

Date: 08 August 2025

Sent via FIFA Legal Portal to:
Colombian Football Association

Copy:
Confederación Sudamericana de Fútbol

Notification of the grounds of the Decision

Ref. no. FDD-24173

Dear Madam, Dear Sir,

Please find attached the terms of the decision passed in the aforementioned case by the FIFA Appeal Committee on 27 June 2025.

We would appreciate your taking due note of this decision and ensuring its implementation.

Yours faithfully,

FIFA



Carlos Schneider
Director of the FIFA Judicial Bodies

Decision of the FIFA Appeal Committee

passed on 28 July 2025

DECISION BY:

Neil EGGLESTON (USA), Chairperson

ON THE CASE OF:

Colombian Football Association
(Decision FDD-24173)

AGAINST:

Decision of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee passed on 19 May 2025 (Ref. FDD-23340)

I. FACTS

1. The following summary of the facts does not purport to include every single contention put forth by the actors at these proceedings. However, the Chairperson of the FIFA Appeal Committee (**the Chairperson**) has thoroughly considered any and all evidence and arguments submitted, even if no specific or detailed reference has been made to those arguments in the following outline and in the ensuing discussion on the merits.

A. Introduction

2. This case concerns the appeal brought by the Colombian Football Association (**FCF** or the **Appellant**) in relation to the decision rendered by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee following several incidents during the 25 March 2025 FIFA World Cup 2026™ qualifier match between Colombia and Paraguay (the **Match**).
3. The FIFA Disciplinary Committee rendered a decision on 8 May 2025 (the **Appealed Decision**) and found the FCF liable for multiple breaches of the FIFA Disciplinary Code, ed. 2025 (**FDC**), specifically Articles 14.5 (team misconduct), 15 (discrimination), 17.1.e (failure to maintain order and proper match organization), and 17.2.b (throwing of objects). The FCF was sanctioned as described in continuation.

B. Facts relevant to the case

a. Match Commissioner Report

4. After the Match, the Match Commissioner reported the following incidents (the **MC Report**):

Incident 1: *"Technical seats of Paraguay weren't blocked and general public sat there, during the 1st half the technical staff seated mixed with fans, but it wasn't safe. For 2nd half, some chairs near the bench were provided and they stayed in the field as a quick solution."*

Incident 2: *"Colombia players left the dressing room to the 2nd half late and the match restarted 2min30sec late."*

Incident 3: *"After the final whistle, 02 bottles were thrown to the field from the stands behind the benches, no critical impact."*

Incident 4: *"The internet services provided weren't good to finalise the reports. Referees, Match Commissioner and FSDC needed to use our own 5G."*

5. At the same time, following the Match, FIFA's Anti-Discrimination Monitoring System provided the Secretariat to the FIFA Judicial Bodies (the **Secretariat**) with a report (**the ADMOS report**), citing *inter alia* the following (**Incident 5**):

Incidents	
<i>Please describe any incidents of a possible discriminatory nature witnessed during the match. This may include, but is not limited to: chants, banners, gestures, flags or actions by any participant, fan or group at the stadium.</i>	
Did you witness incidents of a possible discriminatory nature? If so, provide all details in the next section.	Yes
1.1. Where did the incident take place? <i>Please give details on blocks, row numbers, section or specific area of the stadium etc.</i>	The incident took North Stand (second floor/Altas)
1.2. Was the incident caused by fans of Team A or Team B?	Team A (Colombia)
1.3. Exact time when the incident took place, including minutes of the match.	The incident took place in the 38 th minute (19:38 local time) and lasted for about 30 seconds.
1.4. Describe exactly what happened and how many people were involved.	Approximately 1000 Colombia home fans chanted a homophobic chant, "Poropopo, poropopó, el que no cante es paraguayo maricón" (in English: Poropopo, poropopó, who doesn't sing is a Paraguayan faggot)
1.5. Please describe the meaning of actions or signs/ flags/ banners/ clothing or other items of a possible discriminatory nature and specify if the incident related to race, skin colour, ethnic, national or social origin, gender, disability, language, religion, political opinion or any other opinion, wealth, birth or any other status, sexual orientation or any other reason.	"maricón" (in English: "faggot") is a discriminatory word that is homophobic.
1.6. How did the players and/ or match officials (including referees) and/ or other fans react to the incident/s?	There was no reaction

6. The ADMOS Report was further supported by video footage recorded by the observer present at the Match.
7. Accordingly, disciplinary proceedings were opened against the FCF on 4 April 2025, and the FCF timely submitted its position.
8. The matter was then referred to the Committee on 8 May 2025. The operative part of the decision was notified to the FCF on 12 May 2025, and the grounds on 19 May 2025.

b. The Appealed Decision

9. The Appealed Decision can be summarized as follows.

Incident 1: Failure to Secure Technical Seating (Article 17.1.e FDC)

- Facts: The Match Commissioner reported that the technical seats designated for the Paraguayan delegation were not properly blocked, resulting in members of the public occupying those seats during the first half. The Paraguayan technical staff were forced to sit among fans, which was deemed unsafe.
- The FCF contended that the conduct lacked typicity under Article 17.1.e FDC, arguing that logistical oversights are not explicitly defined as disciplinary offenses. They claimed to have taken proactive measures, including reserving specific seats and creating a buffer zone.
- The Committee rejected the FCF's argument, emphasizing that Article 17.1.e FDC imposes a general obligation on host associations to ensure that matches are organized safely and properly. The failure to secure technical seating constituted a breach of this duty, particularly in light of CONMEBOL's specific instructions regarding technical seating arrangements.
- The Committee found that the FCF was in violation of Article 17.1.e FDC and issued a warning.

Incident 2: Late Restart of the Match (Article 14.5 FDC)

- The Match Commissioner reported that the Colombian team returned late from the dressing room after halftime, causing a 2-minute and 30-second delay in restarting the Match.
- The FCF argued that Article 14.5 FDC does not explicitly typify late restarts as misconduct and that the delay was minor and justified by the Match's intensity. They also noted the absence of a referee report corroborating the delay.
- The Committee held that Article 14.5 FDC is non-exhaustive and encompasses any form of team misconduct. A delay in restarting the match, even if brief, constitutes improper conduct. The Committee emphasized that national teams are expected to uphold exemplary standards of professionalism.
- The Committee accordingly found the FCF in breach of Article 14.5 FDC and imposed a fine of CHF 10,000.

Incident 3: Throwing of Objects (Article 17.2.b FDC)

- The Match Commissioner reported that two bottles were thrown from the stands behind the benches after the final whistle. The Match Commissioner noted that the impact was not critical.
- The FCF did not deny the incident but argued that it was minor, lacked corroborating evidence, and that adequate security measures were in place. They also outlined future preventive steps.

- The Committee applied the principle of strict liability under Article 17.2.b FDC, holding the FCF responsible for the conduct of its supporters regardless of fault. The Committee emphasized that even minor incidents can have serious implications and must be sanctioned to deter recurrence.
- The Committee found that the FCF breached Article 17.2.b FDC and imposed a fine of CHF 1,500.

Incident 4: Inadequate Internet Connectivity (Article 17.1.e FDC)

- The Match Commissioner reported that internet services were insufficient, forcing officials to rely on personal 5G connections to complete match reports.
- The FCF argued that internet connectivity does not fall within the scope of Article 17.1.e FDC, which pertains to order and security. They claimed to have installed and tested a dedicated 30 Mbps connection and noted that no complaints were raised during the Match.
- The Committee held that internet connectivity is essential for the proper organization of matches, particularly for the functioning of the FIFA Stadium Data Collector (FSDC) and administrative tasks. The failure to provide reliable connectivity constituted a breach of Article 17.1.e FDC.
- The Committee found that the FCF was in violation of Article 17.1.e FDC and issued a warning.

Incident 5: Discriminatory Chanting (Article 15 FDC)

- The ADMOS Report noted that approximately 1,000 Colombian supporters chanted a homophobic slur during the 38th minute of the match. The chant was corroborated by video evidence.
- The FCF did not deny the incident and highlighted its extensive anti-discrimination initiatives, including partnerships with diversity organizations and public awareness campaigns. They requested leniency based on these efforts.
- The Committee acknowledged the FCF's efforts but emphasized that Article 15 FDC imposes strict liability for discriminatory conduct by supporters. This was the third such incident involving Colombian fans during the same competition, qualifying the FCF as a recidivist under Article 26 FDC. The Committee stressed the seriousness of the offense and the need for deterrent sanctions.

10.

The Committee imposed a fine of CHF 80,000 and ordered the FCF to play its next A-level FIFA competition home match with 25% of seats closed, primarily behind the goals. Alternatively, the FCF may fill those seats with community groups promoting anti-discrimination messages, subject to FIFA approval. The FCF must also submit an enhanced anti-discrimination action plan within six months.

C. Proceedings before the FIFA Appeal Committee

11. 10. The Appellant submitted its intention to appeal on 21 May 2025, and the Appealed Decision was issued on 19 May 2025. The FCF subsequently paid the appeal fee on 23 May 2025 and filed its appeal Brief on 27 May 2025. The Appellant's submissions are detailed in continuation.
12. On 19 May 2025, the Chairperson granted a request for provisional measures by the FCF and suspended the effects of the Appealed Decision.
13. On 23 July 2025, the Secretariat informed that the case had been referred to the Chairperson for adjudication.

14. The Chairperson decided on the matter as to the substance on 28 July 2025. The operative part of the decision was notified to the Appellant on the same day. Subsequently, the Appellant requested the grounds of the decision within the deadline set forth by art. 54, FDC.

II. APPELLANT'S POSITION

15. The position of the Appellant is summarized hereafter.

Applicability and Limits of Strict Liability in Disciplinary Proceedings

16. The FCF challenges the application of the principle of strict liability as articulated in the Appealed Decision with respect to article 14.5, FDC. The FCF contends that the foundational premise of strict liability—namely, the automatic attribution of responsibility to a member association for the conduct of its supporters—must be tempered by evidentiary thresholds and contextual analysis.
17. The FCF argues that the factual matrix of the case does not support the imposition of liability under this regime. The alleged discriminatory chant was not corroborated by match officials (referee or commissioner), was of extremely limited duration (less than 30 seconds), and involved a relatively small number of individuals (approximately 1,000 out of 45,000 spectators). These circumstances, the FCF asserts, fall short of the standard required to trigger institutional liability, even under a strict liability framework. The FCF emphasizes that the principle of *in dubio pro reo* should preclude the imposition of sanctions in the absence of conclusive evidence.
18. The FCF further contends that the Appealed Decision has impermissibly conflated disciplinary sanctions with punitive damages. The Appellant asserts that the rationale underlying the sanctions imposed—particularly the emphasis on deterrence and exemplarity—suggests a punitive intent that is incompatible with the nature of strict liability.
19. By seeking to “set an example” through the imposition of a disproportionately severe sanction, the Appealed Decision is, according to the FCF, effectively applying a doctrine of punitive damages. This approach, the FCF argues, is alien to the regulatory framework of FIFA and undermines the legal certainty and predictability that disciplinary proceedings require. The FCF warns against the instrumentalization of disciplinary measures as tools of symbolic punishment, particularly when the underlying conduct is not clearly attributable or egregious.

Proportionality of the Sanction Imposed

20. Central to the FCF's appeal is the argument that the sanctions imposed—namely, a fine of CHF 80,000 and the closure of 25% of the stadium for the next home match—are manifestly disproportionate. The FCF invokes the principle of proportionality, which is well-established in both FIFA jurisprudence and the case law of the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS). In particular, the FCF cites CAS 2017/A/5306, which affirms that disciplinary measures must reflect a reasonable balance between the gravity of the offense and the severity of the sanction, taking into account aggravating and mitigating circumstances.

21. The FCF identifies several mitigating factors that were allegedly disregarded by the Appealed Decision:

- The chant, if it occurred, was isolated, brief, and involved a small fraction of the crowd.
- The incident was not reported by match officials, suggesting it did not disrupt the match or reach a threshold of notoriety.
- The FCF had already implemented a series of anti-discrimination measures, including educational campaigns and institutional partnerships, which were not adequately considered in the sanctioning decision.

22. The FCF also notes that Article 15 of the FDC prescribes a minimum fine of CHF 20,000 for a first offense. The imposition of a fine four times that amount, coupled with a partial stadium closure, is, in the FCF's view, excessive and unjustified in light of the factual and procedural context.

Institutional Commitment to Anti-Discrimination and Preventive Measures

23. The FCF devotes a substantial portion of its submission to documenting its proactive efforts to combat discrimination in football. These efforts include:

- The adoption of FIFA protocols and the development of internal guidelines to prevent discriminatory conduct.
- Strategic partnerships with civil society organizations, most notably the *Cámara Colombiana de la Diversidad*, to promote inclusion and diversity.
- The implementation of public awareness campaigns, such as "La Barra de la Buena Vibra," which involved social media outreach, stadium activations, and the participation of national team players.
- The development of a long-term educational strategy, supported by external consultants (e.g., LLYC), aimed at fostering cultural change and reducing discriminatory incidents.

24. The FCF argues that these initiatives demonstrate a genuine institutional commitment to the values of equality and respect, and should have been considered as extenuating circumstances in the disciplinary process. The FCF emphasizes that disciplinary sanctions should not disincentivize such efforts, particularly when they are aligned with FIFA's own strategic objectives.

Alternative Sanctioning Proposals and Remedial Measures

25. In the event that the Appeal Committee finds that some degree of disciplinary responsibility exists, the FCF proposes a series of alternative measures that would be better suited for the matter at hand. These include:

- The issuance of a formal warning, coupled with a recommendation to continue working with experts on anti-discrimination strategies.
- The reduction of the monetary fine, with the reallocation of funds toward the implementation of educational and preventive programs.
- The substitution of the stadium closure with a targeted ticketing policy, whereby the affected seating would be allocated to organizations and entities committed to diversity and inclusion.

26. These proposals, so argues the FCF, reflect a rehabilitative approach to disciplinary enforcement, emphasizing education, engagement, and institutional reform over punitive exclusion. The FCF argues that such measures would not only be more proportionate but also more effective in achieving the underlying objectives of FIFA's disciplinary regime.

Request for relief

27. The FCF requests the following relief¹:

"Principal Relief Sought:

- *That the present appeal be admitted;*
- *That the appealed decision be entirely revoked; and*
- *That it be declared that the FCF bears no disciplinary responsibility for the alleged infringement of Article 15 of the FIFA Disciplinary Code, and therefore, no sanctions should be imposed.*

Subsidiary Relief (in the spirit of continuing to promote discrimination-free spaces in football):

- *That a warning be issued instead, and that the FCF be urged to continue working alongside experts to obtain ongoing advisory support and to implement an effective and continuous action plan against discrimination;*
- *That the amount of the fine be reduced, with the intention of reinvesting the corresponding funds into the continued implementation of the anti-discrimination work plan, in collaboration with FIFA and the Cámara de la Diversidad. This plan would ensure the implementation of educational activities, dialogue mechanisms, stadium security measures, and the strengthening of strategic alliances to prevent recurrence and ensure effective and timely enforcement.*

Alternative Relief Regarding the Stadium Capacity Reduction:

- *That, as an alternative to the imposed sanction of reducing stadium capacity, the 25% of tickets corresponding to the affected sections for the next home match of the Colombian Men's National Team in the FIFA World Cup 2026 Qualifiers be sold exclusively to groups, companies, and entities that, like the FCF, are corporate members of the Cámara de la Diversidad and have demonstrated a commitment to promoting diverse and inclusive spaces. This measure aims to enhance the educational impact of the campaigns implemented by the FCF and its allied organizations.*

III. CONSIDERATIONS OF THE APPEAL COMMITTEE

28. In view of the circumstances of the present matter, Committee decided to address the procedural aspects of the present matter, namely, the jurisdiction and the applicable law, before entering into the substance of the matter.

A. Jurisdiction of the FIFA Appeal Committee and applicable law

29. Firstly, the Disciplinary Committee noted that at no point during the present proceedings did the Appellant challenge the jurisdiction of the Appeal Committee, or the applicability of the FDC.

¹ Freely translated to English.

30. Secondly, the Appellant recalled that the procedural aspects of the matter at stake were governed by the 2025 FDC, in particular considering that (i) the 2025 FDC entered into force on 1 June 2025 and (ii) the present appeal was lodged by the Appellant on 21 May 2025.
31. With regard to the matter at hand, the Committee pointed out that the disciplinary offense was committed at a time when the 2023 edition of the FDC was in force, and the same goes for the the date the appeal was lodged. Yet, the 2025 edition of the FDC entered into force on 1 June 2025.
32. In these circumstances, art. 4 FDC however establishes that the current edition of the FDC (i.e., the 2025 edition) shall apply to conduct whenever it occurred, provided that the relevant conduct contravened the FDC applicable at the time occurred. In such a situation, the Judicial Bodies cannot impose sanctions exceeding the maximum sanction available under the then applicable code (principle of *lex mitior*).
33. In the present case, the Chairperson deemed that the parts of the provision relevant to the present dispute – i.e. art. 17 and 15 FDC – are equivalent in the 2023 and 2025 editions of the FCE, especially because the case at hand pertains to discrimination but not racist abuse.
34. In light of the foregoing and following the provision of art. 4(2) FDC (ed. 2025), the Chairperson established that both the merits and the procedural aspects of the present case should fall under the 2025 edition of the FDC.
35. Consequently, the Chairperson considered that, in accordance with art. 60 in conjunction with art. 61 of the FDC, he was competent to hear the appeal lodged by the Appellant against the decision rendered by the Committee. Moreover, the Chairperson confirmed that he can hear the matter alone on the basis of article 64(b), FDC.
36. The Chairperson also confirmed that since the requirements under art. 60 FDC are met, the appeal is admissible.
37. Additionally, the Chairperson drew special attention to art. 17 and 15 FDC as being of relevance in assessing the current matter, this without prejudice that other rules may also be at stake. He recalled in this respect that art. 17 FDC both constitutes the legal basis for discipline regarding cases concerning order and security at matches in general and provides the condition under which a member association may be sanctioned for any incident in this respect. The same goes for art. 15, which tackles discriminatory behavior and the responsibility of member associations for the conduct of their fans.
38. This being established, the Chairperson subsequently turned its attention to the merits of the present case.

B. Merits

39. The Chairperson recalled that, on the basis of the Appealed Decision and the arguments of the Appellant, there are two central elements that must be analyzed:

- (a) whether the principle of strict liability has been properly considered by the Appealed Decision; and
- (b) whether mitigating circumstances exist and the applied sanction is proportionate.

I. As to the issue of strict liability

40. As a departure point, the Chairperson noted that the FCF appears to have mixed up the concepts regarding the many incidents at stake.
41. With regard to the matter of art. 14.5 FDC, he outlined that this provision refers to the misconduct of the FCF team regarding the late kick-off that was reported by the match officials. As outlined correctly in the Appealed Decision in para. 52 *et seq*:
- The Committee emphasised that, under Article 14.5 of the FDC, disciplinary measures may be imposed on an association or club if its national or club team behaves improperly. This includes misconduct by players, officials, or delegates. The phrase "for example" in the article is intentionally open-ended, meaning the list of possible misconducts is not exhaustive and can include a wide range of behaviours.
 - It is imperative that national teams maintain a consistently professional, respectful and sportsmanlike demeanour at all times, both on and off the pitch. This expectation is especially critical during the FIFA World Cup 2026™ preliminary competitions. Any behaviour that contradicts these standards may result in sanctions against the association, even if the specific conduct is not explicitly listed in the FDC. In this particular instance, the Committee concluded that a delay in resuming play, such as players returning late from the changing room, constitutes team misconduct under Article 14.5 FDC. This interpretation is in line with FIFA's established jurisprudence, and "late kick-off" is explicitly listed as an offence in Annex 1 of the FDC.
 - In this instance, the Committee determined that the Respondent's team caused a delay of 2 minutes and 30 seconds in commencing the second half. This information was reported by the match officials, whose reports are presumed to be accurate per art. 40 FDC. Despite arguments that the delay did not significantly impact the Match or that the referee did not report it, the Committee concluded that this constituted a late kick-off and therefore improper conduct, warranting disciplinary action.
42. In respect of the above, and while adhering to the conclusions of the Appealed Decision, the Chairperson also found that the FCF's argument is misguided, as the strict liability principle did not apply when the sanction of CHF 10,000 was imposed for the delayed kick-off.
43. The Chairperson also noted that the FCF has been involved in late kick-offs on at least five previous occasions during the FIFA World Cup 2026™ preliminary competition².
44. Accordingly, the Chairperson dismissed the argumentation of the Appellant in this respect.

² FDD-15931 – warning / FDD-16005 – fine / FDD-16315 – warning / FDD-19344 – fine / FDD-20560 – warning.

II. As to the matter of discrimination and the appropriateness of the sanction imposed

45. Having so found, the Chairperson then proceeded to address the second issue at stake as raised by the Appellant.
46. In doing so and following a thorough review of the case file and the grounds of appeal, the Chairperson concurred with the Committee's conclusion that Colombian supporters engaged in discriminatory chanting during the Match. This chant, specifically the phrase "*Poropopo, poropopó, el que no cante es paraguayo maricón*", was noted in the case file.
47. The Chairperson underlined that this chant was clearly audible in the video evidence submitted alongside the ADMOS Report. The term "maricón", which is often translated as "faggot", is a homophobic slur. The discriminatory nature of this term has been recognised in FIFA jurisprudence on several occasions, as evidenced for instance by decisions FDD-16005 and FDD-19344.
48. The Chairperson wished to reiterate that such language constitutes a violation of Article 15(1) of the FDC, which prohibits any conduct that offends the dignity or integrity of individuals or groups on the basis of sexual orientation. The use of homophobic slurs by supporters, regardless of context or intent, falls within the scope of this provision. In accordance with Article 15(6) FDC, associations are subject to strict liability for the discriminatory conduct of their supporters, irrespective of any preventive or corrective measures they may have implemented.
49. In this regard, the Chairperson acknowledges the various initiatives undertaken by the FCF to prevent discriminatory behaviour, including awareness campaigns, in-stadium messaging, and engagement with supporter groups. In the Chairperson's view, these efforts are commendable and were duly considered as mitigating factors by the Appealed Decision. However, the principle of strict liability remains applicable and cannot be displaced by such measures alone.
50. The Chairperson also gave due consideration to the FCF's assertion that the chant was purportedly sung by a mere 1,000 supporters. While this figure may represent a minority of the total attendance, it is important to note that any instance of discriminatory behaviour constitutes a disciplinary infringement under Article 15(1) FDC, regardless of the number of individuals involved. The threshold for liability is not based on the scale of the misconduct but on its nature and impact.
51. The Chairperson further articulated that the relatively limited number of individuals involved may be considered a mitigating circumstance under art. 25 FDC, which he found to have been taken into account in the Appealed Decision. However, he underscored that this factor does not outweigh the aggravating element of recidivism, as the FCF has previously been sanctioned for similar conduct, including in case FDD-19344. The recurrence of such behaviour, despite prior disciplinary measures and preventive efforts, stresses the need for a firm and consistent response.
52. In assessing the proportionality of the sanction, the Chairperson found the Committee exercised its discretion appropriately by opting for a sanction that included alternative measures rather than imposing a full or partial stadium closure. This approach – so deemed the Chairperson – reflects a balanced application of the FDC, taking into account both the seriousness of the offence and the

mitigating circumstances presented by the FCF. Furthermore, the fine imposed was found to be both adequate and consistent with established precedents. For comparison:

- In FDD-19361, the Ecuadorian FA was fined CHF 20,000 and sanctioned with a 15% spectator limitation (with alternatives) for a first offence.
- In the case of FDD-19344, the Colombian FA was fined CHF 60,000 and subjected to a 25% spectator limitation for violations of a similar nature.
- In the cases of FDD-16386 and FDD-16684, the Uruguayan FA was fined CHF 30,000 (plus CHF 50,000 suspended), was subject to a 25% spectator limitation, and was ordered to implement an anti-discrimination plan.
- In FDD-16004 & FDD-16330, the Chilean FA was fined CHF 30,000 (plus CHF 50,000 suspended), with a 50% spectator limitation and a similar order to implement preventive measures.

53. In light of these precedents, the Chairperson ruled that the sanction imposed on the Appellant is proportionate and consistent with FIFA's disciplinary framework.

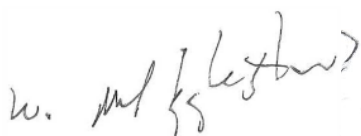
III. Conclusion

54. As a result, the Chairperson concluded that the appeal must be rejected in its entirety, and the Appealed Decision confirmed in full. He also decided that the costs of these proceedings of CHF 1,000 should be borne by the Appellant. This is offset against the appeal fee paid.

IV. DECISION OF THE APPEAL COMMITTEE

- 1. The appeal lodged by the Appellant, Colombian Football Association, against the Decision of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee passed on 19 May 2025 is dismissed. Consequently, said decision is confirmed in its entirety.**
- 2. The costs and expenses of these proceedings in the amount of CHF 1,000 are to be borne by the Appellant. The amount is set off against the appeal fee of CHF 1,000 already paid.**

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION



Neil Eggleston

Chairperson of the FIFA Appeal Committee