income and expense balance in the budgets of sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies and that there is no overdue debt to;

- a) Their athletes, clubs, and sports joint-stock companies in the relevant sports branch.
- b) Public institutions including tax, insurance, and debt arising from similar public laws.

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(11) Regarding balanced budget conditions, income, and expenses that make up the budget or their characteristics, expenses that will not be included in the budget, income, and expenses that will be included in the income and expenses table over precedent prices, clubs and sports joint-stock companies that will be exempt from the balanced budget, the amount of loss that can be accepted gradually, disciplinary penalties to be applied in this context and other principles regarding the balanced budget are determined by the instruction of the relevant sports federation, taking into account the regulations of the international sports organizations and provided that they do not contradict the budget and expenditure Principles specified in this Law.

(12) The regulations of the sports club and the articles of association of the sport joint-stock companies include the issues regarding the implementation of the budget and the procedure for its implementation.

(13) The chair, members of the board of directors, and managers of the sports club and sport joint-stock companies are jointly responsible for the damages they cause to the club, company, shareholders, and creditors if they intentionally or negligently violate their obligations arising from the legislation, articles of association, and articles of association. However, intent or negligence will not be sought in the responsibilities of those who caused the damage regarding the violation of the fourth, fifth, eighth, and ninth paragraphs of this article, and their responsibility continues unless they prove that they have taken the necessary care to prevent the damage. In this case, the sports club, the sport joint-stock companies, the sport joint-stock companies shareholders, and their creditors can directly pursue the responsible persons for the amount undertaken by the sports club and the sport joint-stock companies.

Forms of Subvention

ARTICLE 21 -(1) Ministries and sports federations can provide subvention to sports clubs, sports joint-stock companies, and Supreme Organizations in matters related to infrastructure and development of sports.

(2) Subvention may be in kind or in cash.

(3) The metropolitan municipality, the municipality, and its subsidiaries, and the companies in which they own more than fifty percent of the capital cannot transfer funds or provide assistance under any name whatsoever to the professional sports branches of sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies and their professional athletes. Subparagraph (b) of the first paragraph of Article 14 of the Municipal Law dated 3/7/2005 and numbered 5393 and subparagraph (m) of the first paragraph of article 7 of the Metropolitan Municipality Law dated 10/7/2004 No.5216 are excluded from this provision.

(4) Ministries and sports federations may assist school sports clubs in kind, in cash, or in the form of technical staff assigned to carry out activities related to sports.

(5) Other procedures and principles regarding the aid to be made within the scope of this article will be determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

SECTION FOUR Miscellaneous Provisions

Notification of the case and secondary intervention

ARTICLE 22 – (1) If the Ministry and the relevant sports federation deem it necessary, in the lawsuits to be filed within the scope of articles 549 to 557 of Law No. 6102 and Article 20 of this Law regarding sports joint-stock companies, they can take place with the claimant and as a secondary

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intervenor until the end of the investigation in order to assist the plaintiff. The lawsuits to be filed within this scope are notified by the court to the Ministry and the relevant sports federation.

(2) The provision of the first paragraph is applied to sports clubs by analogy.

(3) The decision of acquittal in sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies does not abolish the right of action and secondary intervention of the plaintiff, the Ministry, and the relevant sports federation within the scope of this article.

Professional Activity

ARTICLE 23 - (1) In sports branches that are accepted as professional by the international organizations of which the sports federation is a member and where professional activities are allowed according to the legislation, sports activities can be carried out professionally, depending on a contractual relationship with a sports club or sport joint-stock companies. For the athlete who participates in the competitions in this way, sports activity is considered his/her main profession. The status, rights, and obligations of the professional athlete are determined by the sports federation to which the branch of activity is affiliated.

(2) Sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies may open professional branches to operate in sports branches that are considered professional and allowed in accordance with the first paragraph.

Priority of receivables

ARTICLE 24-(1) Leasing, sub-leasing, share of the revenue from ticket sales in all kinds of sports competitions and shows, shares from advertising or sponsorship revenues arising from names given to youth or sports facilities, and other receivables arising from contracts from sports clubs and sports joint-stock companies of the Ministry, are collected primarily from the naming rights receivables of these clubs and companies before the Spor Toto Organization Presidency and all other receivables.

Provisions to be applied

ARTICLE 25 - (1) The provisions of Law No. 4721 and Law No. 5253 on sports clubs and Law No. 6102 on sports joint-stock companies are applied in matters for which there is no provision in this Law.

PART THREE

Sports Federations

SECTION ONE

Sports Federations

Establishment and organizational structure

ARTICLE 26 – (1) Sports federations are established by law or Presidential decree to carry out activities related to the sports branch and they become legal entities upon publication of the law or decree in the Official Gazette.

(2) Headquarters of sports federations are in Ankara. Central organization of sports federations consist of general assembly, management, audit, disciplinary boards and general secretariat.

(3) The main status of the newly established sports federations is prepared by the Ministry.

General Assembly

ARTICLE 27 – (1) The general assembly is the supreme part of the sports federation. All kinds of transactions related to the convening of the general assembly are carried out by the board of

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directors. The general assemblies of sports federations are held in Ankara.

(2) The Ministry shall appoint persons in charge of surveillance in general assembly meetings. Such person checks whether the general assembly meeting is held in accordance with the legislation and submits his report to the Ministry within fifteen days. The Ministry: those concerned may request the annulment of the general assembly in the Ankara civil court of first instance within thirty days from the date of the general assembly.

General Assembly Meetings

ARTICLE 28 - (1) The basic procedures and principles regarding the meeting of the board, determination of the delegates, formation of the council, objections to the delegate list, creation of the candidate lists of the management, audit and disciplinary committees, holding the elections and counting the votes are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry, and other matters are determined by the main statute.

(2) The number of general assembly delegates shall not be less than 150 or more than 300 in Olympic and Paralympic sports and it can not be less than 100 * or more than 200 in other branches.

(3) Ordinary general assembly: shall be held within three months from the end of the relevant Olympic Games in Olympic and Paralympic sports branches, summer Olympic Games in other sports branches, and the date of publication of the decision in the Official Gazette in the newly established sports federations.

(4) Relevant Olympic Games in Olympic and Paralympic sports, Summer Olympic Games in other sports for any reason:

a) If it is postponed for a maximum of one year, it continues until the first general assembly to be held after the postponement period of the duties, powers and responsibilities of the current federation president and bodies

b) In case of postponement or cancellation for more than one year, the general assembly shall be held within three months at the latest from the decision of postponement or cancellation.

(5) Extraordinary General Assembly:

a) The decision of the majority of the total number of members of the sports federation board of directors.

b) Written application of the majority of the delegates in the last general assembly meeting through the notary public.

c) Resignation of the president of the Federation, loss or death of any of the conditions for becoming the president.

ç) In the event that the number of members of the management or disciplinary board falls below the quorum of the meeting, it shall be carried out in case of any of these situations.

(6) Only the members of the disciplinary board shall be elected in the extraordinary general assembly to be held due to the decrease in the number of the members of the disciplinary board to the quorum of the meeting.

(7) Financial general assembly shall be held on the date specified in the status once every two years.

(8) In cases not released in the financial general assembly or specified in the fifth paragraph of this article, an elected extraordinary general assembly shall be convened within sixty days at the latest to elect a new board of directors to complete the remaining period instead of the chairman and board members. In the event that the president of the Federation loses any of the conditions for being

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president, this period starts from the finalization of the decision. However, in the cases specified in subparagraphs (b) and (c) of the fifth paragraph, an extraordinary general assembly may not be held until six months have elapsed from the date of the last meeting or if there is less than six months left before the Olympic Games are held in the Olympic and Paralympic sports branches.

Meeting Procedure

ARTICLE 29 - (1) The General Assembly: The delegate convenes with an absolute majority of the total number of delegates and the decision is taken with an absolute majority of the participants. The candidate with the highest number of votes in the election and his/her list are deemed to have been selected. If a majority cannot be achieved at the first meeting, the general assembly convenes on the following day at the same place and hour without calling a majority. However, the number of participants in the meeting may not be less than two times of the members of the original number of members of the boards determined by election.

(2) The general assemblies of sports federations that do not hold their general assembly meetings within the period and principles stipulated by the legislation shall be held within sixty days by means of a commission of three persons to be formed by the Arbitration Board and judicial and administrative proceedings shall be initiated against the chairman of the federation and the members of the board of directors.

(3) The general assembly call and agenda shall be announced on the website of the sports federation and the Ministry at least thirty days before the date of the meeting; the activity report, the audit report and the draft budget shall be announced at least fifteen days before the date of the meeting.

(4) The election of the chairman shall be made together with the election of the management, audit and disciplinary boards. Elections are made in the form of secret votes and open classification on the basis of the list method.

(5) Sports federation employees cannot be delegates of the general assembly. The number of delegates of the clubs in the general assembly may not be less than sixty percent of the total number of delegates. Ten percent of the number of delegates of the general assembly consists of Ministry delegates.

Duties of the General Assembly

ARTICLE 30-(1) The duties of the General Assembly are as follows:

- a) Change the main status.
- b) To elect the chairman, management, supervision and disciplinary board members
- c) Approve the budget
- ç) To authorize the board of directors to make changes between budget expenditure items.
- d) To authorize the board of directors to make financial commitments against international federations with the purchase and sale of immovable properties.
- e) Voting on whether or not the board of directors activity report is released.
- f) Voting on whether or not the report of the supervisory board is released
- g) To propose to join or leave a new sports branch to the sports federation to be submitted to the approval of the Ministry.
- ğ) Deciding to establish a professional branch with the approval of the Ministry
- h) Deciding to establish an economic enterprise provided that it determines the working procedures and principles with its main status.
- i) Discussing the report on the board of directors that is not at a sufficient level in the

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management and representation of the Federation by the Sports Evaluation and Development Board within the scope of activity report and release of board of directors.

- i) To perform other duties assigned by the legislation.

Board of Directors

ARTICLE 31 - (1) The board of directors is the management and representation body of the sports federation.

(2) The members of the board of directors consist of eleven original and eleven substitute members, including the president of the federation elected by the general assembly. At least two of the main members of the board must be athletes who are nationals in the Olympic, paralympic and deaflympic games and adult world or European championships or cups in the relevant sport and who have left active sports at least a year ago. If there is no national athlete who can be a member of the board of directors in this context, licensed athletes who have been inactive for at least one year may be elected as members of the board of directors.

(3) The board of directors convenes with the absolute majority of the total number of members and takes decisions with the absolute majority of the participants.

Disciplinary Board

ARTICLE 32- (1) Disciplinary board is authorized in disciplinary disputes arising from competitions and activities included in the activity program of sports federations or permitted by the sports federation.

(2) The members of the disciplinary board consist of five principal and five substitute members elected by the general assembly.

(3) The disciplinary board convenes with the absolute majority of the total number of members and takes decisions with the absolute majority of the attendees.

(4) Disciplinary board may issue warnings, reprimands, fines, refunds of prizes, expulsions, disqualifications, deprivation of rights, suspension or cancellation of licenses and other certificates of conformity, cancellation of sports registration, playing without audience, site closure, judicial defeat, points download, de-leaguement and other penalties to be determined by secondary legislation.

(5) The basic procedures and principles of the disciplinary proceedings and the acts that will constitute a disciplinary violation are regulated by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Audit Board

ARTICLE 33 - (1) The audit board shall audit on behalf of the general assembly whether the financial transactions of the sports federation comply with the legislation, documents and decisions.

(2) The audit board consists of five members, two of whom are elected by the general assembly and three of whom are appointed by the Ministry.

(3) It is compulsory that auditing inspections are carried out at the Head Office of the sports federation. At least four audits are to be carried out in each fiscal year and the board of directors is informed so that board members carry out necessary tasks on ascertained issues. The Board of Directors is obliged to fulfill the requirements of the determined issues. Also, board of directors is to submit and present audit report, that shall be prepared on yearly basis, so that this report will be approved during general assembly meeting.

(4) The procedures and principles of the audit to be carried out by the audit board shall be

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General conditions required for the chairman of the Federation, members of the management, audit and disciplinary board;

ARTICLE 34 - (1) General conditions mentioned herwith are required for the chairman of the Federation and the members of the board of directors, audit and disciplinary board so that he/she:

- a) Must be a citizen of the Republic of Turkey
- b) Must be at least high school graduate
- c) Not to have been sentenced to deprivation of rights for six months at a time or for one year in total, in the last five years from the Arbitration Board, Ministry sports disciplinary boards, disciplinary boards of national or international sports federations.

ç) Even if he/she has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more for a deliberate crime or has been attributed; he/she commits crimes against the security of the State such person may not be prosecuted or convicted from any type of crimes against the constitutional order and the functioning of this order, embezzlement, extortion, bribery, theft, fraud, fraud, abuse of trust, fraudulent bankruptcy or any type of serious crimes or offenses such as tampering with the tender or performance of the act, money laundering or laundering of the illegally acquired assets, financing terrorism, smuggling, crimes against sexual immunity, prostitution, production and trafficking of drugs and stimulants, facilitating the use of drugs and stimulants, purchasing, accepting or possessing drugs or stimulants for use or using drugs or stimulants, match-fixing or incentive premium, illegal betting and lottery games on sports competitions as well as providing facility or opportunity to play such illegal games, advertising, acting as agent for money transfer or acting against Article 20 of this Law.

d) Must have written consent of at least fifteen percent of the general assembly delegates in terms of the presidential candidates of the Federation.

e) Must Deposit the candidacy fee determined by the sports federation where this fee shall not exceed the amount to be determined by the Ministry in terms of the candidates for the presidency of the Federation.

(2) Candidates of the Federation shall submit their written applications to the Federation at least ten days before the date of the general assembly. The Ministry shall evaluate whether the candidates for the presidency of the Federation meet the conditions of candidacy.

(3) A person can preside over the same sports federation for up to three terms with the upper base or intermittently.

(4) Membership and management in sports clubs of those who take paid or honorary duties in sports federations shall automatically terminate as of the date of commencement of their duties. The rights of those whose duties are terminated in sports federations arising from club membership and management are protected.

(5) The working procedures and principles of the management, supervisory and disciplinary boards and other duties of the boards that are not listed in this Law shall be regulated by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

General Secretariat

ARTICLE 35 — (1) The Secretary General is authorized and responsible for carrying out all kinds of administrative works and transactions of the sports federation in accordance with the instructions of the board of directors.

(2) The Secretary General shall be assigned among persons who have at least five years of

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professional experience in the public or private sector and who have graduated from higher education of at least four years. This assignment shall be done by a resolution of the Board of Directors. Upon the request of the sports federation, the Secretary General may be appointed by the Minister.

(3) Other conditions to be sought in the general secretariat and working procedures and principles shall be regulated by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Formation of other boards

ARTICLE 36 - (1) The formation, working procedures and principles of other boards not specified within this Law and for proceeding boards by the sports federation shall be determined by regulation.

Provincial representative of the sports federation

ARTICLE 37 – (1) Sports federation representative offices may be established in the provinces in order to ensure nationwide liaison of the sports federations and the coordination with the provincial directorates for the activities of the sports federation. Provincial representatives of sports federations are assigned with the proposal of the president of the federation and the approval of the Ministry, within the conditions sought in the first paragraph of Article 34.

Duties and powers of the sports federation

ARTICLE 38- (1) The duties and powers of the sports federation shall be as follows;

- a) To carry out sports activities in accordance with national and international rules.
- b) To ensure that the sports branch develops, is performed in all age groups and spreads throughout the country.
- c) To carry out the necessary works for the infrastructure in coordination with the Ministry in order to train performance athletes at national and international level.
- ç) To take necessary measures in matters related to athlete health.
- d) To organize hierarchy in the sports federation.
- e) To represent the sports federation in international activities.
- f) To execute resolutions by the Arbitrary Board.
- g) To prepare strategic plans for one year and four-year,
- ğ) To use the information systems of the Ministry.
- h) To supervise sports clubs and sports joint stock companies in their sports branches.
- ı) To perform other duties determined by regulation.

Income accumulated for sports federations

ARTICLE 39 - (1) The revenues of the sports federations shall be as follows:

- a) Shares allocated from the budget of the Ministry.
- b) Resources transferred from the budget of the Ministry to support the projects related to the improvement of education and infrastructure.
- c) Contribution fee, application fees and dues.
- ç) Attributed Shares of coaches, referees and athletes that would be obtained via licensing as well as visa fees and transfers.
- d) Collection of registration fees of clubs,
- e) Collection of accumulated revenues that shall be obtained from national and representative competitions on television, radio and internet with the ratio of revenues to be

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obtained from the clubs' television, radio, internet and similar channels, from all kinds of press and broadcasting bodies and from the clubs' form contracts to be determined in the main status,

- f) Revenues to be obtained from economic enterprises established in relation to sports branches within the scope of duty of education, course, seminar and sports federation,
- g) Collection of sponsorship revenues.
- ğ) Revenues from advertisements, printed publications and printed documents,
- h) Accumulated revenues over penalties and indemnities by appeal,
- i) Financial contributions and donations,
- ı) Accumulated rents and income generated from facilities.
- j) Application fees received from the presidential candidates of the Federation,
- k) Other similar income.

(2) Economic enterprises shall not be deemed to have been formed due to the activities of the sports federation related to its duties listed in this Law.

Properties of the sports federation and their allocations

ARTICLE 40- (1) The properties of sports federations are considered to be State property and cannot be seized. The requests regarding the seizure of the sports federation's properties are rejected by the executive directorate.

(2) Goods purchased and registered in the registry are allocated to sports federations. The procedures and principles regarding the allocation are determined by the Ministry. The procedures and principles regarding the allocation shall be determined by the Ministry.

(3) All kinds of movables and immovables acquired using the aids made by the Ministry to sports federations and the resources allocated to these sports federations from the budget of the Ministry cannot be used for other purposes other than reason of acquisition. These properties cannot be sold or transferred to third parties without the permission of the Ministry.

(4) The assets of the sports federations whose legal entity is terminated are transferred to the Ministry organization.

(5) At the request of sports federations or Supreme Organizations, the Ministry may allocate the right to operate its own sports facilities and immovables free of charge for up to forty-nine years for the activities of the sports federation or Supreme Organizations. If the said sports facilities and movable and immovable properties are used other than for the purpose of allocation, the allocation process is canceled by the Ministry.

Expenditure and layout of pertaining documents

ARTICLE 41- (1) Procedures and principles regarding adequate pay and evacuation procedures Procurement of goods and services that shall be acquired within the scope of (p) clause of Article 3 of the Public Procurement Law No. 4734 dated 4/1/2002 of sports federations such as allocation, leasing, servitude establishment and sale of immovables owned or in the possession or the structures and facilities on them, exchange of goods, construction in return for land or flat, shall be supervised by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

(2) Sports federations keep their records based on uniform chart of accounts and balance sheet. Accounting period is the calendar year. Sports federations takes necessary reports and files them in the same way. Without prejudice to the obligations regarding the accounting logbooks to be kept in accordance with the Law No. 213, federations should have its legal accounting logbooks approved and kept in accordance with the provisions of the Law No. 6102.

(3) Accounting records are to be kept continuously for the periods determined by the Law No. 213; athletes, referees, coaches and all related courses, exams, medals, mill certificates,

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generation, bröve and similar records are kept continuously.

Inspection, audit and investigation by the Ministry

ARTICLE 42 - (1) Audit, inspection and investigation of all kinds of procedures and transactions and expenditures of sports federations shall be carried out by the audit staff to be assigned by the Minister.

(2) Any type of inconvenience or loss that would be identified as a result of the inspection carried out by the Ministry shall be indemnified from the relevant persons. This indemnification shall be requested by the Ministry.

(3) Even though sports federation board is declared as discharged from debts by the general assembly, this clearance shall not exempt board of directors from the responsibility that might arise as a result of the audit.

(4) The scope of the Ministry inspection to be carried out in terms of sports federations, that have their own founding law shall be limited until the extent that all in-kind and cash contributions to be made by the Ministry are limited to the determination of the spending and use of the allocations in accordance with the legislation and purpose. Any type of financial inconvenience or losses determined as a result of the audit shall be indemnified by the relevant persons by the Ministry. The release of the sports federation board, which has its own establishment law, by the general assembly does not eliminate the responsibility of the board of directors as a result of the audit.

(5) Regarding crimes or misfits committed, those who are in charge of the activities of the Federation are considered to be public officials

(6) The procedures and principles of the inspection, audit and investigation to be carried out by the Ministry shall be determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Budget and expenditure principles of sports federations

ARTICLE 43- (1) Sports federations are obliged to

a) Have extreme level of care while fulfilling its financial obligations within the time limit,
b) Draft a balanced budget and establish an administrative and financial structure so that will realize its expenses in proportion to its revenues.

(2) Sports federations

a) Are not allowed to borrow more than ten percent of the preceeding year's income.
b) Payments and collections to be made by sports federations must be made through banks and financial institutions within the scope of Law No. 5411 or through Posta ve Telgraf Teşkilatı Anonim Şirketi (Post Office Joint Stock Company). In this regard, financial limits within the procedures and principles determined by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance are applied based on the authority in the first paragraph (2) of the repeated article 257 of the Tax Procedure Law No. 213 dated 4/1/1961. It shall not be possible to prove any type of payments or collections that are not made in this way or by alternative means. All payments or collections made in the name or account of sports federations must be indicated in the logbooks and records of sports federations.

c) It is essential to ensure income and expense balance in the budgets of sports federations and it is important to ensure that there are overdue debts to public institutions arising from tax, insurance and similar public law.

ç) The chairman and members of the sports federation are jointly and severally responsible for any type of financial losses or inconvenience that may occur if they violate their obligations arising from the legislation intentionally or negligently. However, no intention or negligence is

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sought in the responsibilities of those who cause damage in case of violation of this paragraph. In this case, the sports federation and its creditors can directly follow up those responsible for the amount charged to the sports federation.

(3) Without the permission of the Ministry, Board of Directors cannot take any action to put the sports federation under debt beyond its term of office.

Certification of sports personnel

ARTICLE 44- (1) Professional standards, principles of national technical and professional qualifications, inspection, measurement, documentation and certification of sports administrators, coaches, trainers, referees and similar sports personnel are carried out exclusively by the Ministry with the cooperation of Professional Competency Board. The relevant procedures and principles shall be determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

SECTION TWO Other Provisions

Assignment of sports branches

ARTICLE 45 - (1) Sports branches are determined by the Ministry and connected to sports federations in technical and administrative terms.

(2) Professional determination of a sports branch is decided by the Ministry by taking the opinion of the relevant sports federation.

Conditions without Provisions

ARTICLE 46 - (1) On the establishment of sports federations in matters not covered by this Law in relation to sports federations, Youth and Sports Services Law dated 21/5/1986 and numbered 3289, Law No 4271 and Law No 5253 with the provisions of law shall apply. PART FOUR

PART FOUR Miscellaneous and Final Provisions

SECTION ONE Criminal Provisions and Investigation Procedure

Criminal provisions and investigation procedure

ARTICLE 47- (1) The chairman, members of the board of directors and managers of the sports club and sports joint stock company may be sentenced with imprisonment from one year to three years for their acts contrary to the fourth, fifth or eighth paragraphs of Article 20 of this Law.

(2) Those who violate the ninth paragraph of Article 20 of this Law shall be punished with a judicial fine from one hundred to five hundred days.

(3) The chairman and board members of the sports federation shall be punished with imprisonment from one year to three years for their acts contrary to subparagraph (a) of the Second paragraph of Article 43 of this Law and the third paragraph.

(4) Persons who violate the subparagraph (b) of the Second paragraph of Article 43 of this Law shall be punished with judicial fine from one hundred to five hundred days.

(5) Persons who use the immovables allocated by the Ministry and other public institutions and the supports provided, including the sports federations with the establishment law, for

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purposes other than allocation or support, shall be punished with imprisonment from one year to five years.

(6) Persons who, without obtaining the written permission of the Ministry or the sports federation to which the sports branch is related in relation to the regulation and execution of the sports branches, use words and phrases or engage in such behaviors that will give the impression that they are operating like a sports federation in their titles, all kinds of documents, announcements and advertisements or in their statements to the public. Upon the complaint of the Ministry or the relevant sports federation, he/she shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to one year.

(7) Even though they do not have the right to establish a sports club, those who establish a sports club or are prohibited by law from being members of sports clubs and those who are prohibited by law from being members of sports clubs, those who knowingly accept membership or do not delete their registration or those who lose the right to become a member while being a member of a sports club, the president, members of the orientation board and managers of the sports club are given an administrative fine of five thousand Turkish liras.

(8) A fine of five thousand Turkish liras shall be imposed on the chairman, members of the board of directors and managers of the sports club who do not call the general assembly to the meeting during the general assembly period, who hold the general assembly meetings contrary to the provisions of the law and articles of association or outside the place where the sports club has its headquarters or where the articles of association are specified.

(9) The chairman, the members of the steering committee and the managers of the sports club who do not keepbooks or records that should be kept for the sports club or who keep books without approval shall be punished with imprisonment or judicial fine from three months to one year. In the event that these books and records are not kept in accordance with the procedure, five thousand Turkish lira administrative fine shall be imposed on the chairman, board members and managers of the sports club and the persons responsible for keeping the books.

(10) Those who rigs the number and casting of votes with the elections and votes held in the general assembly and other sports club bodies and those who falsify or destroy or hide the books or records shall be punished with imprisonment and judicial fine from six months to two years, unless their actions require a heavier penalty.

(11) In all circumstances, the documents, promissory notes or other items money or money belonging to in the possession of the sports club entrusted to him/her from consumption or employment or pledge or from sale, concealment or destruction for the benefit of himself/herself or someone else. The chairman and members of the board of directors, or auditors and other personnel of the sports club, who deny, falsify or falsify, are punished in accordance with the provisions of the Law No. 5237 on the crime of abuse of trust.

(12) Those who deliberately give out the declaration specified in Article 13 of this Law contrary to the truth shall be punished with a judicial fine of not less than one hundred days. Five thousand Turkish Liras administrative fine shall be imposed on the chairman, board members and managers of the sports club who do not fulfill the obligation to submit a declaration specified in this article.

(13) Those who do not comply with the obligation in the fifth paragraph of Article 13 of this Law shall be punished with imprisonment or judicial fine from three months to one year.

(14) In cases full compensation of sport clubs or sport joint-stock companies damages to be occurred by the offences mentioned in this Article before the initiation of investigation, punishments shall be reduced by one third.

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(15) A fine of five thousand Turkish Liras shall be imposed on the chairman, members of the board of directors and directors of the sports club and the directors of the upper organization who do not fulfill the notification obligation specified in the third paragraph of Article 5 and the fifth paragraph of Article 12 of this Law.

(16) In violation of the fourth paragraph of Article 5 of this Law, those who work in sports club bodies and those who do not terminate their duties within fifteen days despite written warning, ten thousand Turkish lira administrative fine shall be imposed on the sports club president, members of the board of directors and managers. In the event that the duties of these persons in the bodies are not terminated within three months despite the second written warning made by the Ministry, the procedure shall be established in accordance with the paragraph (b) of the fourth paragraph of Article 5 of this Law.

(17) The Ministry is authorized to decide on the administrative sanctions specified in this article. This authority can be transferred to the relevant general directorate of the Ministry in the center and to the provincial directorates in the provinces.

(18) In the event of the detection of evidence or indications related to the crimes defined or referred to in this Law, the Ministry may apply directly to the Chief Public Prosecutor's Office. Decisions of non-prosecution to be made as a result of the investigation shall be notified to the Ministry and the Ministry may object to these decisions,

(19) In cases filed for offences defined or referred to in this Law, the goods shall be notified to the Ministry with a copy of the indictment. If the Ministry makes an application in the cases it deems necessary, it is accepted as a participant in the lawsuit.

SECTION TWO

Amended Provisions, Repealed Provisions and Provisional Clauses

Amended provisions

ARTICLE 48 - The following paragraphs have been added to Article 5 of the Law on the Regulation of Betting and Chance Games in Football and Other Sports Competitions No. 7258 dated 29/4/1959

"To determine evidence or findings related to the crimes defined in this Law, the Directorate of Sports Toto Organization may apply directly to the Chief Public Prosecutor's Office. If it is decided of decision of non-prosecution to be given at the end of the investigation, Spor Toto Organization Presidency shall be notified and Spor Toto Organization Presidency may object to these decisions.

In cases filed due to the crimes defined in this Law, the court submits a copy of the indictment to the Sports Toto Organization Presidency. If such an application is made, the Sports Toto Organization Presidency is accepted as a participant in the lawsuit. "

ARTICLE 49- The title of the additional article 9 of the Youth and Sports Services Law No. 3289 dated 21/5/1986 is amended as "Sports Evaluation and Development Board and Arbitration Board" and the ninth and tenth paragraph of the article is amended as follows, and the words "Arbitration Board and Sports Evaluation and Development Board" in the eleventh paragraph of the article are replaced by "Arbitration Board". The Central Sports Disciplinary Board and the Sports Evaluation and Development Board" and the other paragraphs of the article, except for the sixth and twelfth paragraphs, have been repealed.

" Decides on the objection of the relevant persons against the decisions to be taken by the Central Sports Disciplinary Board, as a result of the opening case about the president of the

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Federation and the members of the management, branch and supervisory board after detection of acts contrary to sports ethics and branch before the Central Sports Disciplinary Board by the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

The Arbitration Board is independent and impartial in its mandate. Members may not be replaced unless they resign or are deemed to have been removed. Those who are assigned to the boards of federations or sports clubs and those who receive sports penalties other than warning penalties and those who are punished for crimes against the constitutional order and the operation of this order and for espionage, embezzlement, embezzlement, bribery, theft, looting, fraud, forgery, abuse of trust, dishonest or dishonorable crime such as fraudulent bankruptcy or corrupting the tender, tampering with the performance of the act, laundering the assets of the crime, smuggling, tax evasion and unfair acquisition cannot become members of the Arbitration Board. "

ARTICLE 50-The following paragraph has been added to the additional article 11 of the Law 3289.

"Sports facilities or immovables transferred free of charge or leased for a price within the scope of the first paragraph may be leased by the owner of the right of use or usufruct and the tenant by giving a share to the Ministry from the revenue or rent. The relevant procedures and principles are determined by the regulation. "

ARTICLE 51- The following article has been added to the Law No. 3289.

" Training olympic, paralympic and deaflympic athletes"

Additional ARTICLE 15- Payments that shall be made to Olympic and Paralympic athletes, trained by the Ministry in order to prepare for the Olympic Games every summer and winter games, shall be paid without any tax and deduction except for stamp duty and these payments shall not be seized. "

ARTICLE 52- The third and sixth paragraphs of Article 5 of the Law on the Establishment and Duties of the Turkish Football Federation dated 5/5/2009 and numbered 5894 have been amended as follows and the following paragraphs have been added:.

"(3) An objection must be filed against the TFF's instructions regarding the management and discipline of football activities within 7 days from the date of publication of the instruction. Yet; against the decisions of the first degree law boards regarding the management and discipline of football activities, an objection must be made to the Arbitration Board within seven days from the notification. If not; instructions and decisions become final and no judicial action can be taken against these instructions and decisions.

(4) First degree legal committees consist of members who are elected by the Board of Directors. Regardless of the term of office of the Board of Directors, term of office of the chairman and members elected to the legal boards, shall be for four years. Unless the chairman or members resign or are deemed to have withdrawn from membership, new members cannot be elected for their posts. Members elect a vice-chairman and a secretary among themselves. New members elected to the vacant positions shall serve for the remaining term of office of the board. The working procedures and principles of these boards are regulated by the TFF Statute and instructions.

(5) Members of first instance legal committees are impartial and independent in their duties and are obliged to maintain their impartial and independent position during their duties. None of the bodies, authorities or persons can give orders or instructions to the first instance legal

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committees regarding the use of their powers. They also may not give advice or suggestions. Members of first degree legal boards cannot take office in other boards and bodies of the TFF during their term of office. Also, these persons cannot take office within the body of TFF members or other private law legal entities directly related to these members.

(6) The chairman and members of the first degree legal boards, except disciplinary committees, are obliged to submit written statements that they are not in a situation that prevents them from fulfilling their duties with impartiality and independence, within one week at the latest, following the decision of the Board of Directors regarding their assignment and they begin their duties by taking an oath in the presence of the members of the Board of Directors that they will fulfill their duties impartially and independently..”

(7) Chairman and members of first degree legal committees, before accepting their duties and during the proceedings are obliged to notify in writing all kinds of situations and conditions that may justify doubting their impartiality and independence, especially conflicts of interest, which may affect their impartiality and independence.

(8) Regarding the chairman and members of the first degree legal boards, in case there are reasonable grounds such as serious doubt on the independence and impartiality of these persons, they have to be dismissed from the relevant file immediately.

(9) First instance law committees; conducts first instance arbitration proceedings in a fair and impartial manner, in accordance with the principle of equality of parties and the right to be heard.”

ARTICLE 53- Article 6 of the Law No. 5894 has been amended as follows:

“ARTICLE 6- (1) The Arbitration Board acts as an independent and impartial mandatory arbitration authority pursuant to this Law and it is the highest legal body of the TFF. Yet, in accordance with the provisions of the TFF Articles of Association and the relevant instructions, it has the final decision-making authority on the applications made against the decisions of the authorized bodies and boards of the TFF.

(2) The Board of Arbitration consists of a chairman, to be elected by the Board of Directors from among lawyers with at least ten years of professional experience, and six regular and six substitute members.. Chairman and members of the Arbitration Board, within one week at the latest from the date of the Board of Directors' decision regarding their assignment, they submit their written statements that they have no obstacle to fulfill their duties with impartiality and independence and They begin their duties by taking an oath in the presence of the members of the Board of Directors that they will fulfill their duties impartially and independently. The members elect a vice chairman and a secretary among themselves at the first meeting.

(3) The term of office of the Arbitration Board is four years from the date the members take office. This period is considered independent of the term of office of the Board of Directors. Unless the members resign or are deemed withdrawn, no new members can be appointed in their place. New members elected to the vacant membership for any reason shall serve for the remaining term of office of the Board.

(4) Members of the Board of Arbitration are obliged to perform their duties with complete impartiality and independence and in accordance with the rules set forth in the TFF Statute and the instruction. None of bodies, committees, authority or person may give orders or instructions, make recommendations or suggestions regarding the task of the Arbitration Board.

(5) The Board of Arbitration examines the applications against the regulations and decisions of the authorized bodies and boards of the TFF regarding the management and discipline

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of football activities and reaches to a final verdict. Application period to the Arbitration Board is to be within seven days since the date of publication on the website of the instruction against the TFF instructions and the notification of the decision against the decisions.

(6) Resolutions by Arbitration Board; regarding the management and discipline of football activities are definite and final. Other than this, an objection can be made against the decisions within one month from the notification and proceedings for annulment can be filed in accordance with Article 439 of the Code of Civil Procedure No. 6100 dated 12/1/2011.

(7) During the term of office, Arbitration Board members shall not take office other boards and bodies of TFF as well as under TFF members or other legal persons affiliated directly to such members.

(8) The duties and powers of the Board of Arbitration and the qualifications, obligations, responsibilities and rights of its members are regulated under the TFF Statute. Yet; working procedures and principles, as well as the procedures and principles regarding the application to the Board of Arbitration, the examination and decision-making of the applications are regulated by the instruction and directive.”

ARTICLE 54- The following additional article has been amended to the Law No. 5894.

“Agency

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE 2- (1) Football players and sports clubs, as well as sports joint-stock companies, can use the services of football manager to carry out professional player contracts or transfer negotiations.

(2) The managerial contract to be signed with the football player must be drafted in the form of attested document in a public notary. The management contract can be valid and operative for a maximum of two years. For minors who do not have the capacity to act, the signature of the guardian or guardian must be present.

(3) Managerial contract should include the names of the parties, the date and duration of the contract, the scope of the managerial activity and the resulting fee, payment terms, the manager's actions, termination provisions and the signatures of the parties. In case agency activity is carried out by a company, it is obligatory to include the company information in the contract and to attach the trade registry certificate showing that the manager is authorized to represent the company.

(4) The Managerial contracts signed by Parties; must be sent by the notary public to the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the TFF within thirty days..

(5) Amount and payment conditions regarding payments to the manager by sports clubs and sports joint stock companies in transfers must be indicated on the contract that shall be signed between the sports clubs and sports joint stock companies and the football player. The fee of the manager acting on behalf of the player is calculated over the annual base gross income of the player. While calculating aforementioned gross fee, other benefits such as gratuitous use of movables or immovables or transfer of ownership, and unguaranteed benefits such as success bonuses or bonuses or privileges shall be excluded. While calculating maximum fee to be paid to the manager if the gross income to be paid to the player during the contract period is less than two million Turkish liras, this fee can be up to ten percent of this amount while if the gross income is more than two million Turkish liras, it can be up to five percent of this amount.

(6) The manager representing the sports club or sports joint stock company that transfers its player to another club may be assigned a fee of up to ten percent of the transfer fee obtained by the sports club or sports joint stock company.

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(7) A copy of the contract signed between the football player and sports clubs or sports joint stock companies, must be submitted by sports clubs and sports joint stock companies to the Ministry of Youth and Sports and TFF within one week from the signing of the contract..

(8) In case it is found out that there exists agreements between sports clubs, sports joint-stock companies and professional football players and managers which provides Direct or indirect benefit to parties or third parties other than the contract notified to the Ministry of Youth and Sports and TFF, permit for manager's activity shall be revoked and the football player is banned from competitions for three months to one year. The chairman, members of the board of directors and executives of the sports club and sports joint stock company who violate this clause are given a penalty of deprivation of rights from two to three years.

(9) The chairman, members of the board of directors and managers of the sports club and sports joint stock company are sentenced to imprisonment from one year to three years, if they do not comply with the wage limitations specified in the article,

(10) In case of non-compliance with the wage limitations specified in the article, the manager's license is revoked.

(11) In case of non-compliance with the contract notification obligation under this article, sanctions determined in the TFF instruction are applied to the sports club and sports joint stock company that do not comply with the notification obligation.

(12) Different aspects such as execution of the managerial service, the qualifications that managers must have, the ethical principles that managers must comply with while performing their duties, the guiding principles to be followed by managers, manager training, the qualifications of institutions and organizations that will provide training and their permission, the supervision and performance of managers as well as aspects such as determining the criteria for being accepted as a manager, joint stock companies that will provide managerial services, and the qualifications required of people who will work as managers within these companies and Annual reports to be prepared by managers and management joint stock companies, procedures and principles regarding keeping the manager's registry and other issues related to management are determined by the TFF."

ARTICLE 55- The following provisional article has been added to the Law No. 5894.

"PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 2- (1) The term of office of the members of the first-degree legal boards and the Arbitration Board, which are in duty at the date of the effective date of the amendments made in the 5th and 6th articles of the Law, ends at the end of four years from tenure of office on these boards. Excluding provincial disciplinary boards, the members of the first degree legal boards and the Board of Arbitration, at the first meeting to be held as of effective date of this article, should submit their written statements that they do not have any obstacle to fulfill their duties with impartiality and independence, and that they will fulfill their duties impartially and independently in the presence of the members of the Board of Directors. they swear."

ARTICLE 56- Subparagraph (h) of the first paragraph of Article 3 of the Law on the Prevention of Violence and Irregularity in Sports dated 31/3/2011 and numbered 6222 has been amended as follows.

"h) Sports club: Refers to private law legal entities that have registered with the Ministry in order to participate in the activities of the Ministry and sports federations.

ARTICLE 57- The following provisional article has been added to the Decree-Law No. 375.

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dated 27/6/1989

"PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 40- Within the context of Articles 11 and 12 of the Decree-Law No. 703 dated 2/7/2018; among individuals working at least for two years as among provincial directors in the abolished General Directorate of Sports and the abolished Higher Education Credit and Hostels Institution General Directorate, of which As a result of the restructuring of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, legal entities were abolished, and among individuals those appointed to research positions in accordance with the repealed additional article 18 in the period from 9/7/2018 to the effective date of this article, shall be appointed to the posts as specialists within the Ministry of Youth and Sports. These posts are listed in subparagraph (11) of paragraph (A) of the "Common Provisions" section of Article 36 of the Civil Servants Law No. 657. These posts are deemed to have been established, without the need for any other procedure, upon the completion of the assignment process and they are deemed to have been added to the relevant sections of the staff schedules of the Ministry. In case of vacancy for any reason in the posts established in this way, these positions are canceled without any further action."

Abolishment

ARTICLE 58- (1) The second paragraph of Article 6, 18th 19th, 20th, 21st, 24th and 25th Articles of the Law No. 3289

(2) Article 14 of Law No. 5253 is repealed.

Provisional Articles

PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 1- (1) Youth and sports clubs that have gained the status of an association working for the benefit of public before the entry into force of this Law and the Turkish Confederation of Amateur Sports Clubs continue to have the status of working in the public interest and enjoy the rights granted to associations working in the public interest.

(2) The files and records available in the Ministry of Interior Sports of the clubs established under Law No. 5253 before the entry into force of this Law and registered by the Ministry or Turkish Football Federation shall be transferred and delivered to the Ministry within three months at the latest from the date of publication of this Law.

(3) Youth and sports clubs established in accordance with the Law No. 5253 before the entry into force of this Law and registered by the Ministry or Turkish Football Federation; shall notify the Ministry by making their choices according to the area they want to operate as sports club or youth within two years at the latest from the date of entry into force of the law. Youth associations that will exclusively engage in youth activities shall continues its activities subject to the Law No.5253.

(4) Clubs that are founded within public institutions and organizations and that are engaged in sports activities but having no legal personality shall fulfill the conditions stipulated in the Law within one year from the entry into force of this Law and shall have their registration made. Those who cannot provide their compliance within this period may be given an additional period of up to six months. Despite this, the registration of those who cannot provide their compliance with the Ministry shall be revoked.

(5) Sports clubs and Supreme Organizations shall bring their articles of association and administrative and financial structures in accordance with the provisions of this Law within one year at the latest from the date of entry into force of this Law. Those who cannot provide their eligibility within this period may be given an additional period of up to six months. Despite this, the registration of those who cannot provide their compliance with the Ministry shall be revoked.

(6) Companies, in the legal status as incorporation that were established before the date of

entry into force of this Law and that operate in the field of sports, become a sports joint stock company by fulfilling the obligations stipulated in the Law within one year at the latest from the effective date of the Law. Those who cannot provide compliance within this period may be given an additional period of up to six months. At the end of this period, joint stock companies that do not fulfill their obligations cannot participate in sports activities.

(7) By the effective date for this Law; affiliated and independent sports federations established in accordance with the Law No. 3289 are considered as sports federations established in accordance with this Law. References to affiliated and independent sports federations in other laws shall be deemed to have been made to sports federations. Independent sports federations shall bring into compliance with this Law within one year at the latest from the date of entry into force of the Law. The conversion of affiliated sports federations into sports federations within the scope of this Law is carried out by the Ministry

(8) Those who are the presidents of federation at the date of entry into force of this Law and those who have been the presidents of the federation before the effective date of the Law may serve for a maximum of three more terms regardless of their term of office.

PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 2- (1) Sports clubs and sports joint stock companies with a gross income of more than five hundred thousand Turkish liras shall notify the Ministry through a financial advisor for all kinds of debts arising and to be incurred, including the debts within the scope of the financial structuring contracts signed before the effective date of this Law, within three months from the effective date of this Law. These notified debts are not subject to the limitations specified in Article 20 of the Law for a period of ten years from the date of entry into force of the Law. Interest, penal clause, compensation and all similar ancillaries of these debts that are processed as of the date of notification are subject to the limitations specified in Article 20 of the Law.

(2) The provisions of Article 20 of the Law shall apply to the debts that are not notified in the procedure and within the period stipulated in this article.

Enforcement

ARTICLE 58- (1) This Law shall be effective on the date of its publication.

Execution

59- (1) The provisions of this Law shall be executed by the President

Grand National Assembly of Turkey-
Presidency of The Grand National Assembly of Turkey
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