



UEFA Summit

*Union of European
Football Associations*

Official Study Guide



AGENDA

Assessing the viability of youth development in modern football as a strategy to avoid clubs from facing financial difficulties.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1 Letter from the Executive Board**
- 2 Introduction to the committee**
- 3 List of key terms**
- 4 Introduction to the agenda**
- 5 Timeline of events**
- 6 Current scenario**
- 7 Case studies**
- 8 FFP Articles**
- 9 Questions a resolution must answer**
- 10 Sources to use**
- 11 Preambulatory and operative clauses**

Letter from the EB

Dear Delegates,

It is our honor to invite you to the UEFA Summit 2025, conducted under the Model United Nations format. The summit unites ambitious and thought-provoking delegates from all over the world to discuss one of the most pressing issues confronting contemporary football: the use of youth development as a strategic response to economic uncertainty and infringement of Financial Fair Play (FFP) rules. In a world where football clubs are increasingly under economic pressures, the debate about developing local talent is no longer a choice—it is a necessity. This conference will examine how formal investment in youth academies and homegrown player routes can not only save clubs money, but also ensure long-term sustainability, equity, and local development throughout the sport.

As representatives, you will also be able to examine the policy implications of such an issue, drawing from tried and tested case studies in clubs like Ajax, Benfica, and Athletic Bilbao, whose youth systems have helped lessen reliance on expensive transfers and fostering greater financial transparency. Your role will be to represent your assigned country or organization, research relevant frameworks and precedents, and work collaboratively to draft resolutions that address both the sporting and financial dimensions of youth development. The summit will consist of moderated caucuses, unmoderated debates, position statement presentations, and a final resolution-writing session. This format is intended to facilitate the exchange of different perspectives within the context of real-world systems of football administration and financial policy.

We ask that you come to this summit with a sense of diplomacy, curiosity, and accountability. Please review all preparatory materials and background briefing documents handed out before the sessions. Your knowledgeable contribution is essential to ensuring productive discussion and effective outcomes. Football is not merely a sport—it is a global cultural power and economic sector that influences the lives of millions. As MUN representatives, you are responsible for creating policies that have the capacity to shape the future of youth empowerment, financial health, and moral values within the sport. Let your voice echo not just the role you have been assigned, but the future you see for football.

We eagerly await the heated debate, reflective resolutions, and leadership you will provide at this summit. Welcome again, and let this conference be an arena for innovation, cooperation, and change for the better.

Warm regards,

ARYAN MEHTA
Director

ADHYANTH KAVINATTAMAI
Director

Introduction to the Committee

The UEFA Summit brings together stakeholders and leaders from European football. These meetings act as venues for discussions on events, pertinent issues, rule changes, strategic development, and governance.

Because of the nature of summits, UEFA and national football associations, numerous clubs, and relevant leagues usually constitute the primary attendees. The summits cover a myriad of issues, such as secondary education programs, financial fair play, the future of UEFA competitions, and other technical advancements in the sport. The purpose of the meetings is to foster collaboration while safeguarding the game and its sustainable development in Europe.

UEFA clearly articulates its purpose. Their strategic goal is to manage European football both in a balanced manner and on all levels. They wish to champion the sport by organizing major events, while ensuring the welfare of the athletes is prioritized. The integrity of the sport is guarded by UEFA fighting against corruption and upholding moral values. They advocate for the proper usage of football monetization by reallocating the funds to all levels of the sport, prioritizing grassroots initiatives and the fundamental values of sport. In addition, UEFA represents safety of youth and a common goal to make the game great again which is embodied through the “United for Success” project which outlines the vision, values, and goals which will steer the activities of UEFA from 2024 until 2030. After thorough discussions with various national associations and stakeholders of the European football ecosystem, the UEFA Executive Committee greenlighted the strategy in February 2024. It is poised to offer UEFA and other major stakeholders of the sport an unequivocal focus and bold objectives for the next six years.

List of Key Terms

Trained Compensation: A fee paid to a club that nurtured a player, even if they move on a free transfer.

Training Compensation & Solidarity Payment: Clubs that invest in youth development (ages 12–21) are entitled to a fee when those players sign their first professional contracts or transfer before age 23. This fee reflects the cost of training them.

Solidarity Mechanism (Article 21): When a player transfers between clubs (domestic or international), 5% of the transfer fee is distributed pro-rata to all clubs involved in their training between ages 12 and 23.

Article 19 (FIFA RTSP): No international transfers until players are 18, with very limited exceptions (e.g., family relocation, intra-EU transfers for 16–17 year-olds with guarantees on training, schooling, living conditions, trials under strict rules).

Articles of FIFAs RTSP: International footballing laws that must be followed.

DECLARATION OF THE UEFA CONGRESS ON THE SUBJECT OF LOCAL TRAINING OF PLAYERS: The declaration that urges clubs to have a certain number of local players in their squad.

Treaty of Lisbon article 165: Protects the moral and physical integrity of young athletes. Encourages sport for social, not purely economic, purposes.

Youth Academy: A structured system within a club to train and develop young players, typically from ages 8–18.

Homegrown Players: Players trained at a club (or within the same national association) for a minimum period, often used to meet league or UEFA squad regulations.

Player Pathway: The planned progression of a youth player from academy level to the first team.

Talent Identification: The process of scouting and recognizing young players with potential to succeed professionally.

Scouting Network: A system of scouts working locally or internationally to discover promising youth talent.

Player Development Model: A club's philosophy and structure for nurturing and improving youth players across technical, physical, and mental attributes.

Elite Player Performance Plan (EPPP): A framework in England designed to improve youth development by categorizing academies and setting coaching and resource standards.

Academy Categories: Levels (1 to 4) assigned to academies based on facilities, coaching quality, and funding under the EPPP system.

Loan System: Temporary transfers allowing young players to gain experience at other clubs, often used to bridge the gap to first-team football.

Transition to First Team: The stage where a youth player is promoted to train or play with the senior squad.

Financial Fair Play (FFP): UEFA rules aimed at ensuring clubs do not spend more than they earn and avoid financial risk.

Sustainable Club Model: A business model focused on long-term financial health, often involving reliance on youth development and cost control.

Wage-to-Revenue Ratio: A key metric showing what percentage of a club's income is spent on wages; lower ratios suggest better sustainability.

Transfer Market Dependency: The extent to which a club relies on buying or selling players to stay competitive or financially afloat.

Return on Investment (ROI): The financial benefit gained from investing in areas like youth development, usually measured by player sales or performance impact.

Cost Efficiency: Achieving maximum output (e.g. talent, performance) from limited financial input.

Revenue Streams: Sources of income for a club, including ticket sales, merchandise, sponsorships, broadcasting, and player transfers.

Operating Costs: Day-to-day expenses of running a club, including wages, maintenance, and administrative costs.

Profit from Player Trading: The surplus made when selling players for more than their acquisition/development costs.

Break-Even Requirement: A rule under FFP where clubs must not repeatedly spend more than they earn over a set period.

Squad Value: The total estimated market value of all players in a club's squad, influenced by age, performance, and potential.

Amortization of Transfers: Accounting method that spreads a player's transfer fee over the length of their contract, affecting annual financial reports.

Long-Term Strategic Planning: A forward-looking approach to managing a club's sporting and financial direction, often involving youth development and infrastructure investment.

Importance of the agenda

This agenda seeks to examine increased use of youth player development in contemporary football as a viable means of ensuring financial stability without compromising competitive integrity and the nature of football. From selling homegrown players to constructing sustainable teams via academy products, European clubs are looking to reshape their models to remain below FFP limits and to think of youth as a viable option.

This committee will provide useful debate and consideration of whether youth can be utilized effectively as a solution or not, It will also demonstrate each clubs dedication towards ensuring balanced competition, youth development, and sustainable long term in European football. We will look into the efficacy of youth-focused strategies, their influence on competitiveness, and the necessity of new guidelines that assist clubs in addressing the complicated financial condition of football today.

This agenda seeks to examine increasing dependence on youth development in contemporary football as a long-term way of maintaining financial stability without jeopardizing the competitive character and integrity of the sport. European clubs are reassessing their modus operandi in order to meet FFP policies, both by selling matured players and building long-lasting teams through academy products with youth dominating as the leading solution.

This committee will provide a good debate and exchange regarding the viability of youth as the solution. It will also lay down each club's commitment towards fair play competition, youth development, and sustainable development in football in Europe. This committee will assess the performance of youth policies, impacts on competitiveness, and the need for new approaches to allow clubs to negotiate the complex financial niceties of modern football.

Timeline of Events

1995 – Bosman Ruling (Europe-wide)

Impact: Allowed free transfers at end of contracts, encouraging clubs to develop youth talent instead of overspending on transfers.

2000 – FC Nantes Academy Success (France)

Team: FC Nantes

Impact: Produced talents like Didier Deschamps and Marcel Desailly, helping the club remain competitive on a tight budget.

2002 – Sporting CP's Youth Boom (Portugal)

Team: Sporting Lisbon

Impact: Youth academy graduates Cristiano Ronaldo, Ricardo Quaresma, and João Moutinho emerge; becomes a business model.

2008 – Barcelona's La Masia Peak (Spain)

Team: FC Barcelona

Impact: Fielded 7 academy graduates in UEFA Champions League final; sustainable success with low transfer spending.

2009 – Ratification of lisbon treaty article 165

Beginning of one of the most impactful articles in world football.

2010 – Ajax Return to Youth-Centric Policy (Netherlands)

Team: AFC Ajax

Impact: Recommitment to youth led to strong performances and big player sales (e.g., Frenkie de Jong, Matthijs de Ligt).

2013 – Southampton FC Youth Focus (England)

Team: Southampton

Impact: Produced players like Gareth Bale and Luke Shaw; key revenue source from selling youth players.

2016 – Red Bull Salzburg Youth Strategy (Austria)

Team: RB Salzburg

Impact: Became known for producing young talents like Erling Haaland and Dominik Szoboszlai and selling them for profit.

2017 – Financial Fair Play (FFP) Enforcement Begins (UEFA-wide)

Impact: Clubs started investing more in youth to comply with FFP regulations and avoid overspending on transfers.

2019 – Chelsea Transfer Ban Forces Academy Use (England)

Team: Chelsea FC

Impact: Relied on youth like Mason Mount and Tammy Abraham, leading to competitive performance without new signings.

2020 – COVID-19 Pandemic Impacts Club Revenues (Global)

Impact: Revenue losses forced many clubs to turn to youth academies due to financial constraints.

2022 – Benfica's Youth Model Profits (Portugal)

Team: SL Benfica

Impact: Sold academy graduate Darwin Núñez for over €75M; highlighted long-term economic value of youth development.

2023 – UEFA Youth League Grows in Influence (Europe-wide)

Impact: More investment in youth teams across Europe to gain exposure, develop talent, and ensure long-term sustainability.

2024 – Girona FC's Youth Emphasis (Spain)

Team: Girona FC

Impact: Focus on younger squads and affordable recruitment models as part of sustainable club growth in La Liga.

2025-Barcelona's La Masia vs Chelsea's scouting

-Impact : Barcelona's Lamine Yamal has lit up the world on a rather global scale and continues to thrive with a rather youth oriented team with few veterans built around him through minimum spending VS Chelsea F.C. who Lifted the Club World Cup Trophy with most of their squad being at a relatively young age all through brilliant scouting, notable examples are Cole Jermaine Palmer from Manchester City. Chelsea also have one of their own young super stars in the making-Estevao Willian.This chelsea project is one that rallies most football fans but he question is will it work? As of 2025 the average age of Chelsea's starting XI in the Premier

League this season was 24 years 36 days – the youngest ever by a team in a single campaign in the competition's history, beating the previous record set by Leeds United in 1999/00 (24 years 162 days) and they are also getting compelling results.



Current scenario

As the acquisition of established talent becomes prohibitively expensive, football clubs are increasingly interested in acquiring younger football talent. FIFA has put in place safeguards for the transfer/registration of underage players (referred to as minors) by means of Article 19 of FIFA's Regulation on the Status and Transfer of Players ('RSTP').

Article 19 was first introduced in the 2001 edition of the RSTP, restricting the international transfer of players in the 10 to 18 years of age bracket. A small number of exceptions to the general rule were provided, which allowed an international transfer of a minor in cases where:

- (i) the player's parents move to the country where the offering club is based in reason unrelated to football;
- (ii) the player is aged 16-18 and the transfer is within the European Union or the European Economic Area; and
- (iii) the player's domicile is within 50 km of a national border and no further than 100 km from the club's headquarters.

The club needs to apply for exemption approval from FIFA's Status Committee, through their country's national football association, to register the player.

Additionally, Article 19 extends the restriction to players registering with a club for the first time (i.e. not a transfer), if the player is not a national in the country whose club with which they wish to register. The RSTP was drafted in accordance with previous negotiations between FIFA and the European Commission, thereby providing an impression of Article 19 operating in amenability with European law.

In 2009, RSTP was amended to include clubs who were not registered with their national association. In 2009 the 'Sub-Committee' was created, tasked with overseeing the enforcement of Article 19. All applications for international transfers and first registration of minors are now required to be assessed by the Sub-Committee and must be submitted through FIFA's Transfer Matching System. In the event that a submission is rejected by the Sub-Committee, an associated club can appeal to the Court of

Arbitration for Sports ('CAS') within 21 days of receiving the grounds of the Sub-Committee's decision.

The jurisprudence of both CAS and the Sub-Committee has allowed for the creation of additional exceptions to Article 19. For example, foreign minors who have been living for more than five consecutive years in the country in which they wish to register, as well as exchange students seeking to register for up to one year, have had their first-time registration approved. Other exceptional circumstances have been dealt with on a case-by-case basis by CAS, such as situations involving minor players seeking registration in a country where they are currently residing as refugees.

Ultimately, one of the biggest and most controversial challenges facing CAS is in relation to cases where a player's parents move to the country in which the new club is located and determine whether it is for 'reasons unrelated to football'. Famously, FC Barcelona brought Messi and his parents to Spain when he was 13 years old. This predated Article 19.

The Gulf region is interesting in that a huge percentage of the population are non-nationals, meaning that there are a large number of youth players whose parents have come to the region for non-football related reasons, i.e., they may be able to avail of the exception and successfully sign for a local club.

A number of recent cases involving European clubs have demonstrated the severity of sanctions, imposed in line with the FIFA Disciplinary Code, on violations of Article 19. One such case that received extensive media coverage involved FC Barcelona, which was brought before the disciplinary committee in 2013 for registering 10 minors in violation of the RSTP. The club received a transfer ban prohibiting it from signing any new players for two transfer windows; this ban was later upheld by CAS in 2014 upon appeal by the club. More recently, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee sanctioned Real Madrid and Atletico Madrid for breaching the RSTP following the conclusions of investigations concerning minor players involved with each club. Both clubs received a transfer ban restricting the registration of any national or international players for two transfer windows, commencing January 2017, with Real's ban being reduced by CAS to one transfer window, so it has now expired.

Despite the strict enforcement and interpretation of Article 19, abusive transfer practices that fall outside the coverage of the RSTP's coverage still persist.

There has been concern that large groups of players who had just turned 18 were trafficked and sent to mass football trials in Europe, with the players left unattended and without a ticket to return home should they fail to be selected. Moreover, despite FIFA lowering the minimum age limit for international transfer certificates from 12 to 10 years of age (following the 2013 FC Barcelona investigation), concern remains that the age threshold is still too high. It has been suggested that clubs will simply look to even younger players and there is some evidence of this; in 2013, Real Madrid and FC Barcelona signed nine year olds Takuhiro Nakai, from Japan, and Sandro Reyes, from the Philippines. The RSTP further provides that minor players cannot sign a professional contract with a term of more than three years.

This means that when the contract term expires after the player's 18th birthday (so this moment cannot be later than the day before his 21st birthday) the player is free to sign with any club he may choose. The prior club cannot force the player to sign a new professional contract with itself. From the club's perspective, this provision may appear harsh, in that they have trained and developed the player and expended considerable time and money doing so; however, the club may be entitled to 'training compensation'. Training compensation is paid according to a particular formula, to a player's training clubs, when he first signs a professional contract and each time he is transferred until the end of the season of his 23rd birthday.

The Neymar transfer brings us into uncharted waters as regards evaluating the worth of a player. The continued upward trajectory in transfer fees will lead to inevitable pressure on clubs to consider recruiting more cheaply by investing in youth players. However, it is not a free and open market due to the sensible restrictions FIFA has put in place. Yet, the opportunity to obtain an exemption for the transfer/registration of youth players is probably higher in the Gulf than any other area in the world due to the demographics and the exception where the player's parents move to the country for reasons unrelated to football. On the other hand, local football associations have quotas in place in relation to the

number of foreign players allowed to play first team football. Ultimately, it is a matter for local football associations and their clubs to consider whether allowing a greater number of resident youth players aligns with their objectives. Clubs must consider these things before making any blunt statements.



Country Positions

FC Barcelona

Few football clubs in the world have embodied the might of young player development as deeply as FC Barcelona. Behind its philosophy was La Masia, the club's legendary academy that created some of history's best players. The golden generation: Lionel Messi, Andrés Iniesta, Xavi Hernández, Sergio Busquets, Gerard Piqué, and many more was not only a sporting phenomenon, but a financial coup. These domestic prodigies aided Barcelona's authority over La Liga and Europe from 2008 to 2012, claiming several Champions League and domestic trophies. The team spent comparatively moderately on outside transfers and wages during this time with respect to its European competitors, permitting sporting and financial effectiveness. The connection between academy products and Pep Guardiola's tactical framework formed not only a dynasty but an efficient model emulated globally.

But the post-Guardiola era witnessed Barcelona slowly forsake this model. The club's management, in a bid to retain its international stature, started going wild on headline signings that did not align with the tactical setup or yield investment return. Ousmane Dembélé (€135m), Philippe Coutinho (€145m), and Antoine Griezmann (€120m) are some of the most costly and ultimately unsuccessful transfers in football history. Added to inflated wage bills, poor management of sponsorship deals, and the economic punch caused by COVID-19, the club quickly went into crisis. By 2021, Barcelona found itself with over €1.35 billion in debt and an operating deficit so severe that La Liga prohibited the renewal of Lionel Messi's contract, leading to his departure on a free transfer—an event that stunned global football and signaled the peak of the club's fiscal collapse.

The underlying issue was a fundamental departure from long-term planning. While La Masia went on to create talent, the route to the first team became clogged by high-priced foreign players and incessant managerial flux. Youngsters drifted away because of no chance or were employed in crisis measures without integration. The club pursued brief commercial glory at the cost of sporting continuity, devastating its age-old advantage. Furthermore, years of unsafe financial instruments, such as loans against future incomes and postponed salary settlements, built structural unbalances that remained concealed until they could not be pushed further any more. Significantly, the Bartomeu board also abused the academy's brand in formulating operational decisions that were antithetical to its long-term philosophy.

Afterwards, Barcelona was compelled to undergo a top-level overhaul. Under President Joan Laporta, the club launched emergency cost-cutting policies, triggered financial "levers" like the sale of future broadcasting contracts, and started to refocus on its academy. As of 2023–2024, graduates of La Masia like Alejandro Balde, Lamine Yamal, and Fermin Lopez, together with teenage sensations like Gavi and Pedri (the latter bought at age 16), are at the core of the first team. These players not only save wages but return the club's footballing identity and sense of belonging to the fans. Their integration has been both a necessity and reassertion of club values.

Barcelona's experience proves that youth development is not merely a cost-cutting measure, it is a stabilizing force, financially and culturally. When academy players are provided with clear development routes, backed up by tactical stability and club culture, they provide long-term dividends far more extensive than what is achieved on the playing field in the short term. The moment that system is broken for the sake of short-term glamour or outside hype, the financial repercussions can be catastrophic, as Barcelona's €1.35B debt showed. The case reveals how a club can swing from global best practice to cautionary tale in just a few years.

What distinguished Barcelona from others who completely broke down, such as Málaga or Parma, is resilience in its brand and self-correcting ability. In contrast with clubs whose financial downfalls resulted in relegation or dissolution, Barcelona preserved its worldwide significance and competitive setup. This is also partly attributable to the building heritage of La Masia and the unfathomable devotion of its worldwide support base. Therefore, notwithstanding when in turmoil, the club possessed instruments to start afresh via its academy infrastructure.

In summary, FC Barcelona provides an outstanding double lesson: ****youth development can maintain greatness, but not atone for financial irresponsibility****. When used in conjunction with structural caution, it builds dynasties. When undermined by mismanagement, it collapses under the weight of its own heritage. For European clubs who seek to follow Barcelona's halcyon years, the message is clear: talent pipelines must be nurtured, not cut through by speculative short-termism.

Olympique Lyonnais

Olympique Lyonnais is generally viewed as being among Europe's best talent nurseries. The club's youth academy has produced world-class players like Karim Benzema, Alexandre Lacazette, Corentin Tolisso, Nabil Fekir, and recently Rayan Cherki and Malo Gusto. This youth development model allowed Lyon to make huge profits from selling players while maintaining fairly low operating expenses. For more than a decade, Lyon employed this plan to stay competitive in Ligue 1 and play frequently in European competitions, particularly the UEFA Champions League and Europa League.

Yet, although the academy system funded the club at times, excessive use of youth development eventually began to show its flaws. Since 2019, Lyon has had trouble consistently qualifying for the Champions League, an essential revenue source. As performances on the pitch began to decline, commercial popularity and television revenue plateaued. In 2023, France's football financial monitor, the Direction Nationale du Contrôle de Gestion (DNCG), subjected the club to increased scrutiny for rising financial instability. Ownership instability and managerial flux only exacerbated the situation, demonstrating how even a highly successful academy cannot protect a club from broader systemic vulnerabilities.

Lyon is a warning tale. While youth academies are a vital resource, they cannot stand alone. A viable financial model needs to be multi-faceted combining stable on-field success, shrewd commercial alliances, secure governance, and European involvement. The club's recent struggles highlight the fact that banking on talent development, without supplementing this with diversified and strong revenue sources, is not enough to prevent long-term financial hardship. Apart from on-field poor performance, Lyon also encountered structural economic disadvantages relative to clubs from wealthier leagues. Although Ligue 1 has developed incredible talents, its total commercial appeal, television rights, and global brand is comparatively low against the Premier League or La Liga. Since Lyon depended so heavily on transfer gains, the club was particularly exposed to market vagaries and transfer windows. In years when big players were not sold, or when purchasers negotiated reduced fees, Lyon's finances tightened up, prompting cost savings or raising debt exposure. Furthermore, prioritizing talent selling over everything else resulted in the club frequently sacrificing team stability, diluting their competitiveness in Europe and eroding their brand image.

Adding to this is the increasing challenge from richer clubs now poaching youth stars earlier. Premier League and Bundesliga clubs increasingly recruit France's youth ranks and provide greater wages and more promising routes to the highest level of football. This development makes it increasingly difficult for Lyon to hold on to its most promising young talent after the age of 18, thus diluting the academy's capacity to provide first-team-ready players consistently. Furthermore, the club's strategy in looking abroad for investment, for example in creating the women's team in America and forging worldwide partnerships under OL Groupe, has been criticized as stretching resources too thin without quick payoff while French domestic consolidation was critical.

In the end, Lyon illustrates the potential and the precariousness of a youth-based financial model. While talent development keeps wage bills down and creates capital in the form of transfers, it is also risky if not underpinned by strong commercial planning, on-field success, and reinvestment. The current financial weakness of the club indicates that successful academies are not enough to be a financial lifeline. Rather, youth development should be part of a hybrid model, balancing immediate performance with long-term asset development. For European clubs seeking to replicate the Lyon formula, this case provides a salutary warning: talent might be abundant, but stability requires much more.



FFP Articles

1.DECLARATION OF THE UEFA CONGRESS ON THE SUBJECT OF LOCAL TRAINING OF PLAYERS

1. The training and development of young players is of crucial importance to the future of football. Every football club in every national football association should play a part in this process.
2. Football clubs have an important social and educational role in their local communities, in their regions, and in their countries. In this context, the nurturing of local talent is not only beneficial for football as a sport. It is also beneficial for society as a whole.
3. UEFA recognises that finance plays an important part in football today. But football should not be a mere financial contest. It should above all be a sporting contest. This sporting element means that every club must accept some responsibility for training, and not rely solely on acquiring those players who were trained by others.
4. Training should be encouraged in every national member association of UEFA. This will, in turn, help to provide a pool of playing talent in every European country and can also help to increase the quality of, and competition between, national teams.
5. For all these reasons, on 2 February 2005, the UEFA Executive Committee adopted a rule which will, starting from the season 2006/07, require clubs playing in UEFA club competitions to have a minimum number of local trained players within their overall squad limit.
6. We, the Presidents of the 52 member associations of UEFA, take the opportunity of this Congress to endorse this new rule, and the sporting

the UEFA Congress Declaration on the Issue of Local Training of Players (2005)

also emphasizes that training and development of young players are crucial for football's future. It emphasizes that every club has an obligation not only to play but also to produce talent.

Clubs are recognized as having a major social and educational role to play within their local communities, to the extent that academies benefit the sport and society at large.

In order to establish this principle, UEFA implemented a regulation from the 2006/07 season whereby clubs in UEFA competitions must include a minimum number of locally trained players in their squads. This provision compels clubs to invest in their academy sides and not merely select material developed elsewhere.

2. UEFA Financial Sustainability Regulations (FFSR) 2023

These rules replaced the previous Financial Fair Play system and aim to ensure clubs balance their income and spending appropriately. The break-even concept is at the heart of this, which is to avoid excessive spending that may be detrimental to clubs financially.

Revenue from sales of academy players can be accounted for, but UEFA demands that clubs submit open and honest financial reasons not to be tampered with.

The FFSR also impose ceilings on wage bills, transfer spending, and agent commissions, even the playing field out to a fairer competitive field and averting potential financial meltdown.

3. FIFA Rules on the Status and Transfer of Players (RSTP)

The RSTP are the central rules of FIFA on transfers and the registration of players, and Articles 5, 6, 7, and 19 specifically protect youth. They apply a general ban on international player transfers under 18 years of age, except in special cases, as a means of protecting minors against exploitation.

They also establish training compensation to compensate clubs for their investment in a player's development and solidarity payments, which ensure training clubs are paid a share of future transfer fees when their players are transferred.

Together, these provisions guarantee academies are identified and compensated financially for their role in helping develop professional footballers.

4. Lisbon Treaty (Article 165 – TFEU)

Article 165 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union defines the EU role in sport, affirming it should complement, supplement, and coordinate national policies.

It upholds the protection of the moral and physical integrity of young athletes and the development of sport as an economic factor and as a social, educational, and cultural value.

By including sport in the law of the EU, this treaty also strengthens the basis of fair competition, ethical governance, and safeguard of young players in Europe.



Questions a Resolution Must Answer

- 1) What legal frameworks must be set up to promote youth development as a financial strategy but also monitor the amount of youth players being sold?
- 2) What measures must clubs take individually to integrate and rely on youth systems instead of unnecessarily splashing money?
- 3) What role can national league boards play in encouraging academy development?
- 4) To what extent can UEFA regulate and support youth-driven financial models across Europe?
- 5) How can smaller clubs benefit from youth systems without being exploited by bigger clubs?
- 6) What financial incentives or restrictions can be introduced to promote fair reliance on youth?
- 7) What legal bodies can be invited to stay as an oversight to monitor overselling youth players?
- 8) What consequences can be set if there is a violation of the RTSP or Lisbon Treaty (Article 165)?
- 9) What goal can be set for clubs to raise a certain amount of money from selling young players in a specific proportion without violating any interclub treaties?

Sources to Use

The Right Sources:

1. **Official UN Websites, Articles, and Libraries**
2. **UN Ratified Sites.** Eg: Aljazeera, Britannica, Amnesty International, etc.
3. **Governmental Websites (of your country)**
4. **Websites ending with “.org” that follow fact-based reporting**
5. **Websites of NGOs (that your country is associated with)**

These sources are verified with accurate information your portfolio could use. A UN website is the most reliable as it is UN-ratified and gives you more in-depth information about your country's stance.

The Wrong Sources:

1. **Buzzfeed**
2. **Wikipedia**
3. **Quora**
4. **Websites ending with “.com” that have a vested interest**
5. **Op-ed articles**

All of the sources listed above are opinionated with the perception of the article's writers. These sources also answer questions from a person's individual knowledge domain with no proven accuracy.

Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

Preambulatory clauses:

Acknowledging Affirming Alarmed by Approving Aware of Believing Bearing in mind Confident Congratulating Contemplating Convinced Declaring Deeply concerned Deeply conscious Deeply convinced Deeply disturbed Deeply regretting Deploring Desiring Emphasizing Expecting Expressing its appreciation Expressing its satisfaction	Fulfilling Fully alarmed Fulfilling Fully alarmed Fully aware Fully believing Further deploring Further recalling Guided by Having adopted Having considered Having considered further Having devoted attention Having examined Having heard Having received Having studied Keeping in mind Noting further.	Taking note Viewing with appreciation Welcoming Noting with appreciation Noting with approval Noting with deep concern Noting with regret Noting with satisfaction Observing Pointing out Reaffirming Realizing Recalling Recognizing Referring Reminding Seeking Taking into account Taking into consideration
---	---	---

Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

Operative clauses:

Accepts	Designates	Recommends
Affirms	Encourages	Regrets
Approves	Endorses	Requests
Appreciates	Expresses its hope	Resolves
Asks	Further invites	Seeks
Authorizes	Further proclaims	Strongly affirms
Calls for	Further recommends	Strongly condemns
Calls upon	Further requests	Strongly urges
Condemns	Further resolves	Suggests
Congratulates	Hopes	Trusts
Confirms	Proclaims	Transmits
Deplores	Proposes	Urges