

Decision of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee

passed on 17 July 2025

DECISION BY:

Paola LÓPEZ BARRAZA (Mexico), Member

ON THE CASE OF:

Ecuadorian Football Association

(Decision FDD-24305)

REGARDING:

Article 14.5 - Team misconduct (FDC_25)

Art. 15 – Discrimination and racist abuse (FDC_25)

Article 17 - Order and security at matches (FDC_25)

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, presiding member of the FIFA 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 representative teams of *Ecuador v. Brazil* was played on 05 June 2025 in the scope of the FIFA World Cup 2026™ preliminary competition (the **Match**).
3. In this context, after the Match, the referee and the match commissioner indicated the following incidents in their reports (free translation to English):

Incident 1: Two instances of delayed kick-off	
Referee report	<i>"The game started 6 minutes and 30 seconds after the supposed kickoff time due to Ecuador's team being late to walk out. "</i> <i>"The second half started 2 minutes and 30 seconds later due to Ecuador's team being late coming back from halftime."</i>
Match commissioner report	<i>"The start of the match was delayed by 6 minutes and 30 seconds due to the late exit of the Ecuadorian players from the dressing room, despite repeated warnings to leave at the scheduled time. The start of the second half was delayed by 2 minutes and 30 seconds due to the late exit of the Ecuadorian team from their dressing room, despite repeated calls for them to leave on time."</i>
Incident 2: lighting of objects	
Match commissioner report	<i>"In the 90th minute, fireworks were set off in the upper south stand occupied by Ecuador fans, lasting approximately 30 seconds."</i>
Incident 3: training session filming	
Match commissioner report	<i>"MD-1 Brazil's official training session: Brazil's official training session was scheduled for 5:30 p.m. During the security tour of the stadium at 4:45 p.m. before the training session, a camera pointing at the pitch was detected in the upper west stand. I cannot say for sure whether it was recording at the time, but it was turned off and turned away so that it was no longer pointing at the pitch. The FEF informed us that the camera belonged to the match broadcast team, that it was not recording, and that the camera operator had forgotten to turn it off when he was told to leave the stadium for Brazil's training session."</i>

4. On 06 June 2025, in view of the foregoing, the Secretariat to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee (the **Secretariat**) opened disciplinary proceedings against the Ecuadorian Football Association (the **Respondent** or **FEF**) with respect to potential breaches of arts. 13, 14.5 and 17 of the FIFA Disciplinary

Code (**FDC**) and issued a proposal on the basis of art. 58 FDC (the **Proposal**). The Respondent was provided with the aforementioned report(s) and was granted a five-day deadline to provide the Secretariat with its position.

5. The Respondent timely rejected the Proposal and submitted its position.
6. On 21 July 2025, the matter was submitted to the FIFA Disciplinary Committee for decision. The operative part of the decision was notified on 22 July 2025. The Respondent subsequently timely requested the grounds of the decision per article 54 FDC.

II. RESPONDENT'S POSITON

7. The position of the Respondent can be summarized as follows:
 - On the issue of the delayed kick-off (Incident 1), the FEF contends that the delay in entering the field for the first half was due to an unforeseen medical emergency involving the starting goalkeeper, Hernán Galíndez, who sustained an injury during the final warm-up phase. This necessitated immediate medical evaluation and a last-minute substitution decision. The FEF argues that this delay was neither intentional nor indicative of misconduct, and it is corroborated by the match officials' reports. For the second half, the FEF acknowledged a minor delay of 2 minutes and 30 seconds, which had no material impact on the match. The FEF invokes Article 25 of the FDC, emphasizing the discretionary authority of the judicial body to consider mitigating circumstances and reduce or waive disciplinary measures accordingly.
 - Regarding the lighting of fireworks (Incident 2), the FEF acknowledges that fireworks were ignited in the 90th minute from a section occupied by Ecuadorian supporters. However, it asserts that this was an isolated and unprecedented incident in the context of FIFA World Cup 2026™ preliminary competition. The fireworks lasted approximately 30 seconds, during which security protocols were promptly activated. The FEF underscores its commitment to safety and pledges to enhance preventive measures to avoid recurrence.
 - Concerning the alleged unauthorized recording of Brazil's training session (Incident 3), the FEF categorically denies any wrongdoing. It explains that all stadium cameras were verified and found to be inactive prior to the training session. The specific camera in question was a fixed, non-operational unit included in the official broadcast plan, incapable of recording or remote operation. Upon noticing that the camera had not been properly shut down, it was immediately turned away and subsequently removed. The FEF emphasizes that the training session had not commenced at the time of the observation, and no recording occurred. Therefore, the FEF argues that the incident does not constitute a violation, nor can it be construed as an attempted breach, and requests that the warning issued for offensive conduct and breach of fair play principles be annulled.
8. In conclusion, the FEF requests the Disciplinary Committee to:
 - Consider the factual and legal arguments presented in its defense.

- Apply Article 25 of the FDC to recognize the mitigating circumstances surrounding the delayed entry and the isolated nature of the fireworks incident.
- Rescind the warning related to the alleged training session recording, as the infraction did not materialize.

III. CONSIDERATIONS OF THE DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

9. 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

10. 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.
11. 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 and 57 FDC, it was competent to evaluate the present case and to impose sanctions in case of corresponding violations.
12. Moreover, in line with art. 57 FDC, the Committee found that a member of the Committee can rule on the matter alone as a single judge.

B. Applicable law

13. 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.
14. With respect to the applicable regulations, the Committee first referred to art. 14.5 FDC which reads as follows:

Art. 14 of the FDC – Misconduct of players and officials

5. *If a national or club team conducts itself improperly (for example, if individual disciplinary sanctions are imposed by the referee on five or more players – three or more in the case of futsal – during a match), disciplinary measures may also be taken against the association or club concerned..*
15. This provision contains a general obligation for national or club teams to behave properly, failing which disciplinary sanctions may be imposed on the association or club concerned. For example, and

as specifically provided for under said article, any team that receives more than five individual disciplinary sanctions during a match is considered to be in breach of this provision.

16. It goes without saying that this provision, due to its clear and non-exhaustive wording, empowers the Committee to sanction an association or a club when its team has engaged in misconduct, resulting, for example, in a delay in the (re)start of the match.
17. The Committee next 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”.*

18. 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.
13. 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. In this regard, the Committee then 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 observer¹. 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, 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.)².
14. Lastly, the Committee referred to art. 13 FDC, which reads as follows:

Art. 13 of the FDC - Offensive behaviour and violations of the principles of fair play]

1. Associations and clubs, as well as their players, officials and any other member and/or person carrying out a function on their behalf, must respect the Laws of the Game, as well as the FIFA Statutes and FIFA's regulations, directives, guidelines, circulars and decisions, and comply with the principles of fair play, loyalty and integrity.

15. This provision contains a general obligation for all persons involved in the game of football to comply with the regulatory framework of FIFA, but also, to behave properly, in particular by following the general principles of fair play, loyalty and integrity, failing which disciplinary sanctions may be imposed on the offender.

C. Standard of proof

19. 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.
20. 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.

¹ CAS 2015/A/3874.

² *Ibidem*; see also CAS 2007/A/1217.

21. 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.
22. Having clarified the foregoing, the Committee proceeded to consider the merits of the case.

D. Merits of the case

1. Issues of review

23. 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.
24. In this context, the Committee acknowledged that there are three incidents which need to be examined:
 - i. Incident 1: Delayed kick-off for the first and second halves.
 - ii. Incident 2: Lighting of Fireworks.
 - iii. Incident 3: Alleged Unauthorized Filming of Brazil's Training Session.
25. The above being recalled, the Committee firstly wishes to point out that the Respondent did not deny Incidents 1 and 2. Rather, the Respondent argues that there are mitigating circumstances to be taken into account. As to Incident 3, the Respondent denies it took place.
26. As to Incident 1, the FEF attributes the initial delay of 6 minutes and 30 seconds to an unforeseen medical issue involving the starting goalkeeper, Hernán Galíndez. However, both the referee and the match commissioner explicitly state that the delay was due to the Ecuadorian team's failure to exit the dressing room on time, despite repeated warnings. The reports do not reference any medical emergency or exceptional circumstance that would justify the delay. Under the presumption of veracity afforded to official match documentation, the FEF's explanation lacks corroborative weight in the face of these contemporaneous and consistent accounts. The Committee further noted that any medical issue would not have affected the delayed kick-off of the second half.
27. As to Incident 2, the FEF acknowledges the occurrence of this incident but seeks to minimize its gravity by characterizing it as isolated and brief. However, the match commissioner's report confirms that fireworks were ignited in the 90th minute in a section occupied by Ecuadorian supporters, lasting approximately 30 seconds.
28. As to Incident 3, the FEF denies any wrongdoing, asserting that the camera in question was inactive and incapable of recording. However, the match commissioner's report indicates that during a security inspection at 4:45 p.m.— 45 minutes before Brazil's scheduled training session — the camera was observed pointing at the pitch. Although the commissioner could not confirm whether it was recording, the presence of the camera in an active position at that time raises legitimate concerns.

The FEF's explanation that the operator forgot to turn it off does not negate the fact that the camera was operationally positioned in a manner inconsistent with the privacy expectations of a closed training session, and further confirms that the camera was left with the power on.

29. Furthermore, the Committee noted that the evidence provided by the FEF is not sufficient to rebut the presumption of the match commissioner report.
30. As such, with the foregoing in mind and whilst also recounting that the facts as contained within the match officials' reports and/or records are presumed to be accurate (cf. art. 40 FDC), the Committee was comfortably satisfied that all three incidents took place.
31. 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.

2. Infringements committed by the Respondent

32. As a preliminary remark, the Committee recalled that pursuant to art. 14.5 FDC, *"if a national or club team conducts itself improperly (...), disciplinary measures may also be taken against the association or club concerned"*. In other words, under art. 14.5 FDC, disciplinary measures may be taken against associations should (players, officials or delegates of) their national team engage in misconduct.
33. In particular, the Committee highlighted that the term *"(for example (...))"* is open-ended, and as such is non-exhaustive, *i.e.* applies against but is not limited to.
34. Against such background, the Committee proceeded to underline that from a national team, which stands as a representation of the applicable nation on a worldwide scale, FIFA expects an unwavering and exemplary professional, decent and respectful attitude towards all members of the Football family, including opposing players and officials, match officials and fans. Such sportsmanlike behaviour is expected at all times without question, whether being on or off the pitch, especially in the context of the FIFA World Cup 2026™ preliminary competition.
35. In this sense, the Committee impressed that any contradictory conduct and/or behaviour that is not compatible with the abovementioned principles, may leave the association of the contravening representative team concerned open to potential sanction for said misconduct - as provided for under the (non-exhaustive) scope of art. 14.5 FDC.
36. With the foregoing in mind, the Committee referred to the above explanations, which outlined the scope of art. 14.5 FDC, namely that this provision imposes a general obligation for national or club teams to behave properly, failing which disciplinary sanctions may be imposed on the association or club concerned. More specifically, the Committee once again highlighted that the key term of this provision *"(for example (...))"* is open-ended, and as such is not exhaustive (*i.e.* applies against but is not limited to) and can apply against associations (or clubs) if their team has engaged in (any type of) misconduct.

37. Against such a background, the Committee concluded that a delay in the (re)start of the match – that is resulting from the conduct of a representative team of the Respondent – also constitutes a team misconduct in the sense of art. 14.5 FDC and can be sanctioned accordingly, such conclusion being in line with the constant jurisprudence of the Committee³. Moreover, the Committee observed that “late kick-off” is listed as an offence in Annex 1 (“List of disciplinary measures”).
38. Consequently, the Committee had no other choice but to consider that the Respondent’s team conducted itself improperly as it caused the delay in the kick-off of both the first and second halves of the Match. In this respect, the Committee highlighted that in line with constant jurisprudence, a delay of this length does qualify as a late kick-off.⁴ Moreover, the Committee found that the delay allegedly caused by the medical emergency does not excuse the late kick-off, and further underlined that no justification can be seen on file of the delayed restart of the Match.
39. With the above in mind, the Committee found that the Respondent had to be held liable for the misconduct of its representative team in accordance with art. 14.5 FDC and had to be sanctioned accordingly.
40. In continuation, the Committee noted that it was clearly reported by the that the following incidents had occurred:

“In the 90th minute, fireworks were set off in the upper south stand occupied by Ecuador fans, lasting approximately 30 seconds.”

MD-1 Brazil's official training session: Brazil's official training session was scheduled for 5:30 p.m. During the security tour of the stadium at 4:45 p.m. before the training session, a camera pointing at the pitch was detected in the upper west stand. I cannot say for sure whether it was recording at the time, but it was turned off and turned away so that it was no longer pointing at the pitch. The FEF informed us that the camera belonged to the match broadcast team, that it was not recording, and that the camera operator had forgotten to turn it off when he was told to leave the stadium for Brazil's training session.

41. 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.
42. The Committee observed that the Respondent did not contest the occurrence of the Incident 2, but rather argued that it was a minor one. In this respect, the Committee referred to its previous developments⁵. Specifically, keeping in mind that “the term “supporter” is an open concept that (...) must be assessed from the perspective of a reasonable and objective observer”⁶, and given that the infractions

³ See for instance: <https://digitalhub.fifa.com/m/16cf456ff4872874/original/FIFA-World-Cup-26-Qualifiers-disciplinary-overview-Sept-Nov-2023.pdf> or <https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/news/latest-disciplinary-sanctions-published-concerning-fifa-world-cup-tm>

⁴ *Idem*

⁵ Cf. para. 13 supra.

⁶ CAS 2017/A/3874

were committed by supporters of the Ecuadorian team, it follows that the FEF shall be responsible for this conduct.

43. Against this background, the Committee went on to confirm that lighting of fireworks or similar actions constitute breaches of art. 17(2) FDC, respectively, under paragraph 2 lit. "c" of the aforementioned provision.
44. In light of the foregoing, the Committee was comfortably satisfied that the Respondent committed the following breaches of art. 17 (2) FDC, thus incurring liability of the Respondent under the principle of strict liability contained in said provision.
45. As to the Incident 3, the Committee recalled that art. 13 FDC contains a general obligation for associations and clubs, as well as their players and officials to comply with the various regulations and other directives as well as to behave properly, in particular, by following the principles of fair play, loyalty and integrity, failing which disciplinary sanctions may be imposed on the person concerned.
46. As the Committee has established that Incident 3 has occurred, it recalled that the use of unauthorized cameras—whether intentionally or negligently—in the context of official training sessions is fundamentally incompatible with the principle of fair play. This principle is built upon the pillars of equality, respect, and integrity, ensuring that all participants compete under the same conditions. The presence of the camera (turned on) pointed at the pitch during Brazil's MD-1 training session, even if not actively recording, introduces the possibility of illicit observation and data collection. Such actions are equally punishable under article 8(2) of the FDC, which explicitly states that "*acts amounting to attempt are also punishable.*" This reinforces the idea that even preparatory or incomplete actions that could compromise fair competition are subject to sanction. The Committee noted that the mere attempt to gain unauthorized insight into an opponent's preparations constitutes a breach of loyalty and fair play and is therefore punishable under article 13 FDC.
47. At the same time, the Committee pointed out that the reputation of football is also at stake when prohibited or unauthorized technologies are used for potentially illicit purposes. The perception that teams may engage in covert surveillance—even if only attempted—damages public trust in the sport's governance and fairness. It suggests a lack of adequate regulation and oversight, which can erode confidence among fans, stakeholders, and the broader sporting community. Upholding the integrity of football requires strict adherence to established protocols and a zero-tolerance approach to any behavior that could be construed as spying or unfair advantage.
48. To conclude, as a result and having determined the foregoing, i.e. that the Respondent was to be held liable for the breaches of article(s) 13, 14 and 17 FDC, the Committee held that the Respondent had to be sanctioned accordingly.

3. The determination of the sanction

49. 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.

50. 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).
51. As established above, the Respondent was found liable for (a) the misconduct of the members of its representative team in accordance with art. 14.5 FDC; (b) the misbehaviour of its supporters in accordance with art. 17(2) FDC; and (c) violation of the principles of fair play under art. 13 FDC.
52. With respect to the aforementioned misconduct(s), the Committee remarked that Annexe 1 FDC provides for a list of specific disciplinary measures which may be taken into consideration in case of "*late kick-off*" pursuant to art. 14.5 FDC – a warning for first offence, CHF 10,000 for second offence and an increase of the previous fine by 100% for a further offence. The same Annexe 1 FDC provides a list of specific disciplinary measures which may be taken into consideration for "*lighting of fireworks*", with the amount of CHF 500 per object, with a minimum sanction of CHF 1,000.
53. With those elements in mind, the Committee subsequently acknowledged that in the past three years the Respondent had already been sanctioned for the misconduct of the members of its representative team (late kick-off)⁷.
54. On that basis, 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. 14.5 FDC and art. 17(2) FDC.
55. With respect to the infringement of article 13, the Committee deemed that as the responsible entity for stadium operations, it failed to ensure the complete deactivation and removal of all recording equipment prior to Brazil's official training session. This oversight reflects a lapse in organizational diligence, which undermines the credibility of its claim to full compliance with the obligations of neutrality and confidentiality during official team activities.
56. The Committee further recalled that under Article 8(1) of the FDC, infringements are punishable regardless of whether they are committed deliberately or negligently, and associations may be held responsible for the conduct of individuals acting on their behalf—even in the absence of fault. Given the circumstances—namely, the lack of evidence of actual recording, the immediate corrective action taken, and the plausible explanation provided—the Committee found that a warning is deemed proportionate. It serves as a formal recognition of the breach without escalating to harsher sanctions, while reinforcing the importance of preventive diligence and strict compliance with fair play standards in future operations. It is also in line with article 6(1) FDC.
57. 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.

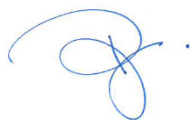
⁷ Disciplinary proceedings under references FDD-16683.

58. Therefore, taking into account the entirety of the case file – and, in particular, that this is the 2nd offence of art. 14.5 FDC for late kick-off and a 2nd offence of art. 17(2)(c) FDC for such breaches – the Committee determined that a fine amounting to CHF 11,000 was to be considered appropriate and proportionate. This fine was calculated as follows: CHF 10,000 in respect of article 14 and CHF 1,000 in respect of article 17.
59. 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, but also – with respect to the late kick-off, the fact that this type of incidents continue to occur despite the sanctions imposed previously by FIFA on the Respondent. In fact, it was expected by the Committee that such sanctions would (finally) serve to have the necessary deterrent effect in order to avoid similar incidents in the future.

Decision

The Ecuadorian Football Association is (a) issued with a warning for its and offensive behaviour and violations of the principles of fair play and (b) ordered to pay a fine to the amount of CHF 11,000 for the misconduct of the members of its representative team (late kick-off) as well as for the inappropriate behaviour of its supporters (lighting of fireworks) in connection with the match *Ecuador v. Brazil* played on 05 June 2025 in the scope of the FIFA World Cup 2026™ preliminary competition.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION



Paola LÓPEZ BARRAZA (Mexico)

Member of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee

LEGAL ACTION:

According to art. 50.1 of the FIFA Statutes read together with arts. 52 and 61 of the FDC, this decision may be appealed before the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS). The statement of appeal must be sent to the CAS directly within 21 days of receipt of notification of this decision. Within another 10 days following the expiry of the time limit for filing the statement of appeal, the appellant shall file a brief stating the facts and legal arguments giving rise to the appeal with the CAS.

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.