

Decision of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee

passed on 05 June 2025

DECISION BY:

Lord VEEHALA (Tonga and New Zealand), Member

ON THE CASE OF:

Guatemalan Football Association

(Decision FDD-23899)

REGARDING:

Art. 21 of the FIFA Disciplinary Code - *Failure to respect decisions*

I. FACTS OF THE CASE

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 presiding member of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee (**the Committee**) 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 of its position and in the ensuing discussion on the merits.

A. Factual background

i. Decision FPSD-14375 and the subsequent registration ban imposed in FDD-18824

2. On 14 May 2024, the FIFA General Secretariat issued Confirmation Letter ref. FPSD-14375 (the **First FT Decision**) ordering the club Deportivo Zacapa Tellioz “CSD Zacapa Tellioz” (the **Original Club**) to pay the following amount to Mr. Claudio Adrián Fernández Leal:
 - USD 5,200 outstanding remuneration plus 5% interest p.a. from 21 March 2024 until the date of effective payment
3. The Original Club was granted 45 days from the notification of the Confirmation Letter to make the aforementioned payments, failing which it would be banned from registering any new players, either nationally or internationally, up until the due amount is paid and for a maximum duration of three entire and consecutive registration periods.
4. On 2 July 2024, FIFA imposed a registration ban in FDD-18824 against the Original Club for failure to comply with the First FT Decision (the **First Registration Ban**).
5. On 3 October 2024, FIFA informed the club Asociación Club Social Deportivo Zacapa (the **New Club**) – in the context of FDD-19108 and on the basis of investigations conducted by FIFA – that it was to be considered the sporting successor of the Original Club. Therefore, the New Club became subject to the First FT Decision and First Registration Ban. By way of consequence, the ban from registering new players was implemented against the New Club and the Guatemalan FA was requested to immediately implement it at national level.

ii. Decision FPSD-14570 and the subsequent registration ban imposed in FDD-19094

6. On 25 June 2024, the FIFA Players’ Status Chamber rendered a decision with ref. FPSD-14570 (the **Second FT Decision**) ordering the Original Club to pay Mr. Héctor Vargas, the following amount:
 - USD 16,100 as compensation for breach of contract without just cause plus 5% interest p.a. as from 12 March 2024 until the date of effective payment.
7. The Original Club was granted 45 days from the notification of the decision to make the aforementioned payments, failing which it would be banned from registering any new players,

either nationally or internationally, up until the due amount is paid and for a maximum duration of three entire and consecutive registration periods.

8. On 10 August 2024, FIFA imposed a registration ban against the Original Club in FDD-19094 for failure to comply with the Second FT Decision (the **Second Registration Ban**).
9. On 3 October 2024, FIFA informed the New Club – in the context of FDD-19094 and on the basis of investigations conducted by FIFA – that it was to be considered the sporting successor of the Original Club. Therefore, the New Club became subject to the Second FT Decision and Second Registration Ban. By way of consequence, the ban from registering new players was implemented against the New Club and the Guatemalan FA was requested to immediately implement it at national level.

iii. FPSD-14841 and the subsequent registration ban imposed in FDD-19095

10. On 30 June 2024, the FIFA General Secretariat issued Confirmation Letter ref. FPSD-14841 (the **Third FT Decision**) ordering the Original Club to pay Mr. Andres Murillo Renteria the following amounts:
 - GTQ 20,000 as outstanding remuneration plus 5% interest per annum as from 1 May 2024 until the date of effective payment; and
 - GTQ 20,000 as outstanding remuneration plus 5% interest per annum as from 1 June 2024 until the date of effective payment.
11. The Original Club was granted 45 days from the notification of the Confirmation Letter to make the aforementioned payments, failing which it would be banned from registering any new players, either nationally or internationally, up until the due amount is paid and for a maximum duration of three entire and consecutive registration periods.
12. On 13 August 2024, FIFA imposed a registration ban in FDD-19095 against the Original Club for failure to comply with the Third FT Decision (the **Third Registration Ban**).
13. On 3 October 2024, FIFA informed the New Club – in the context FDD-19095 and on the basis of investigations conducted by FIFA – that the New Club was to be considered the sporting successor of the Original Club. Therefore, the New Club became subject to the Third FT Decision and Third Registration Ban. By way of consequence, the ban from registering new players was implemented against the New Club and the Guatemalan FA was requested to immediately implement it at national level.

iv. The decision of the Respondent's National Dispute Resolution Chamber (NDRC)

14. On 17 July 2024, the NDRC issued a decision (the **First NDRC Decision**) in which it recognized the New Club as the sporting successor of the Original Club. As such, it held the New Club responsible for complying with the final ruling and sanctions previously imposed on the Original Club under a decision dated 6 June 2024 concerning Mr. Gonzalo Deras Ortega (the **Ortega Decision**). The Ortega Decision had ordered the Original Club to pay Mr. Gonzalo Deras Ortega a specified amount and imposed both a registration ban and a fine until full payment was made.

15. On 29 August 2024, the NDRC issued a second decision (the **Second NDRC Decision**) in which it annulled the First NDRC Decision, citing *"the existence of notorious facts regarding a conflict of interest and partiality in said resolution"* (in the Spanish original: *"en virtud que se consideran existentes hechos notorios en cuanto a un conflicto de intereses y parcialidad en la misma"*). As part of the Second NDRC Decision, the NDRC granted the New Club a period of five (5) business days to present its position regarding the allegation that it is the sporting successor of the Original Club and to submit any evidence it deemed appropriate to rebut such a claim.
16. On 11 October 2024, the NDRC issued a final resolution by means of which it definitively recognized the New Club as the sporting successor of the Original Club and ordered the New Club to comply with the sanctions and pending financial obligations of the Original Club in relation to Mr. Ortega (the **Third NDRC Decision**).

v. Investigation by FIFA

17. On 3 October 2024, the Secretariat of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee (the **Secretariat**) – with reference to First, Second and Third FT Decisions and related registration bans – opened an investigation in accordance with arts. 30(1) and 35(5) FDC against the New Club and the Respondent. The Secretariat requested the Respondent the following information and/or documentation: *"A copy of the players' passports registered for the club Asociación Club Social as from 17 July 2024, which indicate all their detailed status such as when the players were registered at the club and the Guatemalan Football Association, period of registration, type of registration, i.e. return from loan, permanent registration, extension of loan, renewal of contract, change of status (from amateur to professional), etc. This applies to both domestic and international registrations"*.
18. On 3 October 2024, the Respondent submitted the requested information and documentation.
19. Based on the information and documentation provided by the Respondent during the investigation, the Secretariat noted the following 32 individuals were registered with the New Club¹:

Player Name	Status	Domestic or International	Date of registration
Ariel Alberto Siliman	Professional	International	2 August 2024 according to player passport; TMS shows the transfer closed on 30 July 2024
Alexis Efrain Salguero Estrada	Amateur	Domestic	23 September 2024
Benedicto Adlana Martinez	Professional	Domestic	2 August 2024
Brayam Baños	Professional	Domestic	2 August 2024
Brya Ordoñez	Professional	Domestic	2 August 2024
Daneil Bardales	Professional	Domestic	9 August 2024
David Mendez	Professional	Domestic	2 August 2024
Diego Pineda	Amateur	Domestic	23 September 2024

¹ There were 16 other players registered with the New Club during the same period. However, these were all players under the age of 15 and amateurs. Therefore, pursuant to FIFA Circular no. 1843, their registrations were considered valid.

Edgar Razuleu	Professional	Domestic	2 August 2024
Edgar Morales	Amateur	Domestic	23 September 2024
Eduardo Oriques	Amateur	Domestic	2 August 2024
Gerson Carbajal	Professional	Domestic	2 August 2024
Henry Campos	Amateur	Domestic	23 September 2024
Jaikel Scarlet	Professional	Domestic	2 August 2024
Jean Carlo Duarte	Professional	Domestic	2 August 2024
Jose Antonio Rodriguez	Amateur	Domestic	16 August 2024
Jose Carlo Trujillo	Amateur	Domestic	23 September 2024
Jose Manuel Baten	Professional	Domestic	2 August 2024
Kervin Sandoval	Professional	Domestic	23 August 2024
Luis Fernando Castellano	Professional	Domestic	2 August 2024
Luis Herminio Villeda	Professional	Domestic	2 August 2024
Marlon Ordoñez	Amateur	Domestic	16 August 2024
Maximiliano Osurak	Professional	Domestic	6 September 2024
Milton Leal	Professional	Domestic	2 August 2024
Olger Oliva	Professional	Domestic	8 August 2024
Olivert Asencio	Professional	Domestic	16 August 2024
Oscar Cruz	Professional	Domestic	2 August 2024
Oscar Velasquez	Professional	Domestic	30 August 2024
Otto Alvarez	Professional	Domestic	2 August 2024
Rodrigo Hernandez	Professional	Domestic	2 August 2024
Tomás Pizarro	Professional	Domestic	2 August 2024
William Herrera	Amateur	Domestic	23 September 2024

vi. Disciplinary proceedings

20. In light of the foregoing, on 25 April 2025, the Secretariat opened disciplinary proceedings against the Respondent or potential breach of art. 21 of the FIFA Disciplinary Code (**FDC**), in particular for failing to impose and enforce a domestic registration ban on the New Club and, moreover, facilitating the international transfer of Mr. Ariel Alberto Siliman from the Honduran club, Santa Rosa F.C., to the New Club during the registration ban period. The Secretariat granted the Respondent five (5) days to submit its position.

21. The Respondent submitted its position on 29 April 2025.

II. RESPONDENT'S POSITION

22. The position received from the Respondent can be summarised as follows:

- The Original Club was relegated after the 2023-24 season from the *Primera División* to the *Liga de ascenso/Segunda División* of the Guatemalan Football Association (**GFA**). The Original Club did not register for the 2024-2025 season and thus was disaffiliated from the GFA.

- The New Club participated in the *Primera División* of the GFA in the 2024-2025, but only the *Torneo Apertura*. It did not participate in the *Torneo Clausura* as it was relegated.
- The Original Club had several legal cases against it before the FIFA Football Tribunal and the NDRC before the start of the 2024-2025 season.
- Until 3 October 2024, the GFA did not have full knowledge and certainty that the sanctions imposed against the Original Club should also be imposed on the New Club when it began participating in the first division in July 2024. For this reason, several national and international transfers of players, such as Ariel Alberto Siliman, were approved.
- The NDRC Decision was annulled on 29 August 2024 with the Second NDRC Decision.
- It was not until 11 October 2024 that the NDRC issued a final resolution by means of which it definitively recognized the New Club as the sporting successor of the Original Club and ordering the New Club to comply with the sanctions and pending financial obligations of the Original Club in relation to Mr. Ortega.
- The legal situation of the New Club as the sporting successor of the Original Club was complicated and very particular for the GFA, since it was the first case of the kind in Guatemala. The GFA acted in good faith at all times and has cooperated fully with the investigation of FIFA and in the present case. Therefore, it should not be held in breach of art. 21 FDC or sanctioned.

III. CONSIDERATIONS OF THE DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

23. In view of the circumstances of the present case, the Committee decided to first address the procedural aspects of the case, namely, its jurisdiction and the applicable regulatory framework, before proceeding to the merits of the case and determining the possible infringements as well as the potential sanctions resulting therefrom.

a. Jurisdiction of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee

24. 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.
25. Notwithstanding the above and for the sake of good order, the Committee found it worthwhile to emphasise that, on the basis of arts. 56 and 57 FDC, it was competent to evaluate the present case and to impose sanctions in case of corresponding violations.
26. In addition, and on the basis of art. 45(2) of the FIFA Statutes, the Committee may pronounce the sanctions described in the Statutes and the FDC on member associations, clubs, officials, players, football agents and match agents.

b. Applicable legal framework

27. With regard to the matter at hand, the Committee pointed out that the disciplinary offense, i.e. the Respondent's potential failure respect a decision, was committed at a time when the 2023 edition of the FDC was in force.
28. 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 Disciplinary Committee cannot impose sanctions exceeding the maximum sanction available under the then applicable code (principle of *lex mitior*).
29. In the present case, the Disciplinary Committee deemed that the parts of the provision relevant to the present dispute – i.e. art. 21 FDC – are equivalent in the 2023 and 2025 editions of the FCE, except in two matters.
30. First, the 2025 version gives the Disciplinary Committee discretion to impose a fine under art. 21(1)(a) FDC; however, this is more favourable to the Respondent and thus shall be applicable pursuant to the principle of *lex mitior*.
31. Second, art. 21.1(b) FDC no longer specifies the length of the final deadline to be granted to the Respondent. Based on the principle of *lex mitior*, the Disciplinary Committee does not consider that it can set a deadline shorter than 30 days (should one be necessary).
32. In light of the foregoing and following the provision of art. 4(2) FDC (ed. 2025), the Committee established that, with the aforementioned exception of art. 21.1(b), both the merits and the procedural aspects of the present case should fall under the 2025 edition of the FDC.
33. Against such background, the Committee referred to art. 21 FDC which reads as follows:

Art. 21 of the FDC – Failure to respect decisions

“1. Anyone who fails to pay another person (such as a player, a coach or a club) or FIFA a sum of money in full or part, even though instructed to do so by a body, a committee, a subsidiary or an instance of FIFA or a CAS decision (financial decision), or anyone who fails to comply with another final decision (non-financial decision) passed by a body, a committee, a subsidiary or an instance of FIFA, or by CAS:

a) may be fined for failing to comply with a decision and receive any pertinent additional disciplinary measure; and, if necessary:

b) will be granted a final deadline to pay the amount due or to comply with the non-financial decision;

[...]

e) in the case of associations, upon expiry of the aforementioned final deadline and in the event of persistent default or failure to comply in full with the decision within the period stipulated, additional disciplinary measures may be imposed.

[...]

8. *Any financial decision issued by the Football Tribunal or FIFA imposing disciplinary measures, such as a ban from registering any new players – either nationally or internationally – or a restriction on playing in official matches, will be automatically enforced by FIFA and the relevant member association...".*

34. The wording of art. 21.1 FDC is clear and unequivocal in so far that its main purpose is to ensure that (financial or non-financial) decisions passed by a body, a committee, a subsidiary or an instance of FIFA or the Court of Arbitration for Sport (**CAS**) are duly complied with. Any such breach shall result in the imposition of the measures listed under said provision.
35. Moreover, art. 21.8 FDC emphasises that any financial decision issued by FIFA (imposing disciplinary measures) will be automatically enforced by FIFA and the relevant member association.

c. Standard of proof

36. Firstly, the Committee recalled that the burden of proof lies with FIFA, which is required to prove the infringement under art. 41.1 FDC.
37. Next, the Committee pointed out that, in accordance with art. 39.3 FDC, the standard of proof to be applied in FIFA disciplinary proceedings is that of *"comfortable satisfaction"*. According to this standard, the onus is on the competent judicial body to establish the disciplinary violation to its comfortable satisfaction, while taking into account the seriousness of the allegation(s).
38. In this respect, the Committee recalled that the CAS which also applies this standard in disciplinary proceedings, has defined it as a higher standard than the civil one of *"balance of probability"* but lower than the criminal *"proof beyond a reasonable doubt"*².
39. Having clarified the foregoing, the Committee subsequently proceeded to consider the merits of the case at hand.

d. Merits of the case

i. Issue of review

40. 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 violation(s) of the FDC.
41. In this context, as a preliminary remark, the Committee wished to emphasise that the First, Second and Third FT Decisions specifically provided that *"if full payment (including all applicable interest is not made within 45 days of the notification of this decision, the following consequences shall apply: 1. The [Original Club] shall be banned from registering any new players either nationally or internationally, up*

² See amongst others CAS 2009/A/1920; CAS 2010/A/2172; CAS 2013/A/3323; CAS 2017/A/5006.

until the due amount is paid. The maximum duration of the ban shall be of up to three entire and consecutive registration periods”.

42. The Committee then wished to emphasise that FIFA’s letters of 2 July 2024, and 10 and 13 August 2024 implementing respectively the First, Second and Third Registration Ban in accordance with the aforementioned Decisions, specifically provided that the *“Guatemalan Football Association (in copy) is requested to immediately implement on the [Original Club], if not done yet, a ban from registering new players at national level”*.
43. The Original Club was thus banned (and as such prohibited) from registering any new players either nationally or internationally for the three entire and consecutive registration periods as from 2 July 2024 (the **Registration Ban**).
44. Against such background, the Committee subsequently observed that the Respondent does not deny it was notified of and fully aware of the Registration Ban. Rather, the Respondent merely argues that it did not have *“full knowledge and certainty”* that the ban should also be imposed on the New Club.
45. However, the Committee found that the Respondent’s position to be groundless, since at the relevant time there was a valid and binding decision of the Respondent’s NDRC in place declaring the New Club as the sporting successor of the Original Club. Indeed, as acknowledged by the Respondent, the First NDRC Decision was not annulled until 29 August 2024. Therefore, the Respondent was under a clear obligation to prevent the New Club from registering new players from 17 July 2024 until 29 August 2024.
46. The Respondent also claimed it acted in good faith in a situation it describes as *“complicated,” “very particular,”* and the *“first of its kind.”* None of these factors, however, excuse the Respondent’s failure to comply with its aforementioned obligation.
47. The Committee considered that the Respondent – being fully aware that (i) the Original Club was under a registration ban as from 2 July 2024 and (ii) the NDRC had issued a binding decision declaring the New Club as the sporting successor of the Original Club – had a duty to ensure the enforcement of the registration ban by preventing the registration of new players by the New Club. The Committee observed that, instead, the Respondent chose to facilitate the New Club’s registration of 24 players (including one international transfer) between 17 July 2024 until 29 August 2024, i.e. during the period that the First NDRC Decision remained in force. The Committee noted that only 8 of the 32 players listed *supra* at para. 19 were registered during the period between the annulment of the First NDRC Decision (i.e. 29 August 2024) and the issuance of the Third NDRC Decision.
48. Consequently, the Committee had no other alternative but to conclude that by not implementing the registration ban at national level following the First NDRC Decision and processing the registration of the aforementioned 24 players between 17 July 2024 until 29 August 2024, the Respondent failed to respect the Registration Ban, and, as such, must held liable for a breach of art. 21 FDC. In particular, the Committee considered that the Respondent failed to comply with art. 21.8

FDC, which obliged it to “automatically enforce” FIFA’s decision imposing a ban from registering new players nationally and internationally.

49. In this regard, the Committee considered that in accordance with art. 21.8 FDC, a member association is responsible for ensuring the enforcement of registration bans, which includes taking proactive measures to prevent the registration of players by clubs subject to such sanctions. Once the First NDRC Decision – a binding ruling – established the New Club as the sporting successor of the Original Club, the Respondent had a corresponding duty to inform FIFA of this development. This notification was essential to allow FIFA to formally extend the registration ban to the New Club and ensure full compliance at both national and international levels. By failing to report the succession and allowing registrations to proceed, the Respondent failed to properly enforce the sanction and thereby facilitated its circumvention.
50. Having determined the foregoing, in particular that the Respondent should be held liable for having breached art. 21 FDC, the Committee held that the latter had to be sanctioned accordingly.

ii. Determination of the sanction

51. As a preliminary consideration, the Committee recalled that art. 21 FDC is one of the pillars of the FDC in so far that it aims to ensure that stakeholders respect and comply with the FIFA regulations, as well as with the directives and decisions adopted by the FIFA bodies.
52. As a result, any failure to respect a FIFA rule, directive or decision is considered to be a very serious infringement as it jeopardizes the football game and the trust of all stakeholders in the system.
53. The above being clarified, the Committee subsequently recalled that the Respondent is a legal person, and, as such, subject to the sanctions described under art. 6.1 and 6.3 FDC.
54. 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).
55. The Committee next recalled that anyone found in breach of art. 21 FDC – as is the case of the Respondent – may under art. 21.1(d) FDC *“be fined for failing to comply with a decision”*. Additional measures may also be ordered.
56. With the above in mind, the Committee turned to determine the appropriate sanction to impose on the Respondent for its breach of art. 21 FDC.
57. In this respect, as a preliminary consideration, the Committee found it worthwhile to provide some context on the functioning of FIFA, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee and the mechanism for the implementation of the disciplinary measures. Such context is indeed important to understand the position of clubs within the organization of association football and, specially, the role that member associations play in the implementation of sanctions imposed by FIFA on their affiliated members.

58. In brief, association football follows a so-called “pyramidal” model: individual athletes (the football players) are registered with clubs, the clubs, in turn, are affiliated to (regional and/or national) football associations, and the national football associations are members of FIFA (an association under Swiss law). As a consequence, football clubs are not direct members of FIFA.
59. However, within the framework of Swiss association law, as well as in sports law in general, it is duly established that football clubs are, under the aforementioned circumstances, considered as “indirect members” of FIFA.
60. Due to such indirect membership, the individual clubs that are affiliated to a member association, are subject to and bound by the FIFA Statutes and all other FIFA rules and regulations as well as all relevant decisions of the FIFA bodies. In the current context, this specific indirect membership enables the FIFA Disciplinary Committee to pass decisions against clubs in line with the provisions of the FDC.
61. The aforementioned principle is embedded in both art. 14.1(d) of the FIFA Statutes (according to which, the member associations have the obligation *“to cause their own members to comply with the Statutes, regulations, directives and decisions of FIFA bodies”*) and art. 52.2 of the FIFA Statutes (which stipulates that member associations *“shall take every precaution necessary to ensure that their own members, players and officials comply with these decisions”*).
62. On account of the above, and as stipulated in art. 14.1 of the FIFA Statutes, the member associations also have to comply fully with the Statutes, regulations, directives and decisions of the FIFA bodies and the CAS. In fact, this provision is of utmost importance as the whole football pyramidal model is underpinned by this principle, which has become even more relevant in the past decades due to the professionalization, commercialization and globalization of sport.
63. In this regard, the Committee was of the firm opinion that the only way to enhance and protect competitive balance between clubs competing in the same national leagues, and to ensure that the rights of all football stakeholders (clubs, players, coaches, player agents, etc.) are guaranteed and respected, is if FIFA and its member associations maintain a transparent relationship based on mutual trust.
64. In order for this relationship to work, it is crucial that member associations respect and comply with the FIFA regulations, as well as with the directives and decisions adopted by the FIFA bodies.
65. As a result, as mentioned above, any failure of an association to respect a FIFA rule, directive or decision is considered to be a very serious infringement.
66. Such stance has been confirmed by CAS in CAS 2020/A/7251 which deemed that a violation of art. 15 FDC, 2019 edition (equivalent to art. 21 FDC, 2023 edition) by a member association is a *“serious violation that warrants a serious sanction”*. In particular, the panel *“concur[red] with FIFA that by flagrantly and intentionally, or at least utterly negligently, disrespecting the decisions and directive given by FIFA (...), the [Appellant] has put at risk the viability and effectiveness of the overall system put in place by FIFA to ensure that FIFA’s and CAS’ decisions are duly and timely respected by all football*

stakeholders”, further emphasizing that “[m]ember associations play an essential role in ensuring FIFA’s mechanism is strictly applied and that sanctions are respected”.

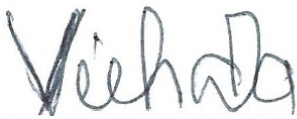
67. The seriousness of such an offense was also confirmed in CAS 2024/A/10529, which held that *“the offence in question is very serious as it allowed, even temporarily, the circumvention of a FIFA decisions. In fact, the illegal registration of... players by the Club gave it an unfair sporting advantage since many of these players took part in matches...”*. The panel added that *“[c]onsidering the importance of this ‘compliance mechanism’, designed to maintain the integrity and fairness of the sport, any behaviour that could undermine its credibility must be seen as very serious and strongly punishable, since it is crucial to maintain trust in the system...”*.
68. With the above in mind, the Committee considered that a fine was an appropriate sanction in response to the breach committed by the Respondent.
69. Consistently with the above, the Committee recalled that such fine, in accordance with art. 6.4 FDC, may not be lower than CHF 100 and greater than CHF 1,000,000.
70. The Committee then took into the clean record of the Respondent in relation to this type of infringement as a mitigating factor.
71. As a result, keeping in mind above and in particular that the Respondent had not been previously sanctioned for similar breaches, the Committee regarded a fine amounting to CHF 30,000 to be appropriate and proportionate to the offence.
72. The Committee was satisfied that such amount would serve the necessary deterrent effect and that it was in line with FIFA’s case law³.

³ See Decision of the Disciplinary Committee rendered on 7 March 2024 in FDD-17526, confirmed by CAS 2024/A/10529.

Decision

- 1. The Respondent, the Guatemalan Football Association, is found responsible for failing to comply in full with the decisions of FIFA rendered on 10 August, 13 August and 2 July 2024 (ref. FDD-19094, FDD-19095 & FDD-18824, respectively).**
- 2. The Respondent is ordered to pay a fine to FIFA in the amount of CHF 30,000.**
- 3. The fine is to be paid within 30 days of notification of the present decision.**

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION



Lord VEEHALA (Tonga and New Zealand)
Member of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee

NOTE RELATING TO 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 against 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.