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Regulations of the
UEFA Cup

**2001/
2002**

Union des associations
européennes de football

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I Representation – Entries – Duties and Obligations

Article 1

Representation

- 1.01 UEFA member associations may enter the winners of the national association's cup competition (hereafter domestic cup), as well as a certain number of other clubs for this competition, in accordance with their position in the rankings listed in Annexe Ia, and subject to the approval of the UEFA Administration. For representation in the 2001/02 competition, the seasons from 1995/96 to 1999/2000 inclusive are taken into account. Clubs must be entered by the national associations on merit (see Annexe Ia).
- 1.02 These rankings (Annexe Ia), drawn up in accordance with the stipulations of Annexe II, points 5 to 10, determine the number of representatives per association, as well as the stage at which they join the competition. Associations are represented on the following basis:
- a) Two representatives: winners of the domestic cup and the club which finishes the top domestic league championship immediately below the club(s) which qualify for the UEFA Champions League.
 - b) Three representatives: winners of the domestic cup and the two clubs which finish the top league domestic championship immediately below the club(s) which qualify for the UEFA Champions League.
 - c) Four representatives: winners of the domestic cup and the three clubs which finish the top domestic league championship immediately below the club(s) which qualify for the UEFA Champions League.
- 1.03 In special circumstances, the winners of another official domestic competition may be entered for the UEFA Cup instead of the lowest ranking top domestic league championship representative referred to in paragraphs 1.02b) and 1.02c), provided such a competition has been approved by UEFA before the start of the season in question (see Annexe Ia).
- 1.04 Only the winners of the domestic cup competition organised by the national association, or, if they qualify for the UEFA Champions League, the domestic cup runners-up, may qualify for the UEFA Cup. Should both these clubs qualify for the UEFA Champions League, the association concerned may enter the club which finishes the top domestic league championship immediately below the other club(s) which qualify for the UEFA Cup.
- 1.05 In the case of paragraph 1.04, the UEFA Cup representative of the association in question that finishes the top domestic league championship in the highest position enters the competition at the stage initially reserved for the domestic cup-winners (see Annexe Ia).
- 1.06 In addition:
- a) Three clubs are admitted to the qualifying round of this competition on the basis of the 2000/01 UEFA Fair Play assessment (see Annexe V).

- b) The three winners of the final matches in the UEFA Intertoto Cup take part in the UEFA Cup from the first round onwards.
 - c) The 16 clubs eliminated in the third qualifying round of the UEFA Champions League join the UEFA Cup in the first round.
 - d) The eight clubs that finish the first group stage of the UEFA Champions League in third position join the UEFA Cup in the third round (see Annexe Ib).
- 1.07 If the UEFA Cup title-holders are not eligible to take part in either of the 2001/02 UEFA club competitions, the UEFA Administration may, at the request of the association of the club concerned, admit this club to the 2001/02 UEFA Cup. Its participation will not be at the expense of the contingent of its association.

Entries and entry fees

- 1.08 Clubs must be entered by name by means of the official entry form, which must reach the UEFA Administration by 18 June 2001, together with all other required documents. An entry fee of CHF 200 per club is charged. The UEFA Administration debits this fee directly from the account of the national association concerned.
- 1.09 If these conditions are not observed, the UEFA Administration may declare the entry invalid, thereby precluding participation, or accept the entry. Such decisions are final. The clubs that qualify from the UEFA Intertoto Cup are exempt from this ruling, and may be entered at a later stage, after completion of the UEFA Intertoto Cup.

Duties and obligations

- 1.10 The clubs undertake to stage all matches in the competition in accordance with the present regulations, and to field their strongest teams. In their capacity as the home club, they will make the appropriate arrangements for the staging of their matches, in conjunction with their national association and UEFA, and in accordance with the following stipulations.
- 1.11 The national associations and their clubs also undertake to observe the principles of fair play (see Fair Play Definition in Annexe V).
- 1.12 The clubs undertake to conclude insurance for third-party liability with a reputable insurance company. This policy must include an appropriate guaranteed sum for injury and damage to persons, objects and property, and correspond to the specific circumstances of the club concerned, fully covering all risks connected with the staging of the home matches of the club in question. If the clubs are not the owners of the stadium in which matches are played, they are also responsible for ensuring that an insurance contract is concluded by the stadium owner and/or tenant.
- 1.13 Consequently, UEFA is exempt from any claims for liability that may arise from the staging of the matches in question.

- 1.14 UEFA takes out its own insurance policies to cover its area of responsibility, in accordance with the present regulations.
- 1.15 UEFA is entitled to use photographic, audio-visual and visual material of players and officials, as well as the club name, emblem and team shirt, for non-commercial purposes within the framework of the competition. On request, the clubs must supply UEFA – free of charge – with the appropriate material, as well as the necessary documentation. UEFA is entitled to make photographic, audio-visual or visual material available to the media for editorial purposes.
- 1.16 The winners of the UEFA Cup undertake to take part in the following competitions:
 - a) The UEFA Super Cup, which is held at the start of each new season.
 - b) Intercontinental competitions arranged by UEFA with other confederations.
- 1.17 In exceptional cases, for which justification must be provided, the UEFA Cup runners-up may be enlisted to play these matches.
- 1.18 Clubs are not authorised to represent UEFA or the UEFA Cup without UEFA's prior written approval.
- 1.19 No club may be forced to play on weekend days.
- 1.20 The clubs undertake that their team will arrive at the match venue by the evening before the match at the latest.
- 1.21 Visiting clubs undertake not to play any other matches when travelling to and from away matches in this competition.
- 1.22 The clubs undertake and are required to comply with the provisions of Annexe VI concerning the Sporting Integrity of the UEFA Club Competitions. Consequently, clubs must provide the necessary information to the UEFA Administration fully and truthfully in writing by the deadline set out in paragraph 1.08. The UEFA Administration reserves the right to request further written evidence either from clubs or any interested third party, to ensure that the provisions of Annexe VI are respected.

II Cup and Medals

Article 2

Cup

- 2.01 A challenge cup donated by UEFA is presented to the winning club for one year. The holders are responsible for the loss of or damage to the cup, and must return it to the UEFA Administration in perfect condition two months before the next final tie. UEFA is responsible for engraving the cup with the name of the winning club. A scaled-down replica of the cup is awarded to the winners. The challenge cup becomes the permanent property of any club which wins the trophy three consecutive times or five times in total.

- 2.02 The cup-holders may have a copy of the trophy made, provided the copy is clearly marked as a replica and does not exceed 4/5 (four fifths) of the size of the original.

Medals

- 2.03 Twenty-five gold medals are presented to the winning club, and 25 silver medals to the runners-up. Additional medals may not be produced.

III Organisation – Responsibilities

Article 3

Organisation

- 3.01 The UEFA Chief Executive (hereafter CEO) is the highest operational management organ. He is responsible for all decisions concerning the present regulations, except for matters concerning control and discipline. The CEO delegates some of his duties to the UEFA Administration or relevant committees, in accordance with paragraph 3.02.
- 3.02 Committees deal with matters assigned to them as follows:
- a) The Club Competitions Committee (hereafter the Committee) supports the CEO in an advisory capacity on all competition-related matters.
 - b) The Referees Committee deals with all refereeing-related matters (Article 17).
 - c) The Medical Committee is responsible for all questions pertaining to medicine and dope testing (Article 22).
 - d) The Fair Play and Ethics Panel deals with all matters concerning fair play (Annexe V).
 - e) The UEFA Administration is vested with the running of the competition and deals with matters according to these regulations.
- 3.03 The Organs for the Administration of Justice (Control and Disciplinary Body, Appeals Body) deal with matters concerning control and discipline, in accordance with Articles 18 to 22 of the present regulations.

Responsibilities

- 3.04 The clubs are responsible for the behaviour of their players, officials, members, supporters and any person carrying out a function at a match on their behalf.
- 3.05 The clubs undertake to observe the provisions of the booklet *Safety and Security in the Stadium for all UEFA Competition Matches*. To this end, close co-operation with the civil authorities is imperative.
- 3.06 In principle, a club must play all its matches in this competition at one and the same ground. Matches may be played either on the ground of the home club or on another ground in the same or another city within the territory of its national association, or, if so decided by the UEFA Administration and/or the

UEFA Organs for the Administration of Justice, in the territory of another UEFA member association. In the latter two cases, the club considered the home club must stage the match in co-operation with the national association concerned, the club being considered accountable in the light of the provisions of this article, unless the relevant body or bodies decide(s) otherwise. In principle, venues are approved only if direct international flights and/or charter flights are able to land within an acceptable distance of the venue in the country of the club concerned. If the match is being played in another city or country, the venue is subject to the approval of the UEFA Administration.

- 3.07 The national association of the country where the final tie is being staged must respect all the provisions of the organisational contract for the final tie.
- 3.08 The home club (or the host association of the final tie) is responsible for order and security before, during and after the game. The home club (or the host association of the final tie) may be called to account for incidents of any kind, and may be disciplined in accordance with Article 6 of the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*. The home club or association in all cases exempts UEFA from any claims for damages resulting from the staging of the match.
- 3.09 All matches must be played in all-seater stadiums. The use of temporary stands is not authorised. Benches, whether concrete, metal, wooden or plastic, or concrete benches topped by wooden slats, etc., are not acceptable (see the provisions of the booklet *Safety and Security in the Stadium for all UEFA Competition Matches*).

IV Competition System

Article 4

Number of rounds

- 4.01 The competition consists of eight rounds, including the qualifying round and final tie.

Matches up to the semi-finals

- 4.02 Up to and including the semi-finals, matches in this competition are played according to the cup (knock-out) system, with each club playing the same opponent twice, in home and away matches. The team which scores the greater aggregate of goals in the two matches qualifies for the next round. Otherwise, the stipulations of Article 5 apply.

Final tie

- 4.03 The final tie is decided by a single match. If, at the end of normal time, the final tie stands as a draw, extra time is played until a decisive ("golden") goal is scored. This period of extra time must not, however, exceed 2x15 minutes. If a decisive goal has not been scored by the end of this period of extra time, kicks from the penalty mark (Article 14) determine the winning club. The provisions of Article 5 do not apply in the case of the final tie.

Article 5

Away goals, extra time

- 5.01 If the two teams involved in a tie score the same number of goals over the two legs, the team which scores more away goals qualifies for the next stage. If this procedure does not produce a result, i.e. if the two teams score the same number of goals at home and away, extra time of 2 x 15 minutes is played at the end of the second leg. If, during extra time, both teams score the same number of goals, away goals count double (i.e. the visiting club qualifies). If no goals are scored during extra time, kicks from the penalty mark (Article 14) determine which club qualifies for the next stage.

Article 6

Group formations

- 6.01 For the qualifying round, first, second, third and fourth rounds, the UEFA Administration is empowered to form groups, taking the economic interests of the participating clubs into consideration as far as possible.

Seeding of clubs

- 6.02 The UEFA Administration seeds clubs for the qualifying, first, second, third and fourth rounds.
- 6.03 For seeding purposes, rankings are drawn up on the basis of a combination of half the value of the respective national association's coefficient for the period from 1996/97 to 2000/01 inclusive (see Annexe II, points 5 to 10) and the clubs' individual performance in the UEFA club competitions during the same period. Each club retains the cumulative number of points obtained during this period. Qualifying-round matches will not be taken into account as far as individual club performances are concerned (see Annexe II, points 6 and 10). If the title-holders take part, they are always the top seed.
- 6.04 When seeding is applicable, an equal number of clubs will be seeded and unseeded.

Ties

- 6.05 The ties are determined by means of a draw. The club drawn first plays the first leg of the tie at home, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 8.03 and 8.04.

Article 7

Refusal to play, matches abandoned or not played through the fault of a club

- 7.01 Unless Article 27 is applicable in the case of a club's refusal to play, it is disqualified and its opponents qualify for the next round. Such a club which refuses to play also loses all rights to payments from UEFA. Moreover, the following fines are imposed by the Control and Disciplinary Body:

Refusal prior to	
a) qualifying round	CHF 10,000
b) 1st round	CHF 20,000
c) 2nd round	CHF 40,000
d) 3rd round	CHF 60,000
e) 4th round	CHF 80,000
f) quarter-finals	CHF 100,000
g) semi-finals	CHF 250,000
h) final	CHF 500,000

- 7.02 If the circumstances of the refusal so justify, the Control and Disciplinary Body is empowered to take such additional action as is appropriate, including the suspension of the club concerned.
- 7.03 If, through the fault of a club, a match cannot take place or cannot be played in full, the Control and Disciplinary Body will declare the match forfeited, and/or disqualify the club concerned from the competition, or impose other appropriate sanctions.
- 7.04 Upon receipt of a justified and well-documented claim from the opposing club or clubs concerned, the UEFA Administration may set an amount of compensation due for financial loss.

V Fixtures

Article 8

Match dates

- 8.01 All matches are played on Thursdays, according to the UEFA Match Calendar (see Annexe Ic). These dates are final and binding on all concerned, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 8.03 and 8.04.

Confirmation of venues, dates and kick-off times

- 8.02 The venues, dates and kick-off times of all matches must be confirmed and communicated to the UEFA Administration in writing by the national associations of the clubs concerned by the deadline set by the UEFA Administration. The UEFA Administration is empowered to alter or confirm dates and kick-off times according to the principles set by the Committee. The non-respect of this provision may entail disciplinary measures.

Match dates and fixture reversals

- 8.03 The UEFA Administration decides on match dates and fixture reversals on a case-by-case basis, according to the principles set by the Committee. Associations with three or more clubs in the UEFA Cup may arrange the home matches of their clubs on Tuesdays, provided such matches kick off before 18.00 hours CET. The approval of the visiting club and its national

association is not necessary in such cases. In the case of away matches, the same exceptions are possible only with the written approval of the clubs concerned, as well as that of their respective national associations. The UEFA Administration reserves the right to impose a match date in the event of clashes between domestic competition matches and matches in this competition.

Automatic reversals

- 8.04 If more than one club from the same city, or within a radius of 50 km (31 miles) of each other, is taking part in the UEFA club competitions or plays in the same stadium, and if the national association and the clubs concerned explicitly declare when entering the clubs that their matches cannot be played on the same day, UEFA Cup matches are reversed.

Final tie

- 8.05 The local organisation of the final tie is arranged in co-operation with a national association. The date and venue are decided upon by the Executive Committee. In principle, the local organisation of the final is entrusted to a different national association each year.

VI Fields of Play and Stadiums – Principles of Protocol and Organisation

Article 9

Stadium conditions

- 9.01 The UEFA Administration may refuse to permit matches to be played at stadiums which do not measure up to international standards. Stadiums must be in good condition in terms of both their playing surface and facilities. They must conform to the security prescriptions of the competent civil authorities. As from the second round, if the climatic conditions so require, facilities such as pitch heating must exist, to ensure that the field of play can be made available in a suitable condition on any match date.

Alternative venues

- 9.02 If, at any time during the season, the UEFA Administration deems that, for whatever reason, some venues may not be fit for staging a match, UEFA may consult with the associations and clubs concerned and ask them to propose an alternative venue, in accordance with the standards required by UEFA. Should such an association and club not be able to propose an acceptable alternative venue within the deadline set by the UEFA Administration, UEFA will select an alternative neutral venue and make all the necessary arrangements for the staging of the match with the relevant association and local authorities. In both cases, the costs of staging the match shall be borne by the home club. The UEFA Administration shall take a final decision on the match venue and take any such decision in due time.

Field of play dimensions

- 9.03 As from the first round, the field of play must meet standard dimensions of 68 x 105 metres. Exceptions may be granted by the UEFA Administration only at the written request of the association of the club concerned, to be submitted to the UEFA Administration before the start of the season.

Safety

- 9.04 Clubs taking part in the UEFA club competitions must ensure that the stadiums they use undergo a periodic safety check, including a determination of the capacity, by the competent authorities or a body recognised by the latter. When submitting their competition entry forms to the UEFA Administration, the clubs must also enclose a copy of the relevant safety certificate, which must be renewed every two years, together with confirmation from the competent civil authorities concerning the level of safety for spectators (*Confirmation* form).
- 9.05 In order to guarantee the safety of the players and match officials, participating clubs must provide access to the field of play that guarantees the safe entry and exit of these persons.

Floodlights

- 9.06 Matches may be played in the daytime or under floodlights. For matches where floodlighting is required, the light average must correspond to 1200 lux. In addition, an emergency lighting system must be available, ensuring that two thirds of the power covers the field of play in the event of a power failure. The club must provide UEFA with a current lighting certificate, issued within the previous 12 months. Exceptions may be granted by the UEFA Administration. For further recommendations see also the booklet *Guidelines and Recommendations for Stadium Lighting for all UEFA Competitions*.

Clocks

- 9.07 Clocks in the stadium showing the amount of time played may run during the match, provided they are stopped at the end of normal playing time in each half, i.e. after 45 and 90 minutes respectively. This stipulation also applies in the event of extra time being played (i.e. after 15 minutes of each half).

Giant screens

- 9.08 Simultaneous transmissions on giant viewing screens inside and outside the stadium are not allowed. Simultaneous transmissions and replays are authorised for press monitors and closed-circuit channels. In principle, replays on giant viewing screens inside the stadium may be authorised subject to a licence being granted by UEFA. On receipt of a justified request to this effect before the start of the competition, the UEFA Administration may grant such a licence to a participating club which may, however, be withdrawn at any time during the season for improper use. The results of other matches can be shown on the scoreboard and/or the giant screen during the match.

Final tie, neutral venue

- 9.09 The final tie, as well as any matches played at a neutral venue, will be assigned only to stadiums equipped with the required security installations.

Article 10

Unfit fields of play

- 10.01 If the national association concerned deems that a field of play will not be fit for play, the home club must notify the visiting club and the referee prior to their departure. Otherwise, the home club is responsible for their travel, board and lodging expenses. The UEFA Administration must be notified at the same time.
- 10.02 If any doubt arises as to the condition of the field of play after the visiting club's departure from home, the referee will decide on the field of play itself whether or not it is fit for play.
- 10.03 If the referee declares the field of play not to be fit for play, the match will be played the following day, unless, for reasons beyond control, the match cannot take place then. In this case, the clubs are free to agree to play the match two days later than originally scheduled. Such rearranged fixtures are subject to the approval of the UEFA Administration. If the match cannot take place at all, the travel, board and lodging expenses of the visiting club, as well as the relevant hosting costs, are borne by the two clubs in equal parts. The same provisions apply if a match is abandoned for such reasons.

Bad weather, reasons beyond control, match abandoned

- 10.04 If a match is abandoned before the end of normal playing time or during any extra time, because of the weather conditions or for other reasons beyond control, a 90-minute replay must be played the next day, given the need to complete the round and to avoid additional expenses for the visiting club. If, for reasons beyond control, the match cannot be replayed the next day, the two clubs are free to agree to play the match two days later than originally scheduled. If the match cannot take place at all, the travel, board and lodging expenses of the visiting club, as well as the relevant hosting costs, are borne by the two clubs in equal parts. These provisions also apply if a match cannot commence for any of these reasons set out above.

Article 11

Principles of protocol and organisation

Match arrangements

- 11.01 The following provisions must be observed:
- a) The UEFA, UEFA Cup and Fair Play flags must be flown in the stadium at all matches in this competition. These flags are available on loan from the national associations. No national anthems are played.

- b) At all matches in this competition, the players are invited to shake hands with their opponents and the referees after the line-up procedure, as a gesture of fair play.
- c) Only six team officials and seven substitute players are allowed to sit on the substitutes' bench, i.e. a total of 13 persons. The names of all these persons and their functions must be listed on the Match Sheet.
- d) An adequate number of ground staff and police must be present, to guarantee safety and security in the stadium.
- e) No spectators are allowed in the area between the stands and the touch-line or goal-line.
- f) All clubs in the UEFA club competitions must make at least 5% of the total capacity of their stadium available exclusively to visiting supporters, in a segregated, safe area. In addition, visiting clubs will be entitled to purchase up to 200 top or second-category tickets, or a combination thereof, for their VIP supporters, sponsors, etc. (see paragraph 1.05 of the booklet *Safety and Security in the Stadium for all UEFA Competition Matches*). The price of tickets for supporters of the visiting club may not exceed the price of tickets of a comparable quality that are sold to supporters of the home club.
- g) The official UEFA representatives and at least 20 representatives of the visiting club and its national association must be provided with top-category seats in the VIP sector.
- h) Weather permitting, the visiting club will be allowed to train on the field where the match is to take place the day before the match. The visiting club will agree with the home club on the length of the training session, which shall not exceed one hour, unless agreed otherwise with the home club. In addition, the visiting club may hold private training sessions at a location to be agreed on with the home club, but not at the stadium where the match will be played.

Media arrangements

11.02 The following provisions must also be observed:

- a) Both clubs must hold a pre-match press conference the day before the match. The two press conferences must be arranged so that a media reporter can attend both. Each press conference must be attended by at least the head coach of the team plus one or, preferably, two players. Unless a prior arrangement has been made with the visiting club, the home club is responsible for providing a qualified interpreter. (See *UEFA Guidelines for Media Facilities in New Stadiums*, 1 December 2000.)
- b) Interviews are not permitted before, during or after the match on the field of play itself or in its immediate vicinity. However, the home club may designate an area between the substitutes' benches and dressing-rooms in which "flash" interviews can take place at half-time and at the end of the match. A "flash" interview during the half-time interval may only be

conducted in the designated area with the coaches of the two teams involved in the match, subject to their prior consent. Interviews are also allowed with coaches and players upon their arrival at the stadium, on their way from the team bus to the dressing-room area.

- c) The post-match press conference at the venue must start no later than 15 minutes after the final whistle. The home club is responsible for the necessary infrastructure (interpreting and technical equipment). Both clubs are obliged to make their team manager/coach, as well as a player if possible, available for this press conference.
- d) After the match, a mixed zone must be set up for the media on the way from the dressing-rooms to the team transport area. This area – accessible only to coaches, players and representatives of the media, to offer reporters additional opportunities to conduct interviews – must be divided into three areas: one for ENG crews, one for radio reporters and one for journalists from the written press. The team dressing-rooms are off limits to representatives of the media before, during and after the match.
- e) An adequate number of seats – covered, if available, and, in principle, at least half of them equipped with telephone points and modem plugs – must be put at the disposal of local and foreign media representatives (see *UEFA Guidelines for Media Facilities in New Stadiums*, 1 December 2000). No representatives of the written press or radio journalists are allowed in the playing area or the area between the boundaries of the field and the spectators. In terms of the mass media, only a limited number of photographers, TV cameramen and the personnel required to operate an electronic television camera of the host broadcaster – all equipped with special permits for the event – are allowed in the area between the boundaries of the field and the spectators, where they will carry out their work in the specific locations assigned to them (see Annexe IV).
- f) In principle, the Internet has to be considered as a technological communication tool and, consequently, treated in the same way as TV and radio. Clubs should therefore accept accreditation applications from websites, on condition that they do not cover the game (for the sake of clarity, this includes press conferences and the Mixed Zone) live in sound and/or pictures. They may cover the game in text only. Therefore, subject to places being available in the Press Box, they should be accredited as written press, with access to the post-match press conference and to the Mixed Zone. Photographs taken by officially accredited photographers may be published on websites as long as they appear as stills and not as moving pictures or quasi-video streaming. Should such photographs be published on the unrestricted public Internet, they are to be limited to no more than 10 photographs per half of normal playing time, and five per half of extra time, if applicable. There must be an interval of at least one minute between the posting of each photograph on the website.

VII Laws of the Game

Article 12

- 12.01 Matches are played in conformity with the *Laws of the Game* promulgated by the International Football Association Board (IFAB).

Substitution of players

- 12.02 The substitution of three players per team is permitted in the course of the match. The use of numbered panels to indicate the substitution of players is compulsory. For ease of information, the panels must be numbered on both sides.

Match sheet

- 12.03 Before the match, each club will receive a Match Sheet on which the numbers, full names (and dates of birth for qualifying matches) and, if applicable, the nicknames of the 18 players in the squad must be entered, together with the full names of the officials seated on the substitutes' bench. The Match Sheet must be properly completed in block capitals, and signed by the captain and competent club official. The 11 first-named players must commence the match. The other seven are designated as substitutes. The numbers on the players' shirts must correspond with the numbers indicated on the Match Sheet. The goalkeepers and team captain must be identified. Both clubs must hand their Match Sheet to the referee at least 75 minutes before kick-off. The referee may ask to see the personal identity cards/passports of the players whose names are listed on the Match Sheet. Each player participating in a UEFA competition match must be in possession of a player's registration licence issued by his national association or an official personal identity card/passport, containing his photograph and date of birth.
- 12.04 If the Match Sheet is not completed and returned in time, the matter will be submitted to the Control and Disciplinary Body.
- 12.05 Only three of the substitutes listed on the Match Sheet may take part in the match. A player who has been substituted may take no further part in the match.
- 12.06 If there are fewer than seven players on either of the teams, the match will be abandoned. In this case, the Control and Disciplinary Body decides on the consequences.

Replacement of players on the match sheet

- 12.07 After the Match Sheet has been completed and signed by both teams and returned to the referee, and if the match has not yet kicked off, the following instructions apply:
- a) If any of the first 11 players listed on the Match Sheet are not able to start the match for any reason, they may be replaced by any of the seven substitutes. Such replacements will reduce the quota of substitute players accordingly. During the match, three players may still be replaced.

- b) If any of the seven substitutes listed on the Match Sheet are not able to be fielded for any reason, they may not be replaced, which means that the quota of substitute players will be reduced accordingly.
- c) If a goalkeeper listed on the Match Sheet is not able to be fielded for any reason, he may be replaced by another goalkeeper not previously listed on the Match Sheet.

Article 13

Half-time interval, break before extra time

- 13.01 The half-time interval lasts 15 minutes. If extra time is required, there will be a five-minute break between the end of normal playing time and the start of extra time. As a rule, the players remain on the field of play during this five-minute break, at the discretion of the referee.

Article 14

Kicks from the penalty mark

- 14.01 The referee chooses the goal at which the kicks will be taken.
- 14.02 He tosses a coin, and the team whose captain wins the toss takes the first kick.
- 14.03 Subject to the terms of b) and c) below, each team takes five kicks:
- a) Kicks are taken alternately.
 - b) If, before each team has taken five kicks, one has scored more goals than the other could even if it were to complete its five kicks, no more kicks will be taken.
 - c) If, after each team has taken five kicks, both have scored the same number of goals, or have not scored any goals, kicks continue to be taken, in the same order, until such a time as both have taken an equal number of kicks (not necessarily five more kicks) and one has scored one goal more than the other.
- 14.04 The team which scores the greater number of goals in accordance with the terms of 14.03 qualifies for the next round of the competition, or is declared the winner of the competition, as the case may be.
- 14.05 With the exception of the situation referred to in paragraph 14.06, only players who are on the field of play at the end of the match – which includes extra time when applicable – as well as any who, having left the field temporarily, with or without the referee's permission, are not on the field of play at that time, are allowed to take penalty kicks.
- 14.06 Provided his team has not already made use of the maximum number of substitutes permitted by the rules of the competition under which the match is being played, a goalkeeper who sustains an injury while the kicks are being taken and is unable to continue to keep goal may be replaced by a substitute.

- 14.07 Each kick is taken by a different player, and not until all eligible players on each team, including the goalkeeper or the named substitute by whom he has been replaced under the terms of 14.05 and 14.06, as the case may be, have each taken a kick, may a player from the same team take a second kick.
- 14.08 Subject to the terms of paragraphs 14.05 and 14.06, any player who is eligible may change places with his goalkeeper at any time when kicks from the penalty mark are being taken.
- 14.09 Other than the player taking a kick from the penalty mark, and the two goalkeepers, all players must remain within the centre circle when kicks from the penalty mark are being taken.
- 14.10 The goalkeeper who is on the same team as the player taking the kick must remain on the field of play, outside the penalty area in which the kicks are being taken, on the goal-line, where it meets the penalty area boundary line.
- 14.11 Unless stated to the contrary in paragraphs 14.01 to 14.10, the *Laws of the Game*, and the International Football Association Board decisions relating thereto, apply, in so far as they can, to the taking of kicks from the penalty mark.
- 14.12 In order to guarantee the strict observation of these rules, the referee is assisted by one assistant referee, who notes down the numbers of the players of each team having taken a kick. The other assistant referee supervises the players in the centre circle.
- 14.13 When a team finishes the match with a greater number of players than their opponents, they shall reduce their numbers to equate with that of their opponents and inform the referee of the name and number of each player excluded. The team captain has this responsibility.
- 14.14 Before the start of kicks from the penalty mark the referee shall ensure that only an equal number of players from each team remain within the centre circle and they shall take the kicks.
- 14.15 If the taking of kicks from the penalty mark cannot be completed because of weather conditions, or for other reasons beyond control, the results will be decided by drawing of lots by the Referee in presence of the UEFA Delegate and the two team captains.
- 14.16 If through the fault of a club, the taking of kicks from the penalty mark cannot be completed, paragraph 7.03 of the present regulations shall apply.

VIII Player Eligibility

Article 15

- 15.01 A player is eligible to play in the UEFA club competitions provided he fulfils all the following conditions:
- a) He is duly registered by the national association concerned according to its own rules and those of FIFA (*FIFA Regulations for the Status and Transfers of Players*).
 - b) He is only eligible to play for a club affiliated to the national association concerned.
 - c) He is duly registered with UEFA by the national association according to paragraph 15.06.

Deadlines

- 15.02 Only players who are eligible to play for the club concerned on the following dates, and who have been duly registered with the UEFA Administration by means of lists A and B, are eligible to play in this UEFA club competition:
- a) 2 August 2001 (24.00 hours CET): for all matches in the qualifying round
 - b) 31 August 2001 (24.00 hours CET): for all matches as from and including the first round
 - c) 31 January 2002 (24.00 hours CET): for players referred to in paragraph 15.07
- 15.03 All qualifying matches fall within the season commencing 1 August.

List A

- 15.04 At any point in the competition, list A may comprise a maximum of 25 players, including those registered at a later stage, provided they meet the eligibility requirements defined in the present Article 15.

List B

- 15.05 List B (youth players) is used to register any players who meet both the following criteria:
- a) players born on or after 1 January 1980, and
 - b) players who, on the date they are registered with UEFA, have been eligible to play for the club concerned continuously for at least two years at any time since their fifteenth birthday.

Players who fulfil both these conditions are eligible to play, and retain their youth player status until the end of the season in question. Such players do not count as part of the squad of 25 players included on list A. Players may be added to list B at any time, by the respective national association notifying the UEFA Administration accordingly by fax, before the match in question.

Registration procedure

- 15.06 Players are registered by means of lists A and B (youth players), which are to be signed by the club and national association, and completed as follows:
- a) The club submits its original lists, duly completed and signed, to its national association for validation.
 - b) The national association forwards these lists to the UEFA Administration by the deadlines set and communicated by UEFA before the start of the season.
 - c) Subsequently, the national association faxes (fax receipt date counts) any changes to list A to the UEFA Administration as per the deadlines laid down in paragraph 15.02.

Player numbers

- 15.07 As from and including the first round, all registered players, including those registered at a later stage (see paragraphs 15.04, 15.05, 15.08 and 15.09) must wear set numbers between 1 and 99. No number may be used by more than one player in the course of a season.

New player registration

- 15.08 By 31 January 2002, a club may register a maximum of three new players for the remaining matches in the current competition, provided any such players are eligible to play for the club on that date. If the registration of such new players causes the authorised number of players in the club's squad (25) to be exceeded, the necessary number of other registered players must be removed, to reduce the squad to 25 players again. Newly registered players must wear set numbers which have not yet been assigned.
- 15.09 If a club cannot count on the services of at least two goalkeepers registered on lists A or B because of long-term injury or illness, the club concerned may temporarily replace the player concerned and register a new goalkeeper at any time during the season, subject to paragraph 15.10a), and complete the official registration lists (A and/or B) with goalkeepers fit to be fielded. The club must provide UEFA with the necessary medical evidence. UEFA may require the further medical examination of the goalkeeper(s) by an expert appointed by the UEFA Administration at the cost of the club.

Player transferred in the course of the season

- 15.10 In the course of a season, a player is eligible to play only for one single club in the UEFA club competitions (excluding the first three rounds of the UEFA Intertoto Cup). Exceptionally, if a player fulfils the two following conditions, he may play for another club which is also taking part in that season's UEFA club competitions:
- a) The player has not been fielded for any UEFA club competition matches by the first club in question. (The fact that his name may have appeared on a Match Sheet does not mean that he actually played. Only his registration by the referee as having been fielded counts in this respect.)

- b) The player concerned is eligible to play for the other club by the deadlines set in paragraph 15.02, and he is registered with UEFA in accordance with the aforementioned procedure.

Responsibility

- 15.11 When submitting player registration lists, the national association and club concerned must vouch for the content and are responsible for ensuring that the aforementioned provisions are respected.
- 15.12 The UEFA Administration decides on questions of player eligibility. In the event of disputes the Control and Disciplinary Body takes a final decision.

IX Kit

Article 16

UEFA Kit Regulations

- 16.01 The players' kit, team colours, sponsor advertising and manufacturer identification, etc. must comply with the provisions of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*. This provision applies for the entire competition, including the qualifying round.

Colours

- 16.02 If the referee decides that the colours of the two teams could lead to confusion, the home club must wear other colours. The visiting club must always wear the official colours indicated on its entry form, unless the clubs concerned agree otherwise, in which case details must be submitted to the UEFA Administration in writing. If such a situation of a potential confusion of team colours arises for a final, both teams must wear different colours. If the clubs are unable to agree on the colours to be worn by their teams, the UEFA Administration will decide in consultation with the referee.

Player names

- 16.03 Except for the final tie, it is not compulsory to put the names of the players on the back of their shirts (see Article 7 of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*).

Shirt sponsor

- 16.04 As described in Article 11, paragraph 2, of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*, clubs may choose one of the three sponsorship options for the whole season for advertising on players' shirts, announcing their choice to the UEFA Administration by the required deadline stipulated in paragraph 16.07.

Choice of sponsor

- 16.05 Subject to Article 11, paragraph 1, of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*, the choice of shirt sponsor is limited to one of those used simultaneously by the club in one of its official domestic competitions organised under the auspices of its national association.

Clash of shirt sponsor

- 16.06 If two clubs meeting in the competition have one and the same sponsor, the home team may wear their regular sponsor advertising. The visiting team may only wear advertising for a product of the said sponsor. No identical advertising elements may appear on the shirts of the two teams in question. The visiting club must send a sample of such new shirts to the UEFA Administration for approval.

Kit approval procedure

- 16.07 For clubs that qualify for the first round, the players' kit and advertising by the club sponsor and manufacturer's identification must be approved by the UEFA Administration. Clubs involved in the qualifying phase and first round must therefore submit samples of their first and second-choice strips (shirt, shorts and socks) to UEFA, together with a duly completed and signed corresponding application form by 3 August 2001. At a club's request, the UEFA Administration may extend the aforementioned deadlines as far as announcing the shirt sponsor is concerned. Kit authorisation granted by the UEFA Administration is valid only for the season in question.

Sponsor advertising contract

- 16.08 Sponsor advertising contracts concluded for matches in this competition, or which include such matches, must be submitted to the UEFA Administration on request before the start of the season or immediately on conclusion of the contract. The withholding of such contracts will be referred to the Control and Disciplinary Body, and may result in disciplinary sanctions.

Advertising on other kit items

- 16.09 Paragraphs 16.10 to 16.15 apply for the final of this competition.

Sponsor advertising on other kit items

- 16.10 According to Article 15, paragraph 1, of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*, all forms of sponsor advertising are forbidden on all other garments worn by players and club officials in the stadium which do not form part of the playing attire (shirt, shorts, socks).
- 16.11 With respect to material used inside the stadium (kit bags, medical bags, drink containers, etc.), no sponsor advertising is allowed as from arrival at the stadium for the match until departure from the stadium after the match, including any interviews and press conferences during the time at the venue.

Manufacturer definition

- 16.12 A manufacturer is a company that designs, produces (directly or through a non-branded licensee) and sells products for use in the sports market bearing its own registered trademarks. Distributors of such products are not considered as manufacturers.

Manufacturer identification on other kit items

- 16.13 Concerning the forms, quantity and size of manufacturer identification, the same restrictions in principle apply as for player kits (Article 12 of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*) for all garments worn by players and club officials in the stadium which do not form part of the playing attire (shirt, shorts, socks). Regarding the positioning of accepted advertising forms, the manufacturers have freedom of choice, except for the collar, which must be free of any manufacturer identification on both sides and at the front.
- 16.14 Article 15, paragraph 2d), of the *UEFA Kit Regulations* applies, subject to the additional requirement that manufacturer identification on warm-up bibs may not exceed 20 cm² (twenty square centimetres) anywhere on the front or back.
- 16.15 With respect to material used inside the stadium (kit bags, medical bags, drink containers, etc.), no manufacturer identification is allowed from arrival at the stadium for the match until departure from the stadium after the match, including any interviews and press conferences during the time at the venue.

Sanctions

- 16.16 Any breach of the aforementioned provisions or of the *UEFA Kit Regulations* will be punished by the UEFA Control and Disciplinary Body. UEFA reserves its right to claim damages in this respect.

Responsibility

- 16.17 The UEFA Administration takes final decisions regarding the approval of kits and other items mentioned in the *UEFA Kit Regulations*. UEFA declines all responsibility and authority in the event of conflicts arising from contracts between a club and its sponsor on account of the advertising provisions of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*.
- 16.18 The delegate has the right and duty to check kit items at the match venue. He is also entitled to send such items to the UEFA Administration for further control after the match.

X Referees

Article 17

Appointment

- 17.01 The Referees Committee designates a referee for each match. Only referees whose names appear on the official FIFA list of referees are appointed. The fourth official and assistant referees are, in principle, appointed by the national association of the referee, in accordance with criteria established by the Referees Committee.

Arrival

- 17.02 Referees and assistant referees must arrange to arrive at the venue the day before the match.

Late arrival of referees

- 17.03 If the referee and/or assistant referees do not arrive at the match venue by the evening before the game, the UEFA Administration and both clubs must be informed immediately. The Referees Committee will take the appropriate decisions. If the Referees Committee decides to replace the referee and/or assistant referees and/or fourth official, such a decision is final, and no protests against the person or nationality of the referee and/or assistant referees and/or fourth official are allowed.

Unfit referee

- 17.04 If a referee or assistant referee becomes unfit before or during a match through illness, injury, etc., and is unable to continue to officiate, he is replaced by the fourth official (see paragraph 17.01).

Referee's report

- 17.05 After the match, the referee completes an official report form, signs it and faxes it to the UEFA Administration (+41 22 994 37 27) directly after the match, together with both Match Sheets. In addition, the originals must be sent by post within 24 hours of the end of the match. The referee must always keep a copy of his report form and both Match Sheets.
- 17.06 On his report form, the referee reports in as much detail as possible on any incidents before, during, or after the match, such as:
- a) Misconduct of players, leading to caution or expulsion.
 - b) Unsporting behaviour by officials, members, supporters, or anyone carrying out a function at a match on behalf of an association or club.
 - c) Any other incidents.

Referee liaison officer

- 17.07 During their stay at the match venue, the referees are taken care of by a referee liaison officer, who is an official representative of the national association of the home club, in accordance with the guidelines issued by UEFA.

XI Disciplinary Law and Procedures – Doping

Article 18

UEFA Disciplinary Regulations

- 18.01 The provisions of the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations* apply for all disciplinary offences, unless the present regulations stipulate otherwise.

- 18.02 Action in infringement of the regulations, or disciplinary offences by clubs, officials, members or other individuals exercising a function at a match on behalf of an association or club, will be punished by the Control and Disciplinary Body on the basis of the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*.

Article 19

Yellow and red cards

- 19.01 As a rule, a player who is sent off the field of play is suspended for the next match in a UEFA club competition. The Control and Disciplinary Body is entitled to augment this punishment. For serious offences the punishment can be extended to all UEFA competition categories.
- 19.02 In the case of repeated cautions in different matches, the offending player is suspended for one match in the same category of competition as from the third caution, as well as following any subsequent odd-numbered caution (fifth, seventh, ninth, etc.). The Control and Disciplinary Body will confirm any other cautions.
- 19.03 Single yellow cards and pending suspensions are always carried forward either to the next stage of the competition or to another club competition in the current season.

Article 20

Protests

- 20.01 Protests are dealt with by the Control and Disciplinary Body.
- 20.02 Protests must reach the UEFA Administration in writing, stating the reasons, within 24 hours of a match. This 24-hour time limit cannot be extended.
- 20.03 The protest fee is CHF 500.
- 20.04 Protests concerning the state of the field of play, as defined by Law 1 of the *Laws of the Game*, must be submitted to the referee in writing by the relevant officials before the match. If the state of play of the pitch becomes questionable in the course of the match, the team captain must inform the referee, as well as the captain of the other team, orally without delay.
- 20.05 Protests cannot be lodged against factual decisions taken by the referee on the field of play.
- 20.06 UEFA submits documents of direct concern to the protest to the opposing party for its reaction and account.
- 20.07 The Control and Disciplinary Body can instruct a disciplinary inspector to conduct further investigations.

Article 21

Appeals

- 21.01 The Appeals Body deals with appeals lodged against decisions of the Control and Disciplinary Body. The *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations* apply.

Article 22

Doping

- 22.01 Doping is the use of preparations and/or methods which are listed in the *Regulations governing Doping Controls at UEFA Competition Matches and List of Banned Substances and Methods*.
- 22.02 Doping is forbidden. Any individual who administers illegal drugs or who encourages doping in any way will be referred to the Control and Disciplinary Body.
- 22.03 The CEO may order dope tests to be carried out at any time.
- 22.04 Dope tests are carried out according to the procedure laid down in the *Regulations governing Doping Controls at UEFA Competition Matches*.

XII Financial Provisions

Article 23

Referees' costs

- 23.01 For all matches in this competition, the national association of the home club, on behalf of UEFA, assumes the costs of the board and lodging of the referee, assistant referees and fourth official, as well as their transport costs within the territory of the national association concerned. The international travel expenses and daily allowances of these officials are borne by UEFA.

Matches up to and including the semi-finals

- 23.02 Each club retains its receipts and bears all its expenses. The visiting club assumes its expenses for travel, board and lodging, unless the two clubs concerned agree otherwise. If necessary, the provisions of paragraphs 10.03 and 10.04 must be observed. In the event of a match being moved for any reason whatsoever, the UEFA Administration decides who assumes any expenses incurred by the visiting club as a result.

Levies due to UEFA

- 23.03 The following levies are paid to UEFA by the national association of the club concerned (no levies are deducted for matches in the qualifying round):
- a) 4% of the gross receipts from the ticket sales for each match in the competition, but, in any case, a minimum of CHF 600. In addition, if season-ticket holders are given free access or access at reduced prices to matches in this competition, 0.1% of the total season-ticket receipts must be paid to UEFA for each match.
 - b) 10% of the revenue generated from the exploitation of audio-visual and sound-broadcasting rights.
- 23.04 The same percentage also applies if revenue is generated from the exploitation of audio-visual and sound-broadcasting rights for an away match.

23.05 These payments must be made within two months of the match concerned. The national association of the club in question must verify the receipt declaration form completed by the club, and forwards it to the UEFA Administration within one month of the match.

23.06 Levies are based on gross receipts, from which neither taxes actually paid, nor charges for the hire of the ground, may be deducted.

Final tie

23.07 For the final tie, the UEFA Administration is empowered to decide on the number of tickets to be allocated to the clubs involved (these allocations do not necessarily have to be equal) and to the host association, to specify the size of the various ticket allocations delivered at any one time, and to issue special instructions for the distribution of these tickets. These decisions and instructions are final and binding.

23.08 The finalists may return a maximum of 10% of the tickets allocated to them. Returned tickets must be in the hands of the organisers six full days before the final at the latest, otherwise they are considered sold. Concerning the sale and distribution of tickets, see the booklet *Safety and Security in the Stadium for all UEFA Competition Matches*.

23.09 Before the start of the competition, the Executive Committee determines the percentages to be paid from television and advertising and ticket sales revenue to:

- a) the two finalists
- b) the host association (in accordance with the staging agreement)
- c) UEFA

23.10 Each club is responsible for its own expenses.

23.11 If the expenses exceed the receipts, the deficit must be covered in full by the two clubs equally.

23.12 The accounts of the final must be submitted to the UEFA Administration within one month of the final taking place.

23.13 The amounts paid by UEFA correspond to gross amounts. As such they cover any and all taxes, levies, charges, etc. (including, but not limited to, Value Added Tax).

XIII Exploitation of the Commercial Rights

Article 24

24.01 Member associations and their affiliated organisations or clubs are authorised to exploit the audio-visual, sound-broadcasting and advertising rights to the matches which take place under their respective auspices. In doing so, they must observe the stipulations of Article 47 of the *UEFA*

Statutes, as well as the regulations governing the implementation of the said article.

- 24.02 The commercial rights of matches may not be sold unless an appropriate fee is paid.
- 24.03 Contracts concluded for matches in this competition, or which include such matches, must be presented to the UEFA Administration on request. The withholding of such documents and/or the avoidance of the payment of levies as laid down in the regulations – if such levies are provided for – will be referred to the Control and Disciplinary Body and may entail measures which could ultimately lead to disqualification from the competition and/or the non-payment by UEFA of any bonuses which may otherwise be due.
- 24.04 All contracts regarding commercial rights must include Article 47 of the *UEFA Statutes* and the regulations governing its implementation as an integral part thereof. Furthermore, such contracts must contain a stipulation guaranteeing that if any amendments are made to the regulations, the said contracts can be adapted to the amended regulations within 30 days of their coming into force.
- 24.05 Member associations and their affiliated organisations or clubs undertake to provide UEFA – free of charge and at least 60 minutes prior to the kick-off of the match – with access to television frequency information for receiving the broadcast signal at a location of UEFA's choice. These broadcasts can be recorded by UEFA for editorial purposes, while a copy of the recording will be available for the respective home club upon request. If this information is unavailable, member associations and their affiliated organisations or clubs undertake to provide UEFA – free of charge, in BETA SP format – with a recording of the entire match, to be sent to the destination of UEFA's choice within seven days of the match.

Article 25

Final tie

- 25.01 UEFA is solely responsible for negotiating and concluding contracts for the commercial exploitation of the final tie. These include, but are not limited to, exclusive current and/or future world-wide audio-visual, sound-broadcasting, interactive and electronic media rights; advertising in the stadium; merchandising and licensing; as well as radio and television transmissions and closed-circuit transmissions. Any current and/or future licensing rights, including, but not limited to, video, interactive computer products, Internet, book, music and film rights, also fall within this definition.
- 25.02 No existing contracts of any kind, including for the exploitation of audio-visual, sound-broadcasting, interactive and electronic media rights, ground advertising, merchandising and licensing, reserved seats and others, will be recognised for the final tie.

XIV Intellectual Property Rights

Article 26

- 26.01 UEFA is the exclusive owner of all intellectual property rights of the competition, including any current or future rights of UEFA's names, logos, brands, medals and trophies. Any use of the aforementioned rights requires the prior written consent of UEFA, and must always conform to UEFA's instructions and guidelines on correct usage.
- 26.02 All rights to the fixture list, as well as the matches in the competition, are the sole and exclusive property of UEFA.

XV Unforeseen Circumstances

Article 27

- 27.01 The CEO will decide on any matters not provided for in these regulations, as well as in cases of force majeure. Such decisions are final.

XVI Closing Provisions

Article 28

- 28.01 Annexes I to VI form an integral part of these regulations.
- 28.02 These regulations come into force on their approval by the UEFA Executive Committee, and apply for the 2001/02 season.

For the UEFA Executive Committee:

Lennart Johansson
President

Gerhard Aigner
Chief Executive

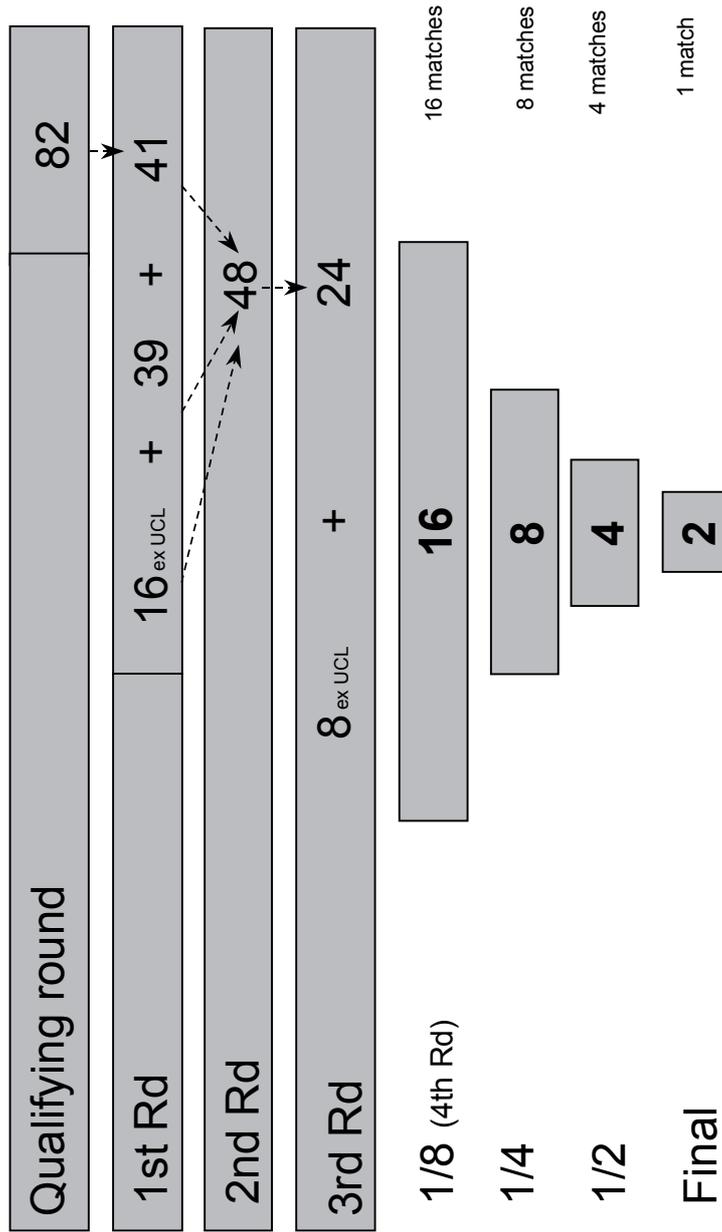
Nyon, April 2001

ANNEXE Ia: Access List for the 2001/02 UEFA Club Competitions

UEFA Champions League				UEFA Cup									
Group	Q 3	Q 2	Q 1	Rank.	Association	First Round		Qual. Round					
TH						TH	UIC	UIC	UIC	FP	FP	FP	
CH	RU	N3	N4	1	Spain	CW		N5	N6				
CH	RU	N3	N4	2	Italy	CW		N5	N6				
CH	RU	N3	N4	3	Germany	CW		N5	N6				
CH	RU	N3		4	France	CW		N4	N5				
CH	RU	N3		5	England	CW		N4	N5				
CH	RU	N3		6	Netherlands	CW		N4	N5				
CH		RU		7	Russia	CW	N3	N4	N5				
CH		RU		8	Czech Republic	CW	N3	N4	N5				
CH		RU		9	Greece	CW						N3	
	CH		RU	10	Portugal	CW						N3	
	CH		RU	11	Turkey	CW						N3	
	CH		RU	12	Ukraine	CW						N3	
	CH		RU	13	Norway	CW						N3	
	CH		RU	14	Switzerland	CW						N3	
	CH		RU	15	Scotland	CW						N3	
		CH		16	Austria	CW					RU	N3	
		CH		17	Belgium						CW	RU	N3
		CH		18	Denmark						CW	RU	N3
		CH		19	Poland						CW	RU	N3
		CH		20	Romania						CW	RU	N3
		CH		21	Croatia						CW	RU	N3
		CH		22	Sweden						CW	RU	
		CH		23	Hungary						CW	RU	
		CH		24	Israel						CW	RU	
		CH		25	Slovakia						CW	RU	
		CH		26	Slovenia						CW	RU	
		CH		27	Cyprus						CW	RU	
		CH		28	Yugoslavia						CW	RU	
		CH		29	Bulgaria						CW	RU	
		CH		30	Georgia						CW	RU	
		CH		31	Latvia						CW	RU	
		CH		32	Finland						CW	RU	
		CH		33	Belarus						CW	RU	
		CH		34	Moldova						CW	RU	
		CH		35	Iceland						CW	RU	
		CH		36	F.Y.R. Macedonia						CW	RU	
		CH		37	Lithuania						CW	RU	
		CH		38	Estonia						CW	RU	
		CH		39	Wales						CW	RU	
		CH		40	Armenia						CW	RU	
		CH		41	Republic of Ireland						CW	RU	
		CH		42	Malta						CW	RU	
		CH		43	Northern Ireland						CW	RU	
		CH		44	Faroe Islands						CW	RU	
		CH		45	Luxembourg						CW	RU	
		CH		46	Azerbaijan						CW	RU	
		CH		47	Liechtenstein						CW	RU	
		CH		48	Albania						CW	RU	
		CH		49	Bosnia-Herzegovina						CW	RU	
		CH		50	Andorra						CH	RU	
		CH		51	San Marino						CH	RU	

TH = title-holder / tenant du titre / Titelhalter
 CH = domestic champion club / champion national / Landesmeister
 RU = domestic league runner-up / vice-champion national / Vizelandesmeister
 N3 = domestic league 3rd-placed club / 3e du championnat national / 3. der nationalen Meisterschaft
 N4 = domestic league 4th-placed club / 4e du championnat national / 4. der nationalen Meisterschaft
 N5 = domestic league 5th-placed club / 5e du championnat national / 5. der nationalen Meisterschaft
 N6 = domestic league 6th-placed club / 6e du championnat national / 6. der nationalen Meisterschaft
 CW = domestic cup-winner / vainqueur de coupe national / nationaler Pokalsieger
 UIC = club qualified via UEFA Intertoto Cup / qualifié via UEFA Intertoto Cup / Vereine aus UEFA Intertoto Cup

ANNEXE Ib: UEFA Cup Competition System



ANNEXE Ic: UEFA Match Calendar

	UIC-1							UIC-1							UIC-1							UIC-2									
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
August	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
September	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
October	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
November	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
December	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
January	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
February	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

... x y | z START OF WEEK: SAT SUN | MON

PROPOSED DATES FOR FRIENDLY MATCHES

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES FOR NATIONAL TEAMS (INCL. WC 2002)

UEFA CLUB COMPETITION MATCHES (UEFA Cup on Thursdays, UCL on Tuesdays and Wednesdays)

SCUP (AUG 24) & ELUSA (NOV 27)

U-21 FINAL TOURNAMENT

UIC 1 = UEFA Interoto stage
Q = UEFA Cup stage
Q1 = UCL stage

ANNEXE II: Coefficient Rankings Calculation System

1. Places in the UEFA Champions League are allocated as follows:
 - a) 3 associations with 4 participants each,
 - b) 3 associations with 3 participants each,
 - c) 9 associations with 2 participants each,
 - d) remaining associations with 1 participant each,plus
 - e) the title-holders, if they do not qualify for the UEFA Champions League via their top domestic league championship, and if the UEFA Administration admits the club in question to the UEFA Champions League at the request of its national association (see Article 1 of the *UEFA Champions League regulations*).
2. Places in the UEFA Cup are allocated as follows:
 - a) 2 associations with 4 participants each,
 - b) 12 associations with 3 participants each,
 - c) remaining associations with 2 participants each,plus
 - d) the title-holders, if they do not qualify for either of the 2001/02 UEFA club competitions via their domestic club competitions, and if the UEFA Administration admits the club to the UEFA Cup at the request of the respective national association (see Article 1 of the *UEFA Cup regulations*);
 - e) three clubs on the basis of UEFA's Fair Play assessment (see Annexe V), as well as three clubs from the UEFA Intertoto Cup;
 - f) the 16 clubs eliminated in the third qualifying round of the UEFA Champions League, which join the UEFA Cup in the first round (see Article 1 of the *UEFA Cup regulations*);
 - g) the eight clubs which finish the first group stage of the UEFA Champions League in third place in their group, which join the UEFA Cup in the third round (see Article 1 of the *UEFA Cup regulations*).
3. In both the UEFA Champions League and UEFA Cup, clubs representing the associations with the lowest coefficients in the rankings have to take part in the qualifying round(s) (see Annexe Ia).
4. Subject to Article 1 of the *UEFA Cup regulations*, any places that remain vacant after the entry deadline will be allocated to national associations that are entitled to enter a total of four participants in the UEFA Champions League and UEFA Cup combined, in accordance with the current table of performances (see Annexe Ia).

5. The allocation of places per association for both the UEFA Champions League and UEFA Cup will be made in accordance with a table of performances covering five UEFA club competition seasons (i.e. UEFA Champions League, UEFA Cup Winners' Cup and UEFA Cup). This table (UEFA association coefficient rankings) is compiled annually, with the oldest season dropped each time for the purpose of the calculation.
6. The table is compiled as follows:

- a win to be worth	2 points	(1 point for qualifying-round matches)
- a draw	1 point	(½ point for qualifying-round matches)
- a defeat	0 points	

Qualifying-round results are taken into account only for the calculation of the association's coefficient.

Clubs which reach the quarter-finals, semi-finals or final of any of the three UEFA club competitions in question are awarded an extra point for each such round. In addition, one point is awarded for participation in the UEFA Champions League.

Results obtained in the UEFA Intertoto Cup do not count for the coefficient rankings determining the number of places in the UEFA Champions League and UEFA Cup.
7. The points obtained each season by the clubs representing a national association are added, then divided by the combined number of clubs from the said association having taken part in the three UEFA club competitions in question, to produce the coefficient value of the national association concerned. Points obtained in the UEFA Intertoto Cup are exempt from this stipulation, in accordance with point 6 above.
8. Coefficients are calculated to the thousandth, and not rounded up.
9. In the case of equal coefficients, the UEFA Administration will take a final decision, taking into consideration the individual coefficient of the most recent season.
10. Points are awarded only for matches which have actually been played, in accordance with the results ratified by UEFA. Kicks from the penalty mark to determine which club qualifies, or the winners, do not affect the result proper of the match.
11. Member associations are informed of the general classification after each UEFA club competition season, and this classification determines the number of participants from each association for the following season's UEFA Champions League and UEFA Cup.
12. The UEFA Administration will take final decisions on any matters not provided for by these provisions.

ANNEXE III: Media Matters

1. UEFA and its member associations hold the exclusive rights to authorise the audio-visual, electronic and sound-broadcasting transmissions or reproductions of events which take place within their respective area of responsibility, as well as any other use and distribution by whatever audio-visual, electronic and sound-broadcasting media, whether the transmission be live or deferred, of full length or in excerpts.
2. The above-mentioned principles are implemented by special regulations approved by the Executive Committee which, in particular, govern the rights and obligations concerning the exploitation and international transmission of televised pictures among the holders of the rights and other national associations.
3. Each club must appoint a media officer to co-ordinate co-operation between the club and the media in accordance with UEFA's regulations and guidelines. Where possible, the Media Officer will aim to assist UEFA in compiling editorial features in text or electronic format before or during the season to help in promoting the competition. The Media Officer must travel with the team for away fixtures in order to co-ordinate all media arrangements.
4. The clubs undertake to provide the rights-holding broadcasters with the necessary technical assistance, i.e. the necessary entry passes for technical personnel, as well as an appropriate number of commentary positions in the centre of the grandstand, and the necessary space for all technical installations, including camera positions and space for at least two television studios (minimum 25m² each).
5. In principle, the host club is responsible for the production of photographers' bibs, as well as for TV and ENG crew bibs. The host club is responsible for the distribution and collection of the bibs after the match. ENG crews and photographers are not allowed to make interviews on or beside the field of play.
6. No media representatives (including TV, radio, ENG crews, photographers or reporters) are allowed to go onto the field of play before, during or after the match, with the exception of the hand-held camera crew covering the team line-ups at the start of the match. The same applies to the tunnel and dressing-room area, with the exception of UEFA-approved "flash" interviews and the pre-match presentation.
7. TV support includes the provision of certain space and facilities in the stadium for the host broadcaster and unilateral broadcasters, as well as the observation of certain practices and procedures.

In general, broadcaster requirements include, but are not limited to, space for camera positions, commentary positions, stadium studios, interview positions, TV briefing room and space for several television technical vehicles. Clubs may not charge the broadcasters and/or their affiliated radio

commentators for any general installation costs for commentary positions (i.e. space, tables, chairs).

Clubs must provide the necessary space as is reasonably required for the installation of cameras by the host broadcaster and unilateral broadcasters.

All security measures that may be reasonably required to protect the commentary area and camera positions are the responsibility of the club.

8. **Principles**

- a) Respect of the field of play: Broadcaster equipment and personnel must be placed in such a way that they do not present any danger for players or officials. Generally, cameras should be four metres from touch-lines, and behind advertising boards on goal-lines. The field of play itself must always be kept free of cameras/personnel.
- b) Respect of officials: Broadcaster equipment and personnel may not obstruct the view or movement of, or cause confusion for referees or players/coaches.
- c) Respect of spectators: Camera equipment and personnel should not obstruct the spectators' view of the field of play. Cameras should not record the crowd in a manner which could cause any dangerous activity.
- d) Respect of players/coaches: Broadcasters must respect the needs of the players and coaches. Interviews may be arranged only outside the Technical Zone, in areas defined and approved by UEFA. Reporters must not approach players or coaches for interviews or comments during play.
- e) Respect of other media: Broadcasters must respect the needs of other media, the written press, radio, and photographers. For example, adequate positions for photographers must be available alongside TV cameras behind the advertising boards, and press working areas must not be disturbed during the match by broadcaster commentators or cameras.

9. **Camera Positions: Host Broadcaster Minimum Positions**

In order to guarantee a consistently high standard of TV coverage across all matches, there should be a certain minimum number of camera positions for use by the host broadcaster, plus additional positions available to the host broadcaster and unilateral broadcasters, to supplement their coverage.

All camera positions are subject to the space available. However, clubs should use all means to ensure that the minimum camera positions described below can be accommodated, unless they present any safety or security risks. All cameras must respect the minimum distances from the touch-lines and substitutes' benches as indicated in diagram IVb in this annexe.

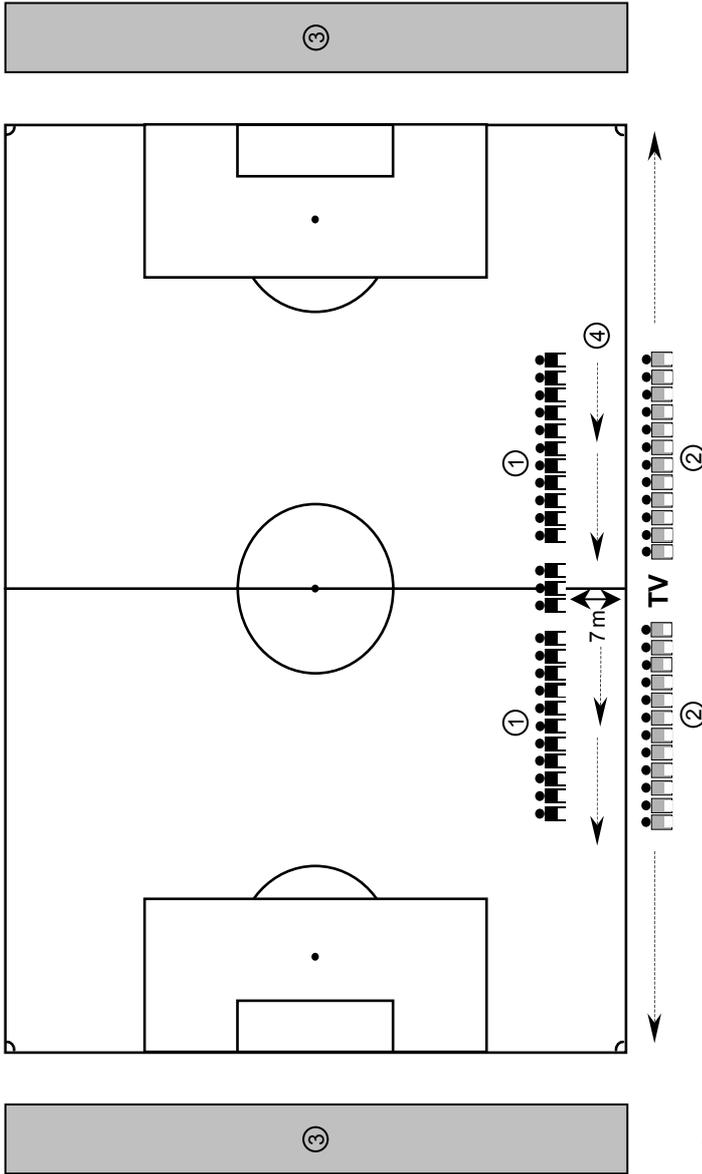
1. & 2. Main cameras: In the main stand or the stands situated exactly on the halfway line. These cameras should be facing away from the sun and installed on the same side as the commentary positions. The first camera will be used for wide-angle coverage of the match, and the second for close-ups.

3. Close-up camera: Fixed camera on the halfway line at pitch level, near the touch-line, for player close-ups. If it is necessary for this camera to be placed between the substitutes' benches, then a solution must be found to enable an unimpeded view of the field of play and substitutes' benches for the UEFA fourth official, and a clear view of the field of play for the club representatives seated on the substitutes' benches.
4. & 5. 16-metre cameras: Two cameras installed in the main stand facing each of the 16-metre lines. These cameras are normally at a lower height in the stands than the main camera platform.
6. & 7. Low cameras behind the goal: Two cameras at pitch level in fixed positions behind the goal-line, located in line with the 6-metre line, on the side closest to the main TV camera.
8. Bench camera: One portable camera (fixed, unless agreed otherwise) may be positioned to cover the substitutes' benches for close-ups of players. This camera must respect the minimum distance of five metres from the substitutes' benches, and ensure that the players, coaches and officials are not disturbed and have a clear view of all corners of the field of play. Between the substitutes' benches, the camera must therefore remain behind the line of the substitutes' benches and the fourth official's table. Outside the substitutes' benches, the camera must remain behind a line drawn from the substitutes' benches to the corner flags. The field of play must be marked to indicate these zones. Only one portable camera of the host broadcaster may operate between the substitutes' benches. Unilateral cameras may operate only outside the substitutes' benches.
9. Beauty-shot camera: Fixed camera mounted high in the stadium to give a panoramic static shot of the stadium.
10. Interview camera: Portable or fixed camera in the players' tunnel for the "flash" interviews, at a location to be agreed on during the site visit.
11. & 12. High cameras behind goal: One camera installed in the stands behind each goal, at a height which permits the penalty spot to be seen above the goal crossbar.
13. Reverse angle camera: One camera located in the stands on the opposite side of the stadium to the main camera, for "reverse-angle" coverage. This camera is used particularly for replays when the action is obscured from the normal camera angles.

Clubs are required to provide the facilities to accommodate all of the above-mentioned minimum positions, including, where necessary, the removal of seats and the non-sale of tickets, or the construction of camera platforms.

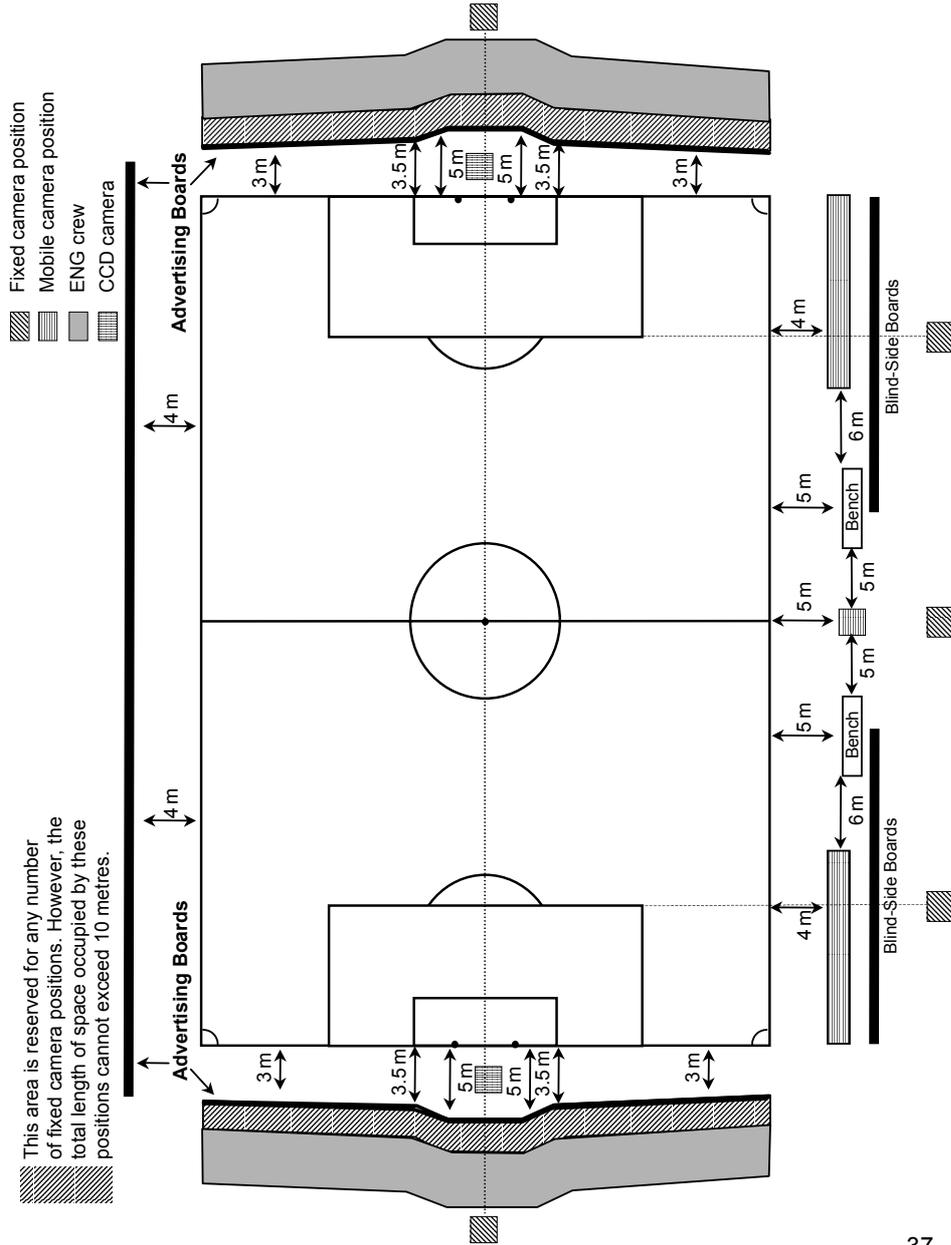
Any temporary construction such as scaffolding must be checked and approved by the relevant safety authorities.

ANNEXE IVa: Media Positioning at UEFA Matches



- ① Teams before the game
 - ② Photographers and TV crews before and after the game
 - ③ Photographers and TV crews during the game
- Important:** Photographers and TV representatives must keep off the field of play at all times
- ④ Hand-held TV camera of host broadcaster (for individual close-ups during line-up)

ANNEXE IVb: TV Camera Positions



ANNEXE V: Fair Play



Fair Play Definition

The idea of playing a game fairly and treating an opponent in a sporting manner is one of the finest elements to be found in any sport. In fact, it was sport that gave birth to the now widely used expression and concept of fair play. It remains as vital an ingredient of our sport today as it ever did, and most spectators would agree that only a fair match can be an entertaining one.

The concept of fair play can be broken down into the following principles, which apply as much to the players as to other individuals connected with the game:

- a) The *Laws of the Game* and the regulations of the various competitions must be respected.
- b) Every effort should be made to behave in a sporting manner towards opponents, referees and any other persons involved in matches, such as spectators, officials of other clubs and associations, and representatives of the media.
- c) Anyone else involved in matches should be encouraged to behave in the manner outlined above before, during and after a match, irrespective of the result of the match and the decisions taken by the match officials.

Fair Play Assessment

Introduction

1. Conduct according to the spirit of fair play is essential for the successful promotion and development of and involvement in sport. The objective of activities in favour of fair play is to foster a sporting spirit, as well as the sporting behaviour of players, team officials and spectators, thereby increasing the enjoyment of all those involved in the game.

2. In its efforts to promote fair play, UEFA establishes association fair play rankings for each season, based on all matches played in all UEFA competitions (national representative and club teams) between 1 June and 31 May. In establishing these rankings, only those associations whose teams have played at least the required number of matches (total number of matches assessed divided by the number of associations) are taken into account. For this purpose, fair play conduct is assessed by the appointed UEFA match delegate. In reward for the fair play example they set, a maximum of three associations which attain a previously-defined standard (average of 8.0 points or more in the rankings) each receive one additional place in the UEFA Cup of the next season. These additional places are reserved for the winners of the respective domestic top-division fair play competition. If the winners of the domestic top-division fair play competition in question have already qualified for a UEFA club competition, the UEFA Cup fair play place goes to the highest team in the domestic top-division fair play rankings which has not already qualified for a UEFA competition.
3. Following the game which he or she has been appointed to observe, the delegate is expected to complete a Fair Play assessment form, in consultation with the referee and the referee observer (if such a delegate has been appointed for the match in question). The referee confirms with his signature that he has discussed fair play aspects with the delegate.

Methods of Assessment

4. The assessment form identifies six criteria (components) for the evaluation of the fair play performance of the teams. Assessment should be based on positive rather than negative aspects. As a general rule, maximum assessment marks should not be awarded unless the respective teams have displayed positive attitudes.

a) The individual items on the assessment form

5. **Red and yellow cards.** Deduction from a maximum of 10 points:

- yellow card 1 point
- red card 3 points

If a player who has been cautioned with a yellow card commits another offence which would normally be punishable with a yellow card, but who must be sent off for this second offence (combined yellow and red card), only the red card counts, i.e. total of 3 points to be deducted.

If, however, a player who has been cautioned with a yellow card commits another offence for which the punishment is dismissal, a total of 4 points (1+3) must be deducted.

'Red and yellow cards' is the only item which may take a negative value.

6. **Positive play**

- maximum 10 points
- minimum 1 point

The aim of this item is to reward positive play which is attractive for the spectators. In assessing positive play, the following aspects should be taken into consideration:

Positive aspects:

- attacking rather than defensive tactics
- acceleration of the game
- efforts to gain time, e.g. bringing the ball quickly back into play, even when in a winning position
- continued pursuit of goals, even if the desired result (e.g. qualification or an away draw) has already been achieved

Negative aspects:

- deceleration of the game
- time-wasting
- tactics based on foul play
- play-acting, etc.

In general terms, positive play correlates with the number of goal-scoring chances created and the number of goals scored.

7. **Respect of the opponent**

- maximum 5 points
- minimum 1 point

Players are expected to respect the *Laws of the Game*, the competition regulations, opponents, etc. They are also expected to ensure that fellow team members and everyone else involved in the team abide by the spirit of fair play as well.

In assessing the players' behaviour vis-à-vis the opposition, double counting against the item 'red and yellow cards' should be avoided. However, the delegate may take into account the seriousness of the offences punished by cards, as well as offences overlooked by the referee.

Assessment should be based on positive attitudes (e.g. helping an injured opponent) rather than infringements. Blameless behaviour, but without any particularly positive attitude or gestures towards opponents, should be assessed with a mark of 4 rather than 5.

8. **Respect of the referee**

- maximum 5 points
- minimum 1 point

Players are expected to respect the referees (including assistant referees and fourth officials) as people, as well as for the decisions they take. Double counting against the item 'red and yellow cards' should be avoided. However, the delegate may take into account the seriousness of the offences punished by cards.

A positive attitude towards the referee should be rewarded by high marks, including the acceptance of doubtful decisions without protest. Normal behaviour, but without any particularly positive attitude or gestures with respect to the match officials, should be assessed with a mark of 4 rather than 5.

9. **Behaviour of team officials**

- maximum 5 points
- minimum 1 point

Team officials, including coaches, are expected to make every effort to develop the sporting, technical, tactical and moral level of their team through all permitted means. They are also expected to instruct their players to behave in a manner which is in accordance with the fair play principles.

Positive and negative aspects of the behaviour of team officials should be assessed; e.g. whether they calm or provoke angry players or fans, how they accept the referee's decisions, etc. Co-operation with the media should also be considered as a factor in the assessment. Blameless behaviour, but without any particularly positive attitude or gestures, should be assessed with a mark of 4 rather than 5.

10. **Behaviour of the crowd**

- maximum 5 points
- minimum 1 point

The crowd is considered to be a natural component of a football game. The support of the fans may contribute to the success of their team. The crowd is not expected to watch the game in silence. Encouragement of teams by shouting, singing, etc. may have a positive influence on the atmosphere, in accordance with the spirit of fair play.

The spectators are, however, expected to respect the opposing team and the referee. They should appreciate the performance of the opposition, even if they emerge as the winners. They must in no way intimidate or frighten the opposing team, the referee or opposing supporters.

A maximum number of points (5) should not be awarded unless all these requirements are satisfied, especially with respect to the creation of a positive atmosphere.

This item is applicable only if a substantial number of fans of the team concerned are present. If the number of fans is negligible, 'N/A' (not applicable) should be recorded under this entry.

b) Overall assessment

11. The overall assessment of a team is obtained by adding up the points given for the individual components, dividing this total by the maximum number of points and multiplying the result by 10.
12. The maximum number of points per game generally equals 40. If, however, a given team is being supported by a negligible amount of fans, and the item "Behaviour of the crowd" is not being assessed as a result ('N/A' – see paragraph 10 above), the maximum number of points obtainable will be 35.

Example:

The various items for team 1 are assessed as 8+7+3+4+5+4, giving a total of 31. The general assessment will therefore be:

$$(31/40) \times 10 = \mathbf{7.75}$$

If team 2 had only a small number of fans, and the assessment for the other items was 7+8+2+5+2, with 24 as the total, the general assessment would be:

$$(24/35) \times 10 = \mathbf{6.857}$$

The general assessment should be calculated to three decimal points and not rounded up.

13. In addition to this assessment, the delegate should also give brief written comments on the fair play performance of the teams, to explain the positive and negative aspects which formed the basis for his assessment. This written explanation may also include outstanding individual gestures of fair play by players, officials, referees or any other persons.

**ANNEXE VI: Regulations concerning the integrity
of the UEFA club competitions –
Independence of clubs**

A. General principle

It is of fundamental importance that the sporting integrity of the UEFA club competitions be protected. To that end, UEFA reserves the right to intervene and to take appropriate action in any situation in which it transpires that the same individual or legal entity is in a position to influence the management, administration and/or sporting performance of more than one club participating in the same UEFA club competition. Admission criteria are set by the UEFA Administration and are issued with the entry form.

B. Independence of clubs

Regarding admission to the UEFA Cup (including the qualifying round), the following criteria apply:

1. No club participating in a UEFA club competition may, either directly or indirectly:
 - a) hold or deal in the securities or shares of any other club, or
 - b) be a member of any other club, or
 - c) be involved in any capacity whatsoever in the management, administration and/or sporting performance of any other club, or
 - d) have any power whatsoever in the management, administration and/or sporting performance of any other clubparticipating in the same UEFA club competition.
2. No person may simultaneously be involved, either directly or indirectly, in any capacity whatsoever in the management, administration and/or sporting performance of more than one club participating in the same UEFA club competition.
3. In the case of two or more clubs under common control, only one may participate in the same UEFA club competition. In this connection, an individual or legal entity has control of a club where he/she/it:
 - a) holds a majority of the shareholders' voting rights, or
 - b) has the right to appoint or remove a majority of the members of the administrative, management or supervisory body, or
 - c) is a shareholder and alone controls a majority of the shareholders' voting rights pursuant to an agreement entered into with other shareholders of the club in question.

4. The UEFA Administration takes a final decision regarding the admission of clubs to this competition. It also reserves the right to take action against any clubs which cease to meet the above criteria in the course of an ongoing competition.
5. Especially in the case of paragraph 1.06 of the *UEFA Cup regulations*, when a club qualifies for the UEFA Cup competition of the same season via the UEFA Fair Play Assessment or UEFA Intertoto Cup, or following elimination from the UEFA Champions League, the UEFA Administration reserves the right to deny such a club admission to the UEFA Cup on the basis of the aforementioned provisions.

C. Admission criteria

If two or more clubs are affected by the regulations to safeguard the integrity of the UEFA club competitions, the UEFA administration will apply the following criteria in sequence, to determine which club is admitted to the competition in question:

For the start of the UEFA Cup (qualifying round and competition proper)

Determining which club will participate

1. The club with the highest UEFA club coefficient (cumulative coefficient of the last five seasons) is admitted.
2. If two or more clubs have the same club coefficient, the current UEFA coefficient (cumulative coefficient of the last five seasons) of the respective national associations will be taken into consideration. The club whose association has the highest coefficient will be admitted.
3. If two or more clubs have the same club and national association coefficient, the club with the highest previous season's (annual) coefficient will be admitted. If this procedure still does not produce a result, the clubs' coefficients for the last season but one will count, and so on.

Determining the replacement club

4. The national association of a club which is not admitted to the UEFA Cup (qualifying round or competition proper) under the above criteria may fill the place thereby rendered vacant with another of its clubs. As a rule, this vacant place should go to the club which finished the domestic championship immediately below the club that is not admitted, provided the club fulfils the aforementioned regulations of integrity.
5. If not, the vacant place may go to the next club in the final domestic championship rankings, provided such a club fulfils all admission criteria, including the aforementioned conditions of integrity, failing which the next club in the domestic championship rankings may be considered, and so on. No comparison of coefficients will be made.

Further provisions

6. A club which is not admitted to the UEFA Cup (qualifying round or competition proper) under the above criteria or to the UEFA Champions League as a replacement club from the same national association under the corresponding admission criteria will not be admitted to any UEFA club competition in the season in question.
7. The UEFA Administration confirms the admission of the replacement club.

Joining the UEFA Cup from the UEFA Champions League

8. Clubs which join the UEFA Cup from the UEFA Champions League after the third qualifying round or after the first group stage of the UEFA Champions League must fulfil all the admission criteria, including the *Regulations concerning the integrity of the UEFA club competitions* (see Annexe VI of the *UEFA Cup Regulations*).
9. A club eliminated after the third qualifying round of the UEFA Champions League will not be admitted to the UEFA Cup if it is in breach of the *Regulations concerning the integrity of the UEFA club competitions*.
10. Such a club will be replaced by a club from among those eliminated in the second qualifying round of the current UEFA Champions League, provided it fulfils all the admission criteria, including the *Regulations concerning the integrity of the UEFA club competitions*. The following criteria will be applied to determine the replacement club:
 - a) Higher number of points obtained in the second qualifying round.
 - b) Superior goal difference from the matches in the second qualifying round.
 - c) Higher number of goals scored away from home in the second qualifying round.
 - d) Higher number of goals scored in the second qualifying round.
 - e) Coefficient points accumulated by the club's association over the previous five seasons.
 - f) Coefficient points accumulated by the club over the previous five seasons.
11. A club eliminated after the first group stage of the UEFA Champions League (third place) will not be admitted to the UEFA Cup if it is in breach of the *Regulations concerning the integrity of the UEFA club competitions*.
12. Such a club will be replaced by a club from among those eliminated in the first group stage of the current UEFA Champions League, provided it fulfils all the admission criteria, including the regulations concerning the integrity of the UEFA club competitions. The following criteria will be applied to determine the replacement club:
 - a) Higher number of points obtained in the first group stage.
 - b) Superior goal difference from the matches in the first group stage.

- c) Higher number of goals scored away from home in the matches in the first group stage.
- d) Higher number of goals scored in the first group stage.
- e) Coefficient points accumulated by the club's association over the previous five seasons.
- f) Coefficient points accumulated by the club over the previous five seasons.

Joining the UEFA Cup from the UEFA Intertoto Cup

- 13. A club qualified from the UEFA Intertoto Cup will not be admitted to the UEFA Cup if it does not fulfil the *UEFA Cup regulations*, including the *Regulations concerning the integrity of the UEFA club competitions*.
- 14. Such a club will be replaced by a club from among those eliminated in the final matches of the current UEFA Intertoto Cup, provided it fulfils all the admission criteria, including the regulations concerning the integrity of the UEFA club competitions. The following criteria will be applied to determine the replacement club:
 - a) Higher number of points obtained in the final matches.
 - b) Superior goal difference from the final matches.
 - c) Higher number of goals scored away from home in the final matches.
 - d) Higher number of goals scored in the final matches.
 - e) Coefficient points accumulated by the club's association over the previous five seasons.
 - f) Coefficient points accumulated by the club over the previous five seasons.

Any other cases

- 15. The CEO is responsible for resolving any other issues relating to the admission of clubs in accordance with the principles of sporting fairness. Any decision by the CEO is final.

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Route de Genève 46
Case postale
CH-1260 Nyon 2
Tel. +41 22 994 44 44
Fax +41 22 994 44 88
uefa.com

**Union des associations
européennes de football**

