

Decision of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee

passed on 28 August 2025

DECISION BY:

Jorge PALACIO (Colombia), Deputy Chairperson
Lord VEEHALA (Tonga and New Zealand), Member
Martin PROCHAZKA (Czechia), Member

ON THE CASE OF:

CA Boca Juniors
(Decision FDD-24551)

REGARDING:

Article 15 - Discrimination and racist abuse (FDC_25)

Article 17 - Order and security at matches (FDC_25)

Article 17.2.c - Lighting of fireworks or any other objects (FDC_25)

I. FACTS

1. The following summary of the facts does not purport to include every single contention put forth by the parties at these proceedings. However, the Disciplinary Committee (the **Committee**) has thoroughly considered in its discussion and deliberations any and all evidence and arguments submitted, even if no specific or detailed reference has been made to those arguments in the following outline of its position and in the ensuing discussion on the merits.
2. The match between the clubs *Auckland City FC v CA Boca Juniors* was played on 24 June 2025 in the scope of the FIFA Club World Cup 2025™ (the **Match**).
3. The Match Commissioner of the Match cited the following incidents in his report (the **MC Report**):

During the weather break, three smoke grenades (two blue and one yellow) were set off in section F (127-129), which was occupied by Boca Juniors supporters. The smoke grenades were not thrown onto the pitch.

4. By the same token, the FIFA Anti-Discrimination Monitoring System reported the following in respect of the Match (the **ADMOS Report**):

General Information

Field	Details
Observer Number	FCWC202506
Fixture	Group C
Team A (Home)	Auckland City FC (OFC)
Team B (Away)	CA Boca Juniors (CONCACAF)
Stadium	GEODIS Park
City/Country	Nashville, TN, USA
Date & Kick-off Time	24-06-2025, 14:00 CDT
Observer Arrival Time	12:50
Present at Team Entry	Yes

Fan Locations

Team	Location
Auckland City FC	Club C05 sector
Boca Juniors	Sectors 126–132 and 227–231

Pre-Match Activities

Question	Response
Discriminatory items observed before kick-off?	No
Other pre-match comments	None

Incident 1

Field	Details
Location	Sectors 127-132 and 227-231
Responsible Team	Boca Juniors (Team B)
Time	~15:38 local time (during weather suspension)
Description	2000-3000 Boca Juniors fans chanted a homophobic chant including the word "puto".
Lyrics (Spanish)	"Vamos Boca Juniors, sabés que yo te quiero... Preguntale a los putos de Avellaneda"
Lyrics (English)	"Come on Boca Juniors, you know I love you... Ask the faggots from Avellaneda"
Nature of Discrimination	Homophobic (sexual orientation)
Reaction	No reaction from players, officials, or other fans
Repetition	Not repeated
Evidence	Uploaded to FIFA Cargo folder: FCWC25_Match 37_24-06-2025_homophobic chant1

Incident 2

Field	Details
Location	Sectors 127-131 and 227-230
Responsible Team	Boca Juniors (Team B)
Time	~16:28 local time (around 70th minute)
Description	2000-3000 Boca Juniors fans chanted another homophobic chant targeting River Plate.
Lyrics (Spanish)	"River Plate que puto que sos... esos borrachos son los putos del tablón"
Lyrics (English)	"River Plate, what a faggot you are... those drunks are the faggots on the stands"
Nature of Discrimination	Homophobic (sexual orientation)
Reaction	No reaction from players, officials, or other fans
Repetition	Not repeated
Evidence	Uploaded to FIFA Cargo folder: FCWC25_Match 37_24-06-2025_homophobic chant2

After Match Activities

Field	Details
Additional Notes	FSSO was informed during the second half about the homophobic chanting.
Submission Date & Time	25/06/2025 02:30 EDT (01:30 CDT local time)

5. On 25 June 2025, in view of the foregoing, the Secretariat to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee (the **Secretariat**) opened disciplinary proceedings against the CA Boca Juniors (the **Respondent**) with respect to potential breaches of arts. 15 and 17 of the FIFA Disciplinary Code (**FDC**). The Respondent was provided with the aforementioned report(s) and granted a six (6) day deadline within which to provide the Secretariat with its position.
6. The Respondent submitted its position with the prescribed deadline.
7. On 28 August 2025, the matter was submitted to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee for decision. The Respondent subsequently timely requested the grounds of the decision in line with art. 54 FDC.

II. RESPONDENT'S POSITON

8. The position of the Respondent can be summarized as follows.
9. Regarding the alleged violation of Article 17.2(c) of the FDC, the Respondent argues that no video evidence was provided to substantiate the claim about the smoke grenades, which infringes upon the right to a proper defense.
10. The Respondent further asserts that responsibility for security lies primarily with the event organizer—FIFA in this case—who failed to implement effective measures to prevent pyrotechnics from entering the stadium, creating at least shared liability. The Respondent invokes the principle of proportionality and requests either a warning or a minimum sanction, considering the minor nature of the incident and the fact that this is the first occurrence of its kind involving the club.
11. As for the alleged breach of Article 15 FDC, the Respondent denies that the chants were homophobic or discriminatory. It contends that the ADMOS Report misinterpreted the term “puto,” which in the context of Argentine slang (lunfardo) refers to cowardice rather than sexual orientation. The defense emphasizes that these chants are part of Argentine football culture, lack discriminatory intent, and elicited no reaction from players, officials, or spectators. It further invokes the principle of insignificance, the absence of any actual harm, and CAS jurisprudence allowing sanction reductions when no discriminatory intent exists.
12. Evidence submitted by the Respondent includes:

- Images and digital communications from the Respondent's official channels promoting anti-discrimination messages, such as the campaign "Basta de racismo" ("Stop racism").
 - Documentation of internal disciplinary actions taken by the Respondent against members involved in racist behavior in previous competitions.
 - Records of awareness campaigns against racism and discrimination, including banners, social media posts, stadium announcements, and a cooperation agreement with INADI (National Institute Against Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Racism).
 - References to public statements by the FIFA President praising the Respondent's fans for their passion, and a New York Times article highlighting the cultural expression of the club's supporters.
13. Consequently, the Respondent requests the full dismissal of the charges and the closure of the case. Alternatively, should strict liability be applied, it seeks either no sanction or the minimum penalty, taking into account the mitigating circumstances presented.

III. CONSIDERATIONS OF THE DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

14. In view of the circumstances of the present case, the Committee decided to first address the procedural aspects of the case, *i.e.* its jurisdiction and the applicable regulatory framework, before proceeding to the merits of the case and determining the possible infringements as well as the possible resulting sanctions. In doing so, the Committee, reiterated that it has considered all the facts, allegations, legal arguments and evidence provided by the Respondent, and in the present decision had only referred to those observations and evidence regarded as necessary to explain its reasoning.

A. Jurisdiction of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee

15. First of all, the Committee noted that at no point during the present proceedings did the Respondent challenge its jurisdiction or the applicability of the FDC.
16. Notwithstanding the above and for the sake of good order, the Committee found it worthwhile to emphasise that, on the basis of art. 2.1 FDC read together with arts. 56, it was competent to evaluate the present case and to impose sanctions in case of corresponding violations.

B. Applicable law

17. In order to duly assess the matter, the Committee firstly began by recalling the content and the scope of the relevant provisions of the 2025 edition of the FDC, which was, in its view, the edition applicable to the present issue. In particular, considering the date in which the Match was played,

the Committee considered that the merits and the procedural aspects of the present case should be covered by the 2025 edition of the FDC.

C. Standard of proof

18. Firstly, the Committee recalled that, as a generally rule, the burden of proof regarding disciplinary infringements rests on the FIFA Judicial Bodies (cf. art. 41 FDC). In other words, the Committee is required to prove the relevant infringement(s) at stake.
19. Secondly, the Committee pointed out that, according to art. 39.3 FDC, the standard of "*comfortable satisfaction*" is applicable in disciplinary proceedings. According to this standard of proof, the onus is on the sanctioning authority to establish the disciplinary violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the judging body, taking into account the seriousness of the allegation.
20. Finally, the Committee further referred to art. 40 FDC, according to which the facts contained in the match officials' reports, as well as in the supplementary reports or correspondence submitted by the match officials, are presumed to be accurate – this, whilst bearing in mind that proof of their inaccuracy may be provided.
21. Having clarified the foregoing, the Committee proceeded to consider the merits of the case.

D. Merits of the case

1. Issues of review & infringements committed by the Respondent

22. The relevant provisions having been recalled, and the above having been established, the Committee proceeded to analyse the evidence at its disposal, in particular the documentation and information provided in the scope of the present disciplinary proceedings, in order to determine the potential violations of the FDC.
23. In this context, the Committee acknowledged the following elements:
 - i. From the ADMOS Report: discriminatory (homophobic) chants were sung twice by the Respondent's supporters (around 3,000 people
 - ii. From the Match Commissioner's Report: three smoke grenades were ignited by the Respondent's supporters.
24. The above being recalled, the Committee firstly wishes to point out that the Respondent argues that the alleged violation of Article 17.2(c) FDC lacks video evidence, undermining its right to a proper defence. It claims FIFA, as the event organizer, failed to prevent pyrotechnics from entering the stadium, implying shared responsibility. Regarding Article 15 FDC, the Respondent denies the chants were discriminatory but does not deny that they took place. The Respondent asserts that the term "puto" was misinterpreted and culturally refers to cowardice, not sexual orientation. It emphasizes the absence of discriminatory intent, lack of reaction from stakeholders, and invokes the principle of insignificance and relevant CAS jurisprudence.

25. The above being determined, the Committee subsequently turned to its analysis of the abovementioned incident(s) in order to assess whether any provisions of the FDC had been breached by the Respondent.

As to the discriminatory chants

26. With respect to the applicable regulations, the Committee referred to art. 15 FDC which reads as follows:

Art. 15 of the FDC – Discrimination and racist abuse

"1. Any person who offends the dignity or integrity of a country, a person or group of people through contemptuous, discriminatory or derogatory words or actions on account of race, skin colour, ethnicity, nationality, social origin, gender, disability, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or any other opinion, wealth, birth or any other status or any other reason shall be sanctioned with a suspension lasting at least ten matches or a specific period, or any other appropriate disciplinary measure.

[...]

6. If one or more supporters of a representative team or club engage in the behaviour described in paragraph 1 above, the member association or club responsible will be subject to the following disciplinary measures, even if the member association or club concerned can prove the absence of any fault or negligence:

a) For a first offence, playing a match with a limited number of spectators and a fine of at least CHF 20,000 shall be imposed on the association or club concerned, unless this would lead to an unreasonable financial impact on the affected member association or club, in which case the fine may be reduced, on an exceptional basis, to no less than CHF 1,000. As an exception to article 6.4 of this Code, the maximum fine to be imposed in cases of racist abuse against a player, match official, coach, other team official or any other person exercising an official role during a match shall be CHF 5,000,000;

b) For recidivists or repeat incidents, or if the circumstances of the case require it, disciplinary measures such as the implementation of a prevention plan, a fine, a points deduction, playing one or more matches without spectators, a ban on playing in a particular stadium, the forfeiting of a match, expulsion from a competition or relegation to a lower division may be imposed on the association or club concerned.

7. The competent judicial body may deviate from the above minimum sanctions if the association and/or club concerned commits to developing, in conjunction with FIFA, a comprehensive plan to ensure action against discrimination and to prevent repeated incidents. The plan shall be approved by FIFA and shall include, at least, the following three focus areas:

a) Educational activities (including a communication campaign aimed at supporters and the general public). The effectiveness of the campaign will be reviewed regularly.

- b) Stadium security and dialogue measures (including a policy on how offenders will be identified and dealt with through football sanctions, a policy on escalation to state (criminal) legal authorities, and a dialogue with supporters and influencers on how to create change).*
- c) Partnerships (including working with supporters, NGOs, experts and stakeholders to advise on and support the action plan and ensure effective and ongoing implementation) [...]”.*

27. Art. 15 FDC represents the continuation of art. 4 of the FIFA Statutes, which strictly prohibits racist abuse and discrimination of any kind and on any grounds. In particular, this provision of the FDC aims to punish the perpetrator(s) of the racist and discriminatory acts but also holds the clubs and association to which the perpetrator(s) belongs responsible for this behaviour in accordance with art. 15.2 FDC.
28. Through this strict liability rule, the club or association concerned is responsible for the misconduct of its supporters even if it is not at fault. As such, the Committee is empowered to sanction not only the perpetrator of the racist or discriminatory act, but also the club/association to which the latter belongs, in order to implement FIFA's zero-tolerance policy on discrimination.
29. In particular, the Committee wished to emphasise that the abovementioned principle of strict liability is a fundamental element of the football regulatory system, as well as one of the few legal tools to prevent misconduct by supporters from occurring and going unpunished.
30. Furthermore, the Committee highlighted that it should be kept in mind that discriminatory behaviour can be intentional but also unintentional in the sense that even if the use of the terms was not intentionally addressed to a specific person or group of persons for discriminatory purposes, these terms and expressions may still be insulting in the eyes of third parties¹.
31. Finally, the Committee recalled that according to the jurisprudence of the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS), the term “supporter” is an open concept, which must be assessed from the perspective of a reasonable and objective observer². This means that the behaviour of the person may lead a reasonable and objective observer to conclude that the latter is a supporter of that particular club/association. Moreover, the CAS specified that the behaviour of individuals and their location in and around the stadium are important criteria in determining the team they support, as well as symbols worn or held by the individuals (shirts, hats, etc.)³.
32. At this junction, the Committee recalled that it had no doubts that approximately 2,000 - 3,000 supporters had chanted the discriminatory chants during the Match and was comfortably satisfied that the chants occurred, furthermore because confirmed by the ADMOS Report (and accompanying footage) and not denied by the Respondent. In this sense, the Committee carefully analysed the video footage that had been provided alongside the ADMOS Report and found that

¹ CAS 2016/A/4788.

² CAS 2015/A/3874.

³ CAS 2007/A/1217.

the reported chants were clearly audible within the pertinent video footage applicable to each denoted incident.

33. The Committee then considered it appropriate to rely on the ADMOS Report and the accompanying videos and news articles since it is permitted to do so under art. 39 FDC, which provides that “any type of proof may be produced”. On this basis, the Committee, whilst recognizing that the ADMOS Report cannot be considered as being reports of a match official, accepted that the ADMOS Report and the accompanying videos and news articles could nevertheless be taken into account and assessed as evidence.
34. In continuation, the Committee next observed from both ADMOS Reports that the chants at stake had all been made by supporters *of the Respondent*, a matter which the latter has also not contested. In any event, the Committee wished to point out that given that the chants were clearly directed towards fans of rival Argentinian teams, any reasonable and objective observer could only have concluded regardless that the perpetrators of the above-outlined incidents were supporters of the Respondent.
35. The Committee then noted from the Respondent’s submissions that it challenged the connotation(s)/definitions assigned to the aforesaid chants within the ADMOS Report. Whilst taking this into account, the Committee decided to endorse the observations from the ADMOS Report in so far as the word “*puto*” (which can be translated in English as “*faggot*”), is homophobic. In particular, the Committee noted that the foregoing would be in line with some of its previous considerations in other decisions regarding the meaning of the word “*puto*” involving other Respondents (whereby it was also considered to be a discriminatory term on the grounds of FDD-15932 and FDD-16685, as well as FDD-24367 and FDD-18582).
36. In this context, the Committee recalled that any use of homophobic slur(s) by supporters constituted a clear violation of art. 15 FDC, in so far that the former “*offends the dignity or integrity of (...) a person or group of people through contemptuous, discriminatory or derogatory words (...) on account of (...) sexual orientation*”. Any behaviour(s) of this kind is strictly prohibited and therefore warranting due sanction accordingly.
37. As a result, and in view of the above, the Committee deemed that the a significant number of supporters had performed discriminatory chant(s) in the Match in violation of art. 15 (1) FDC, thus incurring the liability of the Respondent under the aforementioned principle of strict liability contained in art. 15(6) FDC - the Committee therefore holding that the Respondent had to be sanctioned accordingly.
38. The Committee both commended and praised the various efforts and initiatives implemented by the Respondent with the aim of preventing its supporters from engaging in discriminatory conduct. However, the Committee underlined that it did not follow – as suggested by the Respondent - that the Respondent was therefore to be excluded and/or excused from the strict liability it incurred for any determined discriminatory behaviour(s) and/or conduct of its supporters. Such principle (of the strict liability of the Respondent for the former) is expressly enshrined under art. 15 (6) FDC and should apply to this case.

As to the smoke grenades

39. In continuation, the Committee referred to art. 17 FDC which reads as follows:

Art. 17 of the FDC – Order and security at matches

“1. Host clubs and member associations are responsible for order and security both in and around the stadium before, during and after matches. Without prejudice to their responsibility for the inappropriate behaviour of their own supporters, they are liable for incidents of any kind, including but not limited to those listed in paragraph 2 below, and may be subject to disciplinary measures and directives unless they can prove that they have not been negligent in any way in the organisation of the match. In particular, member associations, clubs and licensed match agents who organise matches shall:

- a) assess the degree of risk posed by the match and notify the FIFA bodies of those that are especially high-risk;*
- b) comply with and implement existing safety rules (FIFA regulations, national laws, international agreements) and take every safety precaution demanded by the circumstances in and around the stadium before, during and after the match and if incidents occur;*
- c) ensure the safety of the match officials and the players and officials of the visiting team during their stay;*
- d) keep local authorities informed and collaborate with them actively and effectively;*
- e) ensure that law and order are maintained in and around the stadiums and that matches are organised properly.*

2. All member associations and clubs are liable for inappropriate behaviour on the part of one or more of their supporters as stated below and may be subject to disciplinary measures and directives even if they can prove the absence of any negligence in relation to the organisation of the match:

- a) the invasion or attempted invasion of the field of play;*
- b) the throwing of objects;*
- c) the lighting of fireworks or any other objects;*
- d) the use of laser pointers or similar electronic devices;*
- e) the use of gestures, words, objects or any other means to transmit a message that is not appropriate for a sports event, particularly messages that are of a political, ideological, religious or offensive nature;*
- f) acts of damage;*
- g) causing a disturbance during national anthems;*
- h) any other lack of order or discipline observed in or around the stadium”.*

40. In this respect, the Committee emphasised that it was clear from the wording of art. 17(1) FDC that its main purpose was to ensure that matches are properly organised so that no incident(s) could occur and disrupt any football match. In particular, the home association/club shall be held responsible for any incidents in and around the stadium but may be released from any disciplinary measures if it can prove that all of the necessary measures had been taken, *i.e.* that it was not negligent in the organisation of the Match.

41. By contrast to the first paragraph, the Committee subsequently observed that the second paragraph contained a strict liability rule according to which an association, whether home or visiting, is responsible for the behaviour of its own spectators.
42. The Committee noted that it was clearly reported by the Match Officials' report that the three smoke grenades were ignited by the Respondent's fans during the Match.
43. In this respect, the Committee wished to recall that in accordance with art. 40 FDC, the facts stated in the reports or records of the match officials are presumed to be correct, although evidence to the contrary may be presented. Yet, the Respondent has not presented any exculpatory evidence in this respect, while it challenged its responsibility as it was not the event organizer.
44. As outlined before, article 17 FDC constitutes the legal basis for any crowd disturbance and sets out the conditions under which a club may be sanctioned for incidents related to order and security at matches. Specifically, article 17(2) FDC further provides that all associations and clubs are liable for inappropriate behavior by their supporters, including the lighting of fireworks or any other objects, even if they can prove the absence of any negligence in relation to the organization of the match.
45. In addition, the Committee recalled that article 8(1) FDC reinforces this principle by stating that infringements are punishable regardless of whether they have been committed deliberately or negligently. Associations and clubs may be held responsible for the behavior of their supporters even if they can demonstrate the absence of fault or negligence.
46. Accordingly, the Respondent's argument that it lacked control over the incidents or that FIFA, as the event organizer, bears exclusive responsibility is irrelevant under the strict liability regime. The purpose of the strict liability principle is to ensure that clubs take proactive and effective measures to prevent such conduct by their supporters, regardless of the venue or organizational arrangements.
47. Against this background, the Committee went on to confirm that lighting of fireworks and similar devices or similar actions constitute breaches of art. 17(2) FDC, under lit. "c".

Conclusion

48. In light of the foregoing, the Committee was comfortably satisfied that the Respondent committed the following breaches:
- Discrimination – article 15 FDC.
 - Lighting of fireworks or any other objects – article 17 (2) FDC.
49. Consequently, the Committee held that the Respondent had to be sanctioned accordingly.

2. The determination of the sanction

50. The Committee observed in the first place that the Respondent was a legal person, and as such was subject to the sanctions described under art. 6.1 and 6.3 FDC.
51. For the sake of good order, the Committee underlined that it is responsible to determine the type and extent of the disciplinary measures to be imposed in accordance with the objective and subjective elements of the offence, taking into account both aggravating and mitigating circumstances (art. 25.1 FDC).
52. As established above, the Respondent was found liable for the misbehaviour of its supporters in accordance with art. 17(2) FDC as well as the discriminatory behaviour of its fans per art. 15 FDC.
53. In this respect, the Committee emphasised that FIFA has a zero-tolerance policy towards discrimination and reiterated that any incidents in that regard should be condemned in the strongest possible terms as well as with sanctions that reflect the seriousness of the offence(s).
54. In continuation, the Committee recalled that, in so far that discriminatory incidents are concerned, it was in principle bound by the minimum sanctions foreseen under art. 15(6)(a) FDC if a first offence, and additional disciplinary measures under art. 15(6)(b) FDC for reoffenders or if the circumstances of the case require it.
55. For a first offence, the Committee observed that the minimum sanction is playing a match with a limited number of spectators and a fine of at least CHF 20,000. For a recidivist or repeat incidents, or if the circumstances of the case require, the Committee observed that disciplinary measures at its disposal included the implementation of a prevention plan, a fine, a points deduction, playing one or more matches without spectators, a ban on playing in a particular stadium, the forfeiting of a match, expulsion from a competition or relegation to a lower division may be imposed on the association or club concerned.
56. Against such background, whilst acknowledging and praising, as previously mentioned, the efforts of the Respondent by way of the various preventative measures and initiatives it had undertaken towards fighting discrimination, the Committee held that it could not ignore the seriousness of the incidents at hand. Indeed, the Committee noted that the offence was particularly serious considering that 2,000 - 3,000 people were involved in the incident.
57. As such, the Committee considered that, in line with art. 15(6) FDC and art. 6 (4) FDC, a fine of CHF 20,000 was in order as well one match to be played with a limited number of spectators. However, considering the circumstances of the case at hand and particularly the previous predisposition of the Respondent to fight discrimination, the Committee decided to make use of the exception under art. 15(7) and deviate from the minimum sanctions as long as the Respondent commits to developing, in conjunction with FIFA, a comprehensive plan to ensure action against discrimination and to prevent repeated incidents. The plan shall be developed by the Respondent within the next three months counted as from the notification of this decision, utilizing the fine imposed, and shall be approved by FIFA considering the three focus areas outlined in the provision in question.
58. With regard to the match to be played with a limited number of spectators, the Committee held that such measure has to be implemented on the occasion of the next senior level male 11-a-side

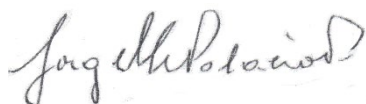
domestic match at home to be played by the Respondent in case it fails to implement the prevention plan.

59. In this respect, the Committee considered that at least 15% of the available seats shall be closed during the match subject to the above sanction, should it have to be enforced, and said closure to be implemented primarily in the stands behind the goals. The concerned seating plan is also subject to FIFA's approval.
60. In continuation in respect of art. 17 FDC, the Committee therefore held that in the present circumstances a fine was the appropriate measures with which to sanction the Respondent for the infringements of art. 17(2)(c).
61. Given the above and with respect to the fine to be imposed, the Committee recalled that, in accordance with art. 6.4 FDC, in general, it may not be lower than CHF 100, nor greater than CHF 1,000,000.
62. Therefore, taking into account the entirety of the case file, the Committee determined that a fine amounting to CHF 1,500 was to be considered appropriate and proportionate, in line with Annexe 1 FDC. This fine was calculated as follows: CHF 500 for each artifact lit.
63. On a final note, the Committee stressed that all above measures were considered justified, specifically taking into account the nature of the incidents which occurred during the Match at stake. In fact, it was expected by the Committee that such sanctions would serve to have the necessary deterrent effect in order to avoid similar incidents in the future.

Decision

1. The Respondent, **CA Boca Juniors**, is found responsible for the discriminatory behaviour of its supporters **in connection with the match *Auckland City FC v CA Boca Juniors* played on 24 June 2025 in the scope of the FIFA Club World Cup 2025™**.
2. The Respondent is ordered to pay a fine to the amount of **CHF 20,000** in respect of point 1 above.
3. In accordance with art. 15 par. 7 as well as art. 7 par. 2 of the FIFA Disciplinary Code, the following directives shall apply to the above sanctions:
 - a. The Respondent shall, within three months of the notification of the present decision, invest the fine due as per point 2.a. above towards the implementation of a comprehensive plan to ensure action against discrimination and to prevent repeated incidents. The plan shall be approved by FIFA.
 - b. In case of failure by the Respondent to comply with point 3.a. within the stipulated deadline granted, the Respondent will be ordered to play its next senior level male 11-a-side domestic match with a limited number of spectators. During the match subject to the above sanction, the Respondent must close at least 15% (fifteen percent) of the available seats, such closure being required to be implemented primarily within the stands behind the goals. In addition, the Respondent must submit to FIFA the proposed seating plan at the latest 15 days prior to said match for FIFA's approval.
4. The Respondent is further found responsible for the inappropriate behaviour of its supporters (lighting of fireworks) in connection with the Match.
5. The Respondent is ordered to pay a fine of CHF 1,500 in respect of point 4 above. Said fine must be paid within 30 days of the notification of the decision.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION



Jorge PALACIO (Colombia)

Deputy Chairperson of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee

LEGAL ACTION:

This decision can be contested before the FIFA Appeal Committee (art. 60 FDC). Any party intending to appeal must announce its intention to do so in writing, *via* the FIFA Legal Portal, within three (3) days of notification of the grounds of the decision. Reasons for the appeal must then be given in writing, *via* the FIFA Legal Portal, within a further time limit of five (5) days, commencing upon expiry of the first-time limit of three (3) days (art. 60 par. 4 FDC). The appeal fee of CHF 1,000 shall be transferred to the aforementioned bank account upon submission of the appeal brief (art. 60 par. 6 FDC).

NOTE RELATING TO THE PAYMENT OF THE FINE:

Payment can be made either in Swiss francs (CHF) to account no. 0230-325519.70J, UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8098 Zurich, SWIFT: UBSWCHZH80A, IBAN: CH85 0023 0230 3255 1970 J or in US dollars (USD) to account no. 0230-325519.71U, UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8098 Zurich, SWIFT: UBSWCHZH80A, IBAN: CH95 0023 0230 3255 1971 U, with reference to the abovementioned case number.