

Confederation of North, Central American and Caribbean Association Football



Statutes

English Edition

2006

**CONFEDERATION OF NORTH, CENTRAL AMERICA AND
CARIBBEAN ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL**

STATUTES OF CONCACAF

English Issue

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I.
INTERPRETATION CLAUSE

In order to interpret these Statutes, the Regulations, and other legal instruments governing CONCACAF, the following concepts are defined.

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| Federation | - | "FEDERATION or FIFA" shall mean the International Federation of Football Association. |
| Association | - | "ONE ASSOCIATION or the ASSOCIATIONS" shall mean a football association recognized by CONCACAF, whenever the text does not have any other meaning. |
| League | - | "LEAGUE" shall mean an internal Organization subordinated to a National Association. |
| International Board | - | "INTERNATIONAL BOARD" or "BOARD" shall identify to the International Football Association Board, composed by members of the International Federation of Football Association, and of the four Associations of the United Kingdom. |
| Continental Confederation | - | "CONTINENTAL CONFEDERATION" is the group of National Associations which form part of FIFA and which belong to a same Continent. |
| Executive Committee | - | "EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE" shall mean the CONCACAF's Executive Committee. |
| Member | - | "MEMBER" is a National Association which is a member of CONCACAF. |
| General Secretariat | - | "GENERAL SECRETARIAT" is the General Secretariat of CONCACAF. |
| Notice | - | "Notice" for a meeting shall include the date, time and location of the meeting and may be delivered by certified mail, facsimile, or other electronic method of delivery which provides for a confirmation of delivery. |
| Ordinary Courts | - | "Ordinary Courts" means state or governmental courts which hear public and private disputes. |

- Arbitration Tribunal** - "Arbitration Tribunal" means a private court of justice acting instead of an Ordinary Court.
- CAS (TAS)** - "CAS" is the Court of Arbitration of Sport (Tribunal Arbitral du Sport) in Lausanne, Switzerland.

II.

TITLE, COMPOSITION, HEADQUARTERS

- Title and Composition** **ARTICLE 1.** The Confederation of North, Central America and Caribbean Association Football (a Continental Confederation recognized by FIFA), a non-profit entity eminently devoted to the sport, which hereinafter shall be called CONCACAF, shall be composed of all Football Associations geographically belonging to North America, Central America and the Caribbean.
- National Associations affiliated to CONCACAF and geographically situated in the same Zone may form Unions which will be recognized by CONCACAF.
- CONCACAF shall recognize the following Unions:
- i. The Caribbean Football Union (CFU)
 - ii. The Central American Football Union (UNCAF)
 - iii. The North American Football Union (NAFU).
- Headquarters** CONCACAF is a Bahamian not-for-profit corporation with its legal domicile in Nassau, Bahamas.
- Languages** The official languages of the Confederation are English, French and Spanish. The minutes, official correspondence and communications shall be in all three languages, while the English version shall be used for all matters of interpretation and definition. Unless otherwise provided, the host Association of the Congress shall provide with simultaneous interpretation in the above-mentioned languages. The General Secretariat shall be responsible for the fulfillment of this resolution.

III. OBJECTIVES

Objectives

ARTICLE 2. CONCACAF's objectives are:

1. To promote football by all means it may deem appropriate.
2. To propitiate the friendly relationship among the Associations, promoting the organization of competitions in every region and by any means to its reach.
3. To organize and oversee association football in North America, Central America and the Caribbean; to enforce CONCACAF's Statutes and Regulations, as well as of the Laws of the Game published by the International Board; and, further, to prevent the introduction of irregular methods of practices in this sport, as well as the abuses these practices may bring about.
4. To prohibit and make sure there is no political, religious, racial or any other form of discrimination or contemptuous behavior among its affiliated Associations, whether in selections, clubs or persons, whatever their respective Statutes may determine.
5. To foresee, by means of statutory or regulatory provisions or by means of resolutions, the valid principles to resolve and settle all differences arising amount the member Associations.
6. To resolve football matters common to the member Associations and to pursue the unification of criteria within its territory.
7. To ensure that the bodies and Officials of CONCACAF and its Members observe the Statutes, regulations, directives, decisions and Code of Ethics of FIFA in their activities.

IV. DUTIES

Duties

ARTICLE 3. CONCACAF's duties regarding member Associations are:

1. To respect and see that the Statutes and Regulations of FIFA and CONCACAF are respected.
2. To organize Championships, competitions and other activities as required by FIFA and as CONCACAF deems appropriate for the advancement and promotion of football in the CONCACAF territory.
3. To approve competitions grouping clubs from more than two Associations. The rules and regulations shall be approved by CONCACAF and ratified by FIFA.
4. To approve all competitions organized by a member Association whenever teams representing National Associations or Clubs from other Continental Confederation are to participate. The rules and regulations shall be approved by CONCACAF and ratified by FIFA.
5. To cooperate with FIFA and any other Continental Confederation in all aspects related to international or any other kind of competitions.
6. To see to it that international leagues and analogous club or league combinations in CONCACAF's area are not formed without its previous approval.
7. To select the persons who, in accordance with the provisions of FIFA's Statutes are to hold the positions of Vice-President and members of FIFA's Executive Committee.
8. To authorize one Association or club member of said Association to participate in a competition organized by another Continental Confederation.
9. To appoint the commissions that may be necessary for the fulfillment of its objectives.

10. To notify all participating Associations, in writing, the date and place of the drawing for any tournament organized in agreement with Article 3.2, at least 30 days before the date of the drawing so that the Associations can be present if they wish to do so.

Traveling, lodging and meals must be paid by each Association.

V. MEMBERS

Affiliation

ARTICLE 4. Membership in CONCACAF shall be of two kinds:

- a. Full Members; and
- b. Associate Members.

- a. Full Members are those members of CONCACAF whose affiliations for full membership have been approved by the Congress in keeping with Articles 5, 6 and 7 of these Statutes. Only one Association shall be acknowledged in every country.

The Executive Committee or the Emergency Committee is empowered to grant provisional Full membership which shall be submitted to the next Congress for ratification.

- b. Associate Membership may be granted to such applicants who make a declaration in which the applicant Association undertakes:
 - (i) to conform at all times to the Statutes, Regulations and decisions of CONCACAF;
 - (ii) to observe the Laws of the Game in force with the Confederation.

The applicant Association shall submit with its written request a copy of its own statutes and regulations, details of its internal organization and the sports infrastructure (facilities for playing football) in its country.

The Executive Committee, from time to time, will determine the terms and conditions of Associate Membership.

The Executive Committee or the Emergency Committee is empowered to grant Associate Membership which shall be submitted to the next Congress for ratification.

Applications for Affiliation **ARTICLE 5.** Each application for affiliation shall be accompanied by the Statutes and Regulations of the interested Association. Such documents shall be examined and approved by the Executive Committee, after the previous analysis and opinion on the part of the Statutes and Regulations Committee.

Said application for affiliation shall state the commitment to:

- a. Subject itself to the Statutes, Regulations and Resolutions of FIFA and CONCACAF;
- b. To observe the Laws of the Game approved by the International Board;
- c. To include in its Statutes the requisite provisions of FIFA's Statutes and Regulations.

ARTICLE 6. Every Association applying for affiliation may support its request before the Congress by its representatives at the time of presenting the same.

If the application is approved, the representatives of the Association so admitted may incorporate and participate in the Congress' activities with full powers.

Obligations

ARTICLE 7. Affiliated members are obligated:

- a. To observe and see that the Statutes, Regulations and any other CONCACAF or FIFA provisions are observed;
- b. To carry out their competitions in accordance with the Laws of the Game issued by the International Board and as published by FIFA. Only the International Board may lay down and alter the Laws of the Game;

- c. In the manner specified by CONCACAF's Statutes and Regulations, to pay the annual affiliation dues and any other economic fees which they may be subject to;
- d. To notify CONCACAF's General Secretariat regarding the games and any other tournaments which may be carried out among teams representing National Associations;
- e. To obtain the approval from the Executive Committee in order to maintain football relations with associations not affiliated to CONCACAF.
- f. To ensure that its affiliated clubs obtain any other Association's permission in order to play in said other Association's territory;
- g. To forward to the CONCACAF General Secretariat the annual activity report which in turn will be distributed among the members of the Executive Committee.
- h. To send to the CONCACAF General Secretariat their official publications, as well as modifications to their Statutes and Regulations, and their directories.
- i. To comply with all the provisions coming from all CONCACAF's bodies referred to in Article 11 of these Statutes.
- j. To adopt a statutory clause specifying that any dispute requiring arbitration involving itself or one of its members and relating to the Statutes, regulations, directives or decisions of FIFA or CONCACAF shall come solely under the appropriate Arbitration Tribunal of FIFA or CONCACAF and that any recourse to Ordinary Courts is prohibited;
- k. To ensure that its bodies are either elected or appointed in that Association. A Member's statutes must provide procedures that guarantee the complete independence of the election or appointment. Any Member's bodies that have not been elected or appointed in compliance with this provision, even on an interim basis, shall not be recognized by FIFA or CONCACAF. Decisions passed by bodies that have not been elected or appointed in

compliance with this provision shall not be recognized by FIFA or CONCACAF.

- l. To ensure that Leagues or any other groups affiliated to a Member of CONCACAF shall be subordinated to and recognized by that Member. The Member's statutes shall define the scope of authority and the rights and duties of these groups. The statutes and regulations of these groups shall be approved by the Member.
- m. To ensure that a Member of CONCACAF's affiliated clubs can take all decisions on any matters regarding membership independently of any external body. This obligation applies regardless of an affiliated club's corporate structure. In any case, the Member shall ensure that neither a natural nor a legal person (including holding companies and subsidiaries) exercises control over more than one club whenever the integrity of any match or competition could be jeopardized.
- n. To include in their statutes the provisions of the FIFA Disciplinary Code regarding non-discrimination and to take all actions necessary to enforce those provisions.

Retirements

ARTICLE 8. When an Association wishes to retire from CONCACAF, it should make its intentions known to the Executive Committee by means of registered letter, and ratify this decision by the same means three months later, under penalty of not receiving the adequate consideration, and to continue considering said Association as member of CONCACAF.

Re-Entries

ARTICLE 9. Any Association whose withdrawal has been accepted and applies for re-entry, must proceed as if it were the first application and must pay any delinquent debt which it may have with CONCACAF and its Associations.

Honorary Members

ARTICLE 10. The Congress may grant the title of Honorary Member to any personality(ies) deemed deserving due to outstanding service to CONCACAF.

Nominations for such positions shall be made by the Executive Committee.

An Honorary Member shall be permitted to attend the Congress with the right to join in the discussions but not to vote.

**VI.
BODIES**

**Legislative, Executive and
Administrative Powers**

ARTICLE 11. CONCACAF's Bodies are Legislative, Executive and Administrative.

- The Congress is the Legislative Body.
- The Executive Committee and the Emergency Committee are the Executive Bodies.
- The General Secretariat is the Administrative Body.

The Executive Committee may appoint Committees to assist the same in its functions, as stipulated in Article 28 hereof.

CONGRESS

Supreme Body	ARTICLE 12. The Congress is the supreme authority of CONCACAF. It may be Ordinary and Extraordinary. In any case, it shall be presided by the members of the Executive Committee, who shall have voice but no voting power, except in the cases of exception referred to in Article 29.
Ordinary Congress	The Executive Committee shall set and notify the venue Association the date set for the Ordinary Congress.
Extraordinary Congress	The Extraordinary Congress normally will meet the day after the Ordinary Congress has ended. However, by initiative of the Executive Committee or based on the written request of 33% of the affiliated Associations that are in use of their full rights, it may meet at any time. If this is the case, the deposit of the total amount of expenses arising from the Congress at the General Secretariat, as contemplated in the last paragraph of Article 23 hereof, shall be compulsory.
Quorum and Majority Ordinary Congress	ARTICLE 13. For the Ordinary Congress to be duly assembled it will require the presence of at least 66% of the affiliated Associations that are in use of their full rights, and for resolutions, it will require the favorable vote of at least 51% of the votes cast.
Quorum and Majority Extraordinary Congress	ARTICLE 14. For the Extraordinary Congress to be duly assembled it will require the presence of at least 75% of the affiliated Associations that are in use of their full rights, and for their resolutions to become effective, it will require the favorable vote of at least: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. 50% plus one of the votes cast, for the modification of the Regulations;b. 75% of the votes cast, for the modification of the Statutes;c. 75% of the affiliated National Associations for CONCACAF's dissolution.

The Congress will not consider any subject which has not been sent to the General Secretariat within the term foreseen in the above paragraph.

Duties of the Ordinary Congress

ARTICLE 20. Attributions of the Ordinary Congress are:

- a. To elect the members of the Executive Committee and CONCACAF's representatives before FIFA's Executive Committee;
- b. To be aware and act on the resignations presented by members of the Executive Committee;
- c. To admit or reject the accusations presented against members of the Executive Committee
- d. To admit as members those applicants Associations which geographically correspond to the areas of CONCACAF;
- e. To grant honors and privileges;
- f. To solve the matters brought to its attention by the Executive Committee;
- g. To approve loans and accept inheritances, donations and legacies;
- h. To authorize the purchase, alienation or mortgage of real estate in an amount exceeding one hundred thousand dollars;
- i. To reject those decisions made by the Executive Committee, which contravene the Statutes and Regulations of CONCACAF;
- j. To consider and resolve disaffiliation or expulsion cases submitted by the Executive Committee for its consideration;
- k. To consider and approve, as necessary, the financial statements submitted to its consideration by the Executive Committee as well as the Expenditure Budget.

**Attributions of the
Extraordinary Congress**

ARTICLE 21. Attributions of the Extraordinary Congress are as follows:

- a. To issue, interpret, change and delete its laws;
- b. To acknowledge, sanction or veto the Internal Regulations of the Executive Committee;
- c. To decide CONCACAF's dissolution.

Financing

ARTICLE 22. Unless otherwise provided, each Association shall pay the transportation expenses of its delegates to the Congress. The host Association will pay hotel and food expenses of two of them including two nights before the initiation of the Congress and one night after.

Unless otherwise provided, all per diem as well as transportation, lodging, and food expenses incurred by the members of the Executive Committee, of Commissions convened by the latter, the Representatives of CONCACAF at FIFA, and personnel of the General Secretariat designated for the purpose, shall be paid by the venue Association, that in addition must pay first class air fare, lodging and food expenses incurred by the Presidents of the Continental Confederation attending the Congress and those of the honorary members when they have been invited by the Executive Committee.

Exception

ARTICLE 23. Unless otherwise provided, all expenses stemming from an Extraordinary Congress not coinciding with Ordinary Congresses and summoned by the Executive Committee pursuant to Article 11 hereof, shall be paid as follows:

- a. Each Association shall pay for the total expenses of their delegates;
- b. Transportation, lodging and food expenses as well as per diem incurred by the members of the Executive Committee, the Committees convened by this latter, the Representatives of CONCACAF before FIFA, and the personnel of the General Secretariat designated for such purpose, will be paid by CONCACAF. If this organization lacks resources for this purpose, the amount of such

expenses shall be distributed, in equal parts, among all affiliated Associations;

- c. The host Association shall provide a place to hold the meetings, secretarial services, stationery and simultaneous translation.

When the Extraordinary Congress is held upon request of one third of the affiliated Associations, the total of expenses arising from same shall be paid by such Associations.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Constitution

ARTICLE 24. The Executive Committee shall consist of seven members as follows: the President as Chairman, three Vice Presidents and three Members.

Each of geographical zones forming CONCACAF, i.e., North, Central American and the Caribbean, will be represented by one Vice President and one member each.

Election

ARTICLE 25. The Executive Committee shall be elected by an Ordinary Congress for a period of four years, but if at the end of such period the Congress cannot meet due to unforeseen circumstances or force majeure, the members of the Executive Committee shall continue in office until the new Congress is held.

Elections for the CONCACAF Executive Committee shall be held in odd-numbered years. In order to conform CONCACAF's election cycle to FIFA's election cycle (which was changed from even-numbered years to odd-numbered years), the terms of the members of CONCACAF's Executive Committee as of 2006, including the President, shall be extended one additional year so that those members of the CONCACAF Executive Committee that were to conclude in 2006 shall now conclude in 2007 and those members of the CONCACAF Executive Committee that were to conclude in 2008 shall conclude in 2009.

Candidates

ARTICLE 26. Any Association that is in full use of its rights, as well as the Executive Committee, may present candidates for the Presidency.

The presentation shall be made in writing to the General Secretariat with a sixty-day advance period to the date of the Congress. The General Secretariat shall inform all Associations of the names of the candidates running for President by means of registered mail, facsimile, or other electronic method of delivery which provides for a confirmation of delivery and at least forty days before the date of the Congress.

If the President ceases to carry out or is prevented from performing his duties, the Senior Vice President shall immediately undertake them until the next Congress at the latest.

In such a case, the Congress shall elect a new President, on its own right, to complete the term of the former President.

Candidates to the Vice Presidencies and Member Seats

ARTICLE 27. The Associations belonging to each one of CONCACAF's geographical Zones are entitled to present to the Congress candidates for the positions of Vice President and Executive Committee Member, to be elected as representatives of each Zone.

The presentation shall be made in writing to the General Secretariat sixty (60) days in advance of the date of the Congress. The General Secretariat shall inform all Associations of the names of the candidates running for office by means of registered mail, facsimile, or other electronic method of delivery which provides for a confirmation of delivery at least forty (40) days before the Opening of the Congress. All candidates so presented must be a citizen of one of the countries within the particular Zone. If no nomination is presented within the period stated, then nomination may be taken from the floor on the day of the Congress.

If in any one Zone only one candidate is nominated, such candidate automatically will occupy the position to which he was proposed. If more than one, the Congress will select among the candidates for the respective area.

The Executive Committee members shall have staggered terms, half of its members shall be elected every two years. One half will be composed by the Vice President for Central America, a Member for the Caribbean and a Member for North America; and

as the other half, the President, the Vice President for North America, the Member for Central America, and the Vice President for the Caribbean.

The members of the Executive Committee are subject to reelection, but the election of two or more members belonging to the same National Association is not permitted.

The paid officials of CONCACAF are not eligible for election to the Executive Committee.

Functions

ARTICLE 28. The functions of the Executive Committee are:

- a. To observe and see to it that all Statutes and Regulations of CONCACAF, the resolutions adopted by the Congresses and those emanating from the Committee itself are carried out, as provided in FIFA's Statutes;
- b. To administer CONCACAF;
- c. To appoint the General Secretary and members of the commissions;
- d. To propose to the Congress the Honorary Members of CONCACAF;
- e. To present a written report of its activities to the Ordinary Congress and to submit for consideration the Annual Income and Expense Budget;
- f. To propose to the Extraordinary Congress reforms to the Statutes and Regulations;
- g. To publish and distribute the resolutions adopted by the Congress;
- h. To decide the summoning of Ordinary or Extraordinary Congresses in accordance with the provisions hereof, and to issue respective agendas;
- i. To designate the seat of the Extraordinary Congress in accordance with Article 11 hereof;

- j. To resolve conflicts arising among affiliated Associations, in those cases where such interventions are requested by the parties, with their previous consent to subject themselves to CONCACAF's jurisdiction and to abide by its resolutions;
- k. To designate the venue for CONCACAF official championships and other activities, indicating dates;
- l. To determine CONCACAF's financial fees and annual affiliation fees, as well as fees or percentages of participation for each competition;
- m. To submit applicant affiliations for consideration of Congress;
- n. To suspend member Associations for non-compliance with, or violation of regulations or statute provisions and for lack of payment of their financial obligations;
- o. To suspend the members of the Executive Committee or other authorities of member Associations for violation of FIFA's or CONCACAF's regulations or statute provisions;
- p. To approve Regulations for Championships or Tournaments realized between the members of CONCACAF in accordance with Section 3., Article 3., of these Statutes;
- q. To inform the Congress of all resolutions made by the Executive Committee in those cases not provided for in these Statutes or Regulations;
- r. To see that harmony is maintained among the members of CONCACAF who by any cause may have entered into conflicts;
- s. To set forth conditions required to grant the venue of the different CONCACAF Tournaments, according to the respective Regulations and, in addition, set forth the percentages for each Tournament;
- t. Except for what has been provided for in Article 43 of these Statutes, elect the member who should occupy the position of Vice President at FIFA's Executive Committee;

and designate alternates for cases provided for in Article 44 of these statutes;

- u. To establish per diem rates for the members of the Executive Committee, FIFA Representatives, members of the Committees and personnel of the General Secretariat, when necessary;
- v. To delegate at the President and at the members designated by him, the functions which may be necessary for the success of the different competitions;
- w. To comply with the requisite provisions of FIFA's Statutes;
- x. To promote competitions between teams representing National Associations or their Clubs with similar of other Continental Confederations;
- y. Try to obtain resources and use them for the promotion and development of football in CONCACAF.

Attribution of the President

ARTICLE 29. The President has the judicial and extrajudicial representation of CONCACAF. He may grant powers of attorney in favor of the members of the Executive Committee, the Secretary General and other persons, as deemed necessary.

The President is also empowered to authorize expenditures of an extraordinary nature, not included in the budget.

The President shall preside over the meetings of the Congress, of the Executive Committee, of the Emergency Committee and of the Committees.

Casting Vote

At the Congress, the President votes only in case of a tie, and is a casting vote.

Substitution

In case of absence or impediment, the President shall be substituted by the Vice President, who is the most senior member of the Executive Committee, with the same authorities as the President.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

Integration and Functions

ARTICLE 30. There shall be an Emergency Committee formed by the President of the Executive Committee and by the three Vice Presidents, thereof, to deal with all matters requiring immediate attention.

All matters are to be dealt with at meetings summoned for this purpose, but if the circumstances so require, decisions can be reached by means of postal, electronic or telephonic communication, and in this last instance, such communication is to be immediately confirmed by regular mail by the consulted members. Whatever the resolutions may be, they are to be promptly conveyed to the Executive Committee for its information.

The Emergency Committee can make a decision regarding the provisional affiliation of a new Association, informing the Executive Committee, who in turn shall inform the Congress.

In the votings of the Emergency Committee, the President has a casting vote in case of tie.

COMMITTEES

Composition

ARTICLE 31. The Standing Committees are:

- a. Competitions Group of Committees
 - i. National Team Events
 - ii. Club Championships
 - iii. Youth Championships
 - iv. Women's Championships
 - v. Associated Championships
 - vi. Beach Soccer
 - vii. Five A Side Football
- b. Public Affairs Group of Committees
 - i. Security/Fair Play
 - ii. Disciplinary
 - iii. Protocol
 - iv. Communications
- c. Technical Group of Committees
 - i. Referees

- ii. Technical
- iii. Women's Technical
- iv. Sports Medicine
- v. Administration
- d. Legal & Finance Group of Committees
 - i. Statutes & Regulations
 - ii. Appeals
 - iii. Finance

The terms of reference for each of the above committees are described in a separate document (Appendix) attached to these Statutes.

If the Executive Committee deems it convenient, specific committees will be appointed.

The members of the Standing Committees shall be appointed for a term of office of two years by the Executive Committee, on the advice of the President.

The Chairman of a Committee will represent it; will see that matters are conducted in a good way; will set the dates of the meetings and will inform the General Secretariat on the work carried out.

ARTICLE 32. [Reserved]

ARTICLE 33. [Reserved]

ARTICLE 34. [Reserved]

ARTICLE 35. [Reserved]

ARTICLE 36. [Reserved]

ARTICLE 37. [Reserved]

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Position

ARTICLE 38.

A Secretary General shall be responsible for the General Secretariat, who also will be responsible for the administrative functions of CONCACAF, and the management of CONCACAF's properties.

The position of General Secretary may be remunerated or ad honorarium. In this latter case, the person holding such position shall be entitled to receive representation expenses. The amount of these expenses shall be included in the Income and Expense Annual Budget which is to be approved by the Congress.

Obligations

ARTICLE 39. The responsibilities of the Secretary General shall be:

- a. To attend and to keep up to date CONCACAF's correspondence;
- b. To participate in the meetings of the Congress, the Executive Committee and the Emergency Committee, drafting the respective minutes;
- c. To appoint the personnel of the General Secretariat;
- d. To attend CONCACAF's financial matters;
- e. To collaborate with Committees in their activities; and
- f. To attend all matters indicated by the Congress or the Executive Committee.

**VII.
DISCIPLINARY MEASURES
SANCTIONS**

Nature

ARTICLE 40. The disciplinary measures which CONCACAF can take are:

- a. Admonition;
- b. Fine;
- c. Suspension;
- d. Expulsion; and
- e. Such other disciplinary measures as required by the FIFA Disciplinary Code.

ARTICLE 41. Admonitions may be imposed only by the Executive Committee.

In addition, the Executive Committee has authority to impose fines up to US\$30,000 and such other disciplinary measures as required by the FIFA Disciplinary Code. Those exceeding this amount can only be imposed by the Congress.

Only the Executive Committee can impose suspensions pursuant to sections n). and o)., Article 28, and shall inform to the Congress thereof. However, if an Association does not participate without justification in two official CONCACAF championships, different from the Champions Cup, it shall be automatically suspended.

Suspended Associations cannot attend the Congress, participate in competitions, or maintain footballistic relationships with other associations in competitions directly controlled by CONCACAF.

When an Association has been suspended due to delinquency in its fees, payment thereof will automatically reinstate all its rights.

An Association may only be expelled by the Congress and only due to serious infractions to the Statutes and Regulations of CONCACAF. Expulsion is a must when it ceases to constitute an authentic football Association in its country.

In both cases, the expelled Association must comply with the provisions of Articles 5 and 6 if it wishes to reaffiliate to CONCACAF.

VIII.
FINANCES

Income

ARTICLE 42. CONCACAF's income originates from:

- a. Annual dues assigned to member Associations, which should be paid on April 30 of every year at the latest;
- b. Percentages which are set for all competitions it may organize or authorize, which will be paid during the sixty days following the respective competition at the latest;
- c. Percentage of the revenues on international competitions carried out by affiliated Associations pursuant to the provision of FIFA's Statutes;
- d. Percentages from all competitions organized among Championship Clubs of CONCACAF and from other Confederations;
- e. Percentages which according to FIFA's and CONCACAF's Statutes and Regulations, respectively correspond to it;
- f. Fines imposed in accordance with these Statutes and Regulations;
- g. Donations, inheritances, bequests which it may receive, and other incomes not specified.
- h. Percentages of the gross revenue from all competitions or exhibitions within CONCACAF involving teams, national or clubs, of more than one National Association or hosted by an Association other than that of the participants.

IX.

CONCACAF REPRESENTATIVES BEFORE FIFA

Number of Representatives	<p>ARTICLE 43. Each one of the geographical areas conforming CONCACAF is entitled to have one representative in FIFA's Executive Committee as provided in FIFA's Statutes, i.e., CONCACAF is entitled to have three representatives at FIFA's Executive Committee.</p>
Election Procedures	<p>ARTICLE 44. The Associations belonging to each of CONCACAF's geographical areas are entitled to present before the Ordinary Congress names of candidates to represent CONCACAF at FIFA's Executive Committee.</p> <p>If only one candidate is nominated in any of the areas, automatically he will hold the position for which he was proposed. If more than one, the Congress will elect among the proposed candidates for the respective area.</p> <p>The persons elected to represent CONCACAF at FIFA shall be elected in accordance with FIFA Statutes. In order to convert to FIFA's new odd-numbered year elections, the terms of the persons representing CONCACAF at FIFA as of 2006 shall be extend one additional year so that terms that were to expire in 2006 shall expire in 2007 and terms that were to expire in 2008 shall expire in 2009.</p>
Nationality	<p>ARTICLE 45. The persons elected to represent CONCACAF at FIFA must be citizens of one of the countries of each geographic group which form CONCACAF.</p>
Exceptions	<p>ARTICLE 46. In case FIFA would modify the number of participants in its Executive Committee and would decide to expand CONCACAF's representation, it will correspond, as a matter of law, to CONCACAF's President, who automatically will occupy the position of FIFA's Vice President, without losing his capacity as President of CONCACAF. In either case, if the President of CONCACAF was elected also as a Representative before FIFA, this election will automatically designate him as Vice President of FIFA.</p>
Substitutions	<p>ARTICLE 47. In case any of the persons designated to form FIFA's Executive Committee would, for any reason whatsoever, cease to hold his position, CONCACAF's Executive Committee will appoint his substitute, who should be a citizen of any of the countries of the same geographical area that the person who is being replaced, and shall hold such office for the period of time still left by his predecessor.</p>

**Meetings with the
Congress and the
Executive Committee**

ARTICLE 48. The Executive Committee, when it so deems convenient, may summon CONCACAF's representatives before FIFA to all its meetings, and CONCACAF's representatives are obliged to assist to any meeting to which they may be summoned. In the same manner, when in the opinion of CONCACAF's representatives before FIFA it is necessary to summon a special Congress or to meet with the Executive Committee, they will so request in writing to said Committee, giving the reasons therefore. The Executive Committee will resolve whatever it deems pertinent.

CONCACAF's representatives before FIFA shall have voice but no voting power at the Congresses and meetings of the Executive Committee.

Submittal of Reports

ARTICLE 49. After every meeting of FIFA's Executive Committee, CONCACAF's representatives before FIFA shall submit to the Secretary General, for the information of the members of the Executive Committee, a written report on their performance. On the other hand, during CONCACAF's Ordinary Congresses, they shall submit their annual report covering all activities carried out in office and shall include a working plan about what has to be done to strengthen CONCACAF's position before FIFA. The representative who does not fulfill this requirement shall be subject to a warning the first time by the Executive Committee and if repeated, the Ordinary Congress will discharge him from this office.

**X.
CLAIMS**

Appeals

ARTICLE 50. Any affiliate to an Association belonging to CONCACAF, who may consider himself an injured party as a result of a resolution of said Association, is entitled to file an appeal against the Association which pronounced verdict before CONCACAF; the latter will process it according to its procedures.

ARTICLE 51. Any association who may consider itself an injured party as a result of a resolution of the Executive Committee, has the right to file an appeal before the General Secretariat for FIFA, accompanying US\$500.00 to guarantee the cost of the case, under penalty that said appeal may not be transacted.

Any appeal should be filed by cable followed by a registered letter, within the next fifteen days after the resolution causing the appeal is notified. The mail stamp shall make evidence.

Any appeal filed out of time will not be transacted.

When an appeal is filed as stated above and on time, the General Secretariat will register it and will send the dossier for FIFA's knowledge, informing the interested associations.

The association that loses the case at FIFA, also loses the US\$500.00 deposit in favor of CONCACAF.

Arbitration

ARTICLE 52. As required by FIFA, CONCACAF will create an Arbitration Tribunal, which shall deal with all disputes between CONCACAF, its Members, Players, Officials and match and players' agents that do not fall under the original jurisdiction of a National Association or FIFA. The Executive Committee shall draw up special regulations regarding the composition, jurisdiction and procedural rules of this Arbitration Tribunal.

CONCACAF, its Members, Players, Officials and match and player's agents will not take any dispute to Ordinary Courts unless specifically provided for in these Statutes and FIFA regulations. Any disagreement shall be submitted to the jurisdiction of FIFA, CONCACAF or the appropriate National Association.

CONCACAF shall have jurisdiction on internal disputes, i.e. disputes between parties belonging to CONCACAF related to CONCACAF activities. FIFA shall have jurisdiction on international disputes, i.e. disputes between parties belonging to different Associations and/or Confederations.

In accordance with the FIFA Statutes, any appeal against a final and binding FIFA or CONCACAF decision shall be heard by the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne, Switzerland. CAS shall not, however, hear appeals on violations of the Laws of the Game, suspensions of up to four matches or up to three months, or decisions passed by an independent and duly constituted Arbitration Tribunal of an Association or Confederation.

XI.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES AND COMPETITIONS

**International Match
Calendar**

ARTICLE 53. The authority for organizing international matches and competitions between Association teams and between Leagues and/or Club teams lies solely with FIFA. No match or competitions shall take place without the prior permission of the FIFA Executive Committee. In addition, permission from CONCACAF and the other relevant Continental Confederations may be required in accordance with the FIFA regulations.

CONCACAF and its Members are bound to comply with the international match calendar compiled by FIFA.

Contact

ARTICLE 54. CONCACAF and its Members shall not play matches or make sporting contacts with Associations that are not members of FIFA or with provisional members of a Confederation without the approval of FIFA.

Approval

ARTICLE 55. Clubs, Leagues or any other group of Clubs may only belong to the Association in which such Club, League or group of Clubs is located. Clubs, Leagues or any other group of Clubs cannot belong to another Association or participate in the competitions on the territory of another Association without the authorization of CONCACAF, both Associations and FIFA, except in exceptional circumstances.

XII.

DISSOLUTION

ARTICLE 56. If CONCACAF were dissolved, its patrimony shall be delivered to FIFA, who will keep it in custody until CONCACAF reorganizes again.

XIII.

FINAL DISPOSITIONS

New Affiliations

ARTICLE 57. The Executive Committee shall determine the location among the above-mentioned zones, of those Associations which in the future may affiliate.

Matters not Provided for

ARTICLE 58. All the cases not foreseen herein shall be solved by the Executive Committee.

Savings Clause

Article 59. Failure of literal or complete compliance with provisions of these Statutes with respect to dates and times of notice, or the sending or receipt of the same, or errors in phraseology of notice of proposals, which in the judgment of the members at meetings held do not cause substantial injury to the rights of members, shall not invalidate the actions or proceedings of bodies so affected.

Effectiveness

ARTICLE 60. The Statutes will be effective after their approval.

These Statutes were last amended at the Extraordinary Congress held in Munich, Germany on June 5, 2006, as appears in the Congresses Minutes Book.

Jack A. Warner
President

Chuck Blazer
General Secretary

This document is a certified copy of the latest version of the statutes as adopted on June 5, 2006.



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