



Regulations of the UEFA Cup

2004/05

CONTENTS

I	Entries – Duties	1
	Article 1	1
	ENTRIES FOR THE COMPETITION	1
	DUTIES	3
II	Cup and Medals	4
	Article 2	4
	CUP	4
	MEDALS	4
III	Organisation – Responsibilities	4
	Article 3	4
	ORGANISATION OF UEFA	4
	RESPONSIBILITIES OF UEFA	5
	RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS	5
IV	Competition System	6
	Article 4	6
	NUMBER OF ROUNDS	6
	QUALIFYING PHASE	7
	FIRST ROUND	7
	GROUP STAGE	7
	ROUND OF 32	8
	ROUND OF 16	8
	QUARTER-FINALS	8
	SEMI-FINALS	9
	FINAL TIE	9
	Article 5	9
	AWAY GOALS, EXTRA TIME	9
	Article 6	9
	GROUP FORMATIONS	9
	SEEDING OF CLUBS	9
	TIES	10
	Article 7	10
	REFUSAL TO PLAY, MATCHES ABANDONED OR NOT PLAYED THROUGH THE FAULT OF A CLUB	10
V	Fixtures	11
	Article 8	11
	MATCH DATES	11
	KICK-OFF TIME OF GROUP MATCHES	11
	CONFIRMATION OF VENUES, DATES AND KICK-OFF TIMES	11
	MATCH DATES AND FIXTURE REVERSALS	12
	AUTOMATIC REVERSALS	12
	FINAL TIE	12

VI	Fields of Play and Stadiums – Principles of Protocol and Organisation	12
	Article 9	12
	STADIUM CONDITIONS	12
	ALTERNATIVE VENUES	12
	FIELD OF PLAY DIMENSIONS	13
	SAFETY	13
	FLOODLIGHTS	13
	CLOCKS	13
	GIANT SCREENS	14
	RETRACTABLE ROOFS	14
	FINAL TIE, NEUTRAL VENUE	14
	Article 10	14
	UNFIT FIELDS OF PLAY, BAD WEATHER	14
	MATCH ABANDONED	15
	REASONS BEYOND CONTROL	15
	EXPENSES	15
	Article 11	15
	PRINCIPLES OF PROTOCOL AND ORGANISATION	15
VII	Laws of the Game	16
	Article 12	16
	SUBSTITUTION OF PLAYERS	16
	MATCH SHEET	17
	REPLACEMENT OF PLAYERS ON THE MATCH SHEET	17
	Article 13	18
	HALF-TIME INTERVAL, BREAK BEFORE EXTRA TIME	18
	Article 14	18
	KICKS FROM THE PENALTY MARK	18
VIII	Player Eligibility	18
	Article 15	18
	DEADLINES	19
	LIST A	19
	LIST B	19
	REGISTRATION PROCEDURE	20
	PLAYER NUMBERS	20
	NEW GOALKEEPER REGISTRATION	20
	PLAYER TRANSFERRED IN THE COURSE OF THE SEASON	21
	RESPONSIBILITY	21
IX	Kit	21
	Article 16	21
	UEFA KIT REGULATIONS	21
	KIT APPROVAL PROCEDURE	21
	PLAYER NAMES	21
	CHANGE OF SHIRT SPONSOR	22
	DEADLINE FOR SHIRT SPONSOR	22

	CLASH OF SHIRT SPONSOR	22
	COMPETITION LOGO	22
	TITLE-HOLDER LOGO	22
	OTHER KIT ITEMS WORN BY PLAYERS AND CLUB OFFICIALS FOR THE FINAL TIE	22
	SPECIAL MATERIAL USED IN THE STADIUM FOR THE FINAL TIE	23
	WARM-UP BIBS FOR THE FINAL TIE	23
	DISCLAIMER	23
X	Referees	23
	Article 17	23
	APPOINTMENT	23
	ARRIVAL	23
	LATE ARRIVAL OF REFEREES	23
	UNFIT REFEREE	24
	REFEREE'S REPORT	24
	REFEREE LIAISON OFFICER	24
XI	Disciplinary Law and Procedures – Doping	24
	Article 18	24
	UEFA DISCIPLINARY REGULATIONS	24
	Article 19	25
	YELLOW AND RED CARDS	25
	Article 20	25
	DECLARATION OF PROTESTS	25
	Article 21	25
	REASONS FOR PROTEST	25
	Article 22	26
	APPEALS	26
	Article 23	26
	DOPING	26
XII	Financial Provisions	26
	Article 24	26
	REFEREES' COSTS	26
	MATCHES UP TO AND INCLUDING THE SEMI-FINALS	26
	LEVIES DUE TO UEFA	26
	FINAL TIE	27
	UEFA PAYMENTS TO CLUBS	28
XIII	Exploitation of the Commercial Rights	28
	Article 25	28
	Article 26	29
	FINAL TIE	29
XIV	Intellectual Property Rights	29
	Article 27	29
XV	Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS)	30
	Article 28	30

ORDINARY COURT OF ARBITRATION	30
Article 29	30
LEGAL CHALLENGE TO DECISIONS OF THE ORGANS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	30
Article 30	30
CAS ARBITRATORS	30
XVI Unforeseen Circumstances	31
Article 31	31
XVII Closing Provisions	31
Article 32	31
ANNEXE IA: ACCESS LIST FOR THE 2004/05 UEFA CLUB COMPETITIONS	32
ANNEXE IB: UEFA CUP COMPETITION SYSTEM	33
ANNEXE IC: UEFA MATCH CALENDAR 2004/05	34
ANNEXE II: COEFFICIENT RANKINGS CALCULATION SYSTEM	35
ANNEXE III: MEDIA MATTERS	38
ANNEXE IVA: MEDIA POSITIONING AT UEFA MATCHES	42
ANNEXE IVB: TV CAMERA POSITIONS	43
ANNEXE V: FAIR PLAY	44
ANNEXE VI: REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE INTEGRITY OF THE UEFA CLUB COMPETITIONS – INDEPENDENCE OF CLUBS	49
ANNEXE VII: CLUB LICENSING SYSTEM – PROCEDURES OF CONTROL	53

Preamble

The UEFA Cup is a UEFA club competition embodied in the UEFA Statutes.

The present regulations regulate the rights, duties and responsibilities of all parties participating and involved in the preparation and organisation of the UEFA Cup and its qualifying phase.

I Entries – Duties

Article 1

Entries for the competition

- 1.01 UEFA member associations may enter the winners of the national association's cup competition (hereinafter 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 2004/05 competition, the seasons from 1998/99 to 2002/03 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 If the winners of the domestic cup competition organised by the national association 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 in the

UEFA Cup the club which finishes the top domestic league championship immediately below the other club or clubs qualifying for the UEFA Cup.

- 1.05 In both of the cases set out in 1.04 above, the access stage initially reserved for the domestic cup winners shall be allocated to the club which finishes the domestic league championship in the highest position out of all the clubs which qualify for the UEFA Cup from the association concerned (see Annexe Ia).
- 1.06 In addition:
- a) Three clubs are admitted to the qualifying phase of this competition on the basis of the 2003/04 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 champion of Andorra and San Marino and the cup-winner of Liechtenstein are admitted to the qualifying phase of this competition.
 - d) The 16 clubs eliminated in the third qualifying round of the UEFA Champions League join the UEFA Cup in the first round.
 - e) The eight clubs that finish the group stage of the UEFA Champions League in third position join the UEFA Cup in the round of 32 (see Annexe Ib).
- 1.07 If the UEFA Cup title-holders are not eligible to take part in either of the 2004/05 UEFA club competitions, the UEFA Administration may, at the request of the association of the club concerned, admit this club to the 2004/05 UEFA Cup. Its participation will not be at the expense of the contingent of its association.
- 1.08 Clubs must be entered by name by means of the official entry form, which must reach the UEFA Administration by 14 June 2004, together with all other required documents. The club may use the name under which it is officially registered. However, the UEFA Administration may use a different name, according to the principles set by the Club Competitions Committee (hereinafter the Committee). 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 In order to participate in the UEFA club competitions, clubs must not only qualify on the basis of sporting criteria, but also require a licence, which may be obtained from their respective national association in accordance with the national club licensing manual for the 2004/05 season. The national club licensing manual must have been approved in advance by UEFA in accordance with the UEFA Club Licensing Manual (Version 1.0). A club which has qualified on the basis of sporting criteria but is not allowed to enter the competition because it has not obtained a licence will be replaced by a club nominated by the national association on the basis of the rankings in the

top domestic league championship (or by the runners-up of the domestic cup competition if the cup winners need to be replaced) and on condition that the club concerned is licensed for the corresponding season. The provisions of Annexe VII apply for further control procedures.

- 1.10 If above 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 the ruling set out in paragraph 1.08, and may be entered at a later stage, after completion of the UEFA Intertoto Cup.

Duties

- 1.11 On entering the competition, participating clubs and their respective national associations undertake, in particular:
- a) to stage all matches in the competition in accordance with the present regulations, and to field their strongest teams;
 - b) to observe the principles of fair play (see Fair Play Definition in Annexe V);
 - c) to comply with the provisions of the UEFA *Binding Safety and Security Instructions*;
 - d) 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.
 - e) to comply with the provisions of Chapter XIII "Exploitation of the Commercial Rights".
- 1.12 The winners of the UEFA Cup shall take part in the following competitions:
- the UEFA Super Cup, which is held at the start of each new season;
 - intercontinental competitions arranged by UEFA with other confederations.

The UEFA Cup runners-up agree to play these matches in cases where the winners cannot take part.

- 1.13 Clubs are not authorised to represent UEFA or the UEFA Cup without UEFA's prior written approval.

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 any 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 of UEFA

- 3.01 The UEFA Chief Executive (hereinafter 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 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 23).
 - d) The Fair Play and Ethics Panel deals with all matters concerning fair play (Annexe V).
- 3.03 The UEFA Administration is vested with the running of the competition and deals with matters according to these regulations.
- 3.04 The disciplinary bodies deal with matters concerning control and discipline in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*, which apply accordingly.

Responsibilities of UEFA

- 3.05 UEFA will create the best possible conditions for staging the UEFA Cup, covering, among other aspects, the promotion, coordination and administration of the competition, the entry procedure and authorisation to take part, the match system, the *Laws of the Game*, refereeing, control and disciplinary matters, and the exploitation of the commercial rights as defined in Article 25.
- 3.06 UEFA takes out its own insurance policies to cover its area of responsibility, in accordance with the present regulations.
- 3.07 No club may be forced to play on weekend days.

Responsibilities of the associations and clubs

- 3.08 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.
- 3.09 The home club (or the host association) is responsible for order and security before, during and after the game. The home club (or the host association) may be called to account for incidents of any kind and may be disciplined.
- 3.10 All matches must be played in all-seater stadiums. The use of temporary stands is not authorised. Benches, whether concrete, metal, wooden or plastic, topped or not with wooden slats, etc., are not acceptable (see the provisions of the *UEFA Binding Safety and Security Instructions*).
- 3.11 In principle, as from the first round, a club must play all its matches in the UEFA Cup 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 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.
- 3.12 The club considered the “home” club must stage the relevant matches at the ground in accordance with the instructions of UEFA (or of a third party acting on UEFA’s behalf) and in cooperation with the national association concerned. However, the club is considered solely accountable for all of its obligations in this respect, unless the relevant body or bodies decide(s) otherwise
- 3.13 UEFA will select a venue for the final match. The relevant national association of the country in which the final match will be staged (the “Host Association”) must respect all the provisions of the organisational contract prepared by UEFA and agreed in advance for this purpose.

- 3.14 Each club shall conclude and maintain, at its own cost, insurance coverage with reputable insurers to fully cover all of its risks in connection with its participation in the competition. Such insurance coverage shall extend to the risks involved in staging and organising their home matches and shall include, without limitation, third-party liability insurance (for all third parties participating in matches or attending the relevant venue) providing for an appropriate insured sum for injuries and damages to persons, objects and property, and corresponding to the specific circumstances of the club concerned. Similarly, the Host Association shall conclude and maintain, at its own cost, insurance coverage with reputable insurers to fully cover all of its risks in connection with the staging and organisation of the final match as set out above. If the home club or the Host Association (as appropriate) is not the owner of the relevant stadium in which matches are held, then it is also responsible for ensuring that the relevant stadium owner and/or tenant procures and maintains adequate insurance coverage in this respect. In any case, the club and the Host Association shall ensure that UEFA is included on such insurance coverage and shall hold UEFA harmless from any liability accruing in respect of the staging and organisation of the relevant matches.
- 3.15 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.
- 3.16 The clubs undertake that their team will arrive at the match venue by the evening before the match at the latest.
- 3.17 Visiting clubs undertake not to play any other matches when travelling to and from away matches in this competition.

IV Competition System

Article 4

Number of rounds

- 4.01 The competition consists of:
a qualifying phase:
- first qualifying round
 - second qualifying round;

the UEFA Cup main competition:

- first round
- group stage (five match days)
- round of 32
- round of 16
- quarter-finals
- semi-finals
- final

Qualifying phase

- 4.02 Qualifying-phase matches are played according to the cup (knock-out) system, with each club playing each opponent twice, in home and away matches. The team which scores the greater aggregate of goals in the two matches qualifies for the next stage (second qualifying round, or first round of the UEFA Cup, as applicable). Otherwise, the stipulations of Article 5 apply.

First round

- 4.03 First-round matches are played according to the cup (knock-out) system, with each club playing each opponent twice, in home and away matches. The team which scores the greater aggregate of goals in the two matches qualifies for the group stage of the UEFA Cup. Otherwise, the stipulations of Article 5 apply.

Group stage

- 4.04 Once the first round has been completed, the 40 remaining clubs are drawn into eight groups of five. Clubs from the same association will not be drawn into the same group.
- 4.05 Each club plays home and away alternately in its group. Three points are awarded for a win, one point for a draw, and no points for a defeat. The following match sequence applies:

1st match day:	D v. B	C not playing
	E v. A	
2nd match day:	B v. E	A not playing
	C v. D	
3rd match day:	A v. B	D not playing
	E v. C	
4th match day:	C v. A	B not playing
	D v. E	
5th match day:	A v. D	E not playing
	B v. C	

- 4.06 If two or more teams are equal on points on completion of all the group matches, the following criteria will be applied to determine the rankings:
- a) superior goal difference from all group matches played;
 - b) higher number of goals scored;
 - c) higher number of goals scored away;
 - d) higher number of coefficient points accumulated by the club in question, as well as its association, over the previous five seasons (see paragraph 6.03).
- 4.07 The eight group-winners, the eight runners-up, and the eight third-ranked teams from the group stage qualify for the round of 32. The clubs that finish this stage in fourth and fifth position are eliminated.

Round of 32

- 4.08 The 24 clubs qualified from the group stage will be joined by the eight clubs that finish the group stage of the UEFA Champions League in third position (see paragraph 1.06 e).

The round of 32 pairings are determined by means of a draw. This round is played according to the cup (knock-out) system, with each club playing each opponent twice, in home and away matches (two legs). The UEFA Administration ensures that the following principles are respected.

- a) Clubs from the same association shall not be drawn against each other.
 - b) The group-winners of a given group shall be drawn against one of the third-ranked teams from another group.
 - c) The runners-up of a given group shall be drawn against one of the eight clubs joining the competition from the group stage of the UEFA Champions League.
 - d) Group-winners and runners-up shall play the return leg at home.
- 4.09 The team which scores the greater aggregate of goals in the two matches qualifies for the round of 16. Otherwise, the stipulations of Article 5 apply.

Round of 16

- 4.10 The 16 winners of the round of 32 contest the round of 16, for which the pairings are determined by means of a draw. This round is played according to the cup (knock-out) system, with each club playing each opponent twice, in home and away matches (two legs). The team which scores the greater aggregate of goals in the two matches qualifies for the quarter-finals. Otherwise, the stipulations of Article 5 apply.

Quarter-finals

- 4.11 The eight winners of the round of 16 contest the quarter-finals, for which the pairings are determined by means of a draw. The quarter-finals are played

according to the cup (knock-out) system, with each club playing each opponent twice, in home and away matches (two legs). The team which scores the greater aggregate of goals in the two matches qualifies for the semi-finals. Otherwise, the stipulations of Article 5 apply.

Semi-finals

- 4.12 The four winners of the quarter-finals contest the semi-finals, for which the pairings are determined by means of a draw. The semi-finals are played according to the cup (knock-out) system, with each club playing each opponent twice, in home and away matches (two legs). The team which scores the greater aggregate of goals in the two matches qualifies for the final. Otherwise, the stipulations of Article 5 apply.

Final tie

- 4.13 The final is played as one single match. If the result stands as a draw at the end of normal playing time, extra time of two periods of 15 minutes shall be played. If one of the teams scores more goals than the other during the extra time, that team shall be declared the winners. If the two teams are still equal after extra time, the winners shall be determined by kicks from the penalty mark (Article 14). The provisions of Article 5 do not apply to the final.

Article 5

Away goals, extra time

- 5.01 For matches played under the cup (knock-out) system, 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 two periods of 15 minutes shall be 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 first and second qualifying round as well as the first round, the UEFA Administration may form groups, taking the economic interests of the participating clubs into consideration as far as possible. For the first and second qualifying round, the UEFA Administration may form groups based on regional criteria according to the principles set by the Committee.

Seeding of clubs

- 6.02 The UEFA Administration seeds clubs for the first and second qualifying rounds as well as for the first round and the group stage, in accordance with

the club rankings established at the beginning of the season and according to the principles set by the Committee.

- 6.03 For seeding purposes, rankings are drawn up on the basis of a combination of 33 per cent of the value of the respective national association's coefficient for the period from 1999/2000 to 2003/04 inclusive (see Annexe II, points 5 to 10) and the club's 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 articles 4 and 8.

Article 7

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

- 7.01 Where a club refuses to play, the Control and Disciplinary Body will take a decision in the matter. A club which refuses to play also loses all rights to payments from UEFA. Moreover, the following fines are imposed in case of a refusal:
- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| a) prior to the 1st qualifying round | CHF | 10,000 |
| b) prior to the 2nd qualifying round | CHF | 10,000 |
| c) prior to the 1st round | CHF | 30,000 |
| d) prior to the group stage | CHF | 50,000 |
| e) during the group stage | CHF | 125,000 |
| f) prior to the round of 32 | CHF | 150,000 |
| g) prior to the round of 16 | CHF | 175,000 |
| h) prior to the quarter-finals | CHF | 200,000 |
| i) prior to the semi-finals | CHF | 250,000 |
| j) prior to the final | CHF | 500,000 |
- 7.02 If, through the fault of a club, a match cannot take place or cannot be played in full, the Control and Disciplinary Body shall declare the match forfeited and/or disqualify the club concerned.

- 7.03 Exceptionally, the Control and Disciplinary Body can validate the result as it stood at the moment when the match was abandoned if the match result was to the detriment of the team of the club responsible for the abandonment of the match.
- 7.04 In all cases, the Control and Disciplinary Body can take further action if the circumstances so justify.
- 7.05 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 Wednesdays and 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, 8.04 and 8.05. For match day 4 and match day 5 of the group stage, the UEFA Administration decides on the basis of the draw which UEFA Cup matches are to be played on Wednesday and which on Thursday. Matches in the same group will be played on the same day. Exceptions to this rule may be set by the UEFA Administration.

Kick-off time of group matches

- 8.02 With the exception of match day 4 and match day 5 of the group stage (and the final tie), home clubs fix the kick-off times for all matches in this competition. As a rule, the fixtures within a group on match day 4 and match day 5 of the group stage must be played simultaneously and kick off at 20.45 hours (CET). However, clubs may arrange their home matches to kick off at 18.30 hours (CET) provided that the matches of the same group kick off at the same time. In this case, the written approval of both home clubs within the same group and their national associations is necessary. The UEFA Administration is authorised to fix the kick-off times. Exceptions to this rule may be set by the UEFA Administration according to the principles set by the Committee.

Confirmation of venues, dates and kick-off times

- 8.03 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 may 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

- 8.04 The UEFA Administration decides on match dates and fixture reversals on a case-by-case basis, according to the principles set by the Committee. In this respect, exceptions may be granted by the UEFA Administration to those associations with three or more clubs for the first round of the competition. 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

- 8.05 If more than one club from the same city, or within a radius of 50 km (31 miles) of each other, are taking part in any of the UEFA club competitions and/or play 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, priority is given to UEFA Champions League matches and UEFA Cup matches are reversed in accordance with the principles set by the Committee.

Final tie

- 8.06 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 group stage, 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 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 season, together with confirmation from the competent civil authorities concerning the level of safety for spectators (*Confirmation* form).
- 9.05 In the interests of 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 daylight or under floodlights. For matches where floodlighting is required, the light average must correspond to 1200 lux towards the main camera(s) and Ev (lux) 800 towards areas of secondary interest, except in the case of qualifying-phase matches where the light average must correspond to Ev (lux) 800 towards the main camera(s) and Ev (lux) 500 towards areas of secondary interest. In addition, an emergency lighting system must be available, ensuring that a match can be completed even 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 Floodlighting 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 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 and 30 minutes).

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 a participating club such a licence 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.

Retractable roofs

- 9.09 A decision regarding the closing of retractable stadium roofs is to be taken at the match-day organisational meeting or two hours before the game at the latest. Normally, the roof will be open, but it may be closed in certain cases, for reasons of bad weather. If agreement cannot be reached, the UEFA delegate will have the final authority. Should the decision be taken to close the roof, it will remain closed throughout the match.

Final tie, neutral venue

- 9.10 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, bad weather

- 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 that the match cannot commence because the field is not fit for play, or because of the weather conditions, the match must in principle be played the following day. The match can still be played on another date set by the UEFA Administration within two hours of the referee's decision to postpone the match at the latest, in consultation with the two clubs and the associations concerned. In cases of dispute, the UEFA Administration will fix the date and kick-off time of the match. This decision will be final.

Match abandoned

- 10.04 If the match is abandoned before the end of normal time or during any extra time because the field is not fit for play, or because of the weather conditions, a 90-minute replay must in principle be played the following day. The match can still be replayed on another date set by the UEFA Administration within two hours of the referee's decision to abandon the match at the latest, in consultation with the two clubs and the associations concerned. In cases of dispute, the UEFA Administration will fix the date and the kick-off time of the match. This decision will be final.

Reasons beyond control

- 10.05 If the match cannot commence or is abandoned before the end of normal time or during any extra time for reasons beyond control, a 90-minute replay must in principle be played on a new date set by the UEFA Administration. This decision will be final.

Expenses

- 10.06 Except when the provisions of Article 10.01 apply, each club shall bear its own expenses. 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.

Article 11

Principles of protocol and organisation

- 11.01 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.
- 11.02 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 well as after the final whistle, as a gesture of fair play.
- 11.03 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.
- 11.04 If space so permits, up to five additional technical seats are allowed for club staff providing technical support to the team during the match (kit manager, assistant physiotherapist, etc.). Such seats shall be outside the technical area and positioned at least five metres behind the benches but with access to the dressing rooms. The names of all these persons and their functions must be listed on the match sheet.
- 11.05 Smoking is not allowed in the technical area during the match. Any violation of this rule will be reported to the Control and Disciplinary Body.
- 11.06 An adequate number of ground staff and police must be present, to guarantee safety and security in the stadium.

- 11.07 No spectators are allowed in the area between the stands and the touch-line or goal-line.
- 11.08 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 2.13 of the UEFA *Binding Safety and Security Instructions*). 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.
- 11.09 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. On request, the clubs undertake to provide UEFA with up to ten complimentary tickets with access to the VIP area.
- 11.10 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.
- 11.11 The requirements in terms of media arrangements are set out in Annexe III (Media Matters).

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.
- 12.03 During the game, substitute players are allowed to leave the technical area to warm up. At the pre-match organisational meeting, the referee will determine exactly where they should warm up (behind the first assistant referee or behind the advertising boards behind the goal) and how many substitute players are allowed to warm up simultaneously. In principle, three substitutes per team shall be allowed to warm up at the same time; exceptionally, if space so permits, the referee can allow the seven substitutes of each team to warm up simultaneously in the determined area.

Match sheet

- 12.04 Before the match, each team 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 and on the additional technical seats. The match sheet must be properly completed in block capitals, and signed by the captain and competent club official.
- 12.05 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.
- 12.06 Both clubs must hand their match sheets to the referee at least 75 minutes before kick-off.
- 12.07 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.
- 12.08 If the match sheet is not completed and returned in time, the matter will be submitted to the Control and Disciplinary Body.
- 12.09 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.
- 12.10 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

- 12.11 After the match sheets have 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 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 For matches played under the cup (knock-out) system (see 5.01) and the final (see 4.13), kicks from the penalty mark are taken in accordance with the procedure laid down in the *Laws of the Game* promulgated by the IFAB.
- 14.02 To ensure that the procedure is strictly observed, the referee is assisted by the assistant referees and the fourth official, who also note down the numbers of the players on each team who take kicks from the penalty mark. The assistant referees position themselves according to the diagram in the *Laws of the Game*.
- 14.03 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 the drawing of lots by the referee in the presence of the UEFA delegate and the two team captains.
- 14.04 If through the fault of a club, the taking of kicks from the penalty mark cannot be completed, paragraphs 7.02 to 7.04 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 Transfer of Players*).
 - b) He is only eligible to play for a club affiliated to the national association concerned.
 - c) He is duly registered with the UEFA Administration by the national association according to paragraph 15.07.
- 15.02 Only players that are duly registered with the UEFA Administration can serve pending disciplinary suspensions.

Deadlines

- 15.03 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) 7 July 2004 (12.00 hours CET): for all matches in the first qualifying round. Any changes to the player list are to be faxed to the UEFA Administration at least 24 hours before the first leg match (fax receipt date counts).
 - b) 30 July 2004 (12.00 hours CET): for all matches in the second qualifying round. Any changes to the player list are to be faxed to the UEFA Administration at least 24 hours before the first leg match (fax receipt date counts).
 - c) 1 September 2004 (12.00 hours CET): for all matches as from and including the first round.
 - d) 1 February 2005 (12.00 hours CET): after the group stage and for all matches as from and including the round of 32. A club may register a maximum of three new players for the remaining matches in the current competition, provided 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.
 - e) For the UEFA Cup qualifying phase, new players may be registered the day before first-leg matches, provided that the club's national association confirms in writing that the player is eligible to play at domestic level by the respective qualifying date indicated above.
- 15.04 All qualifying matches fall within the season commencing 1 August.

List A

- 15.05 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

- 15.06 List B (youth players) is used to register any players who meet both the following criteria:
- a) players born on or after 1 January 1983, and
 - b) players who, on the date they are registered with the UEFA Administration, 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. At any time before the match in question, players may be added to list B, by means of the official list B registration form sent by fax to the UEFA Administration by the national association concerned.

Registration procedure

- 15.07 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 15.03.

Player numbers

- 15.08 As from and including the first round, all registered players, including those registered at a later stage (see paragraphs 15.03d), 15.05, 15.06 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 goalkeeper registration

- 15.09 If a club cannot count on the services of at least two goalkeepers registered on list A because of long-term injury or illness, the club concerned may temporarily replace the goalkeeper concerned and register a new goalkeeper at any time during the season, subject to paragraph 15.10a), and complete the official registration list A with a goalkeeper fit to be fielded. The club must provide UEFA with the necessary medical evidence. UEFA may require further medical examination of the goalkeeper(s) by an expert appointed by the UEFA Administration at the cost of the club. Once the goalkeeper is fit to be fielded again he can resume his position in place of his nominated substitute. The change must be announced to the UEFA Administration 24 hours before the next match in which the goalkeeper is due to play, by means of the official player list.

Player transferred in the course of the season

- 15.10 In the course of a season, a player is eligible to play for one single club only 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 15.03, 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 *UEFA Kit Regulations* (edition 2004) apply to any kit (sports equipment) used in the stadium during the entire competition, including the qualifying phase.

Kit approval procedure

- 16.02 Kit used by clubs that qualify for the first round must be approved by the UEFA Administration. Clubs involved in the second qualifying round and first round must therefore submit samples of their first-choice, second-choice and any additional kit (shirt, shorts and socks) to the UEFA Administration, together with the corresponding application form, duly completed and signed, by 2 August 2004. Clubs involved in the first qualifying round are required to submit only the application form, which must reach UEFA by 30 June 2004. At a club's request, the UEFA Administration may extend these deadlines as far as the announcement of the shirt sponsor is concerned.

Player names

- 16.03 As from and including the first round, it is mandatory to place the player's name on the back of their shirts (see Article 9 of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*).

Change of shirt sponsor

16.04 According to Article 30 of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*, clubs may change their shirt sponsor during the season as follows:

- a) clubs playing qualifying matches may change the shirt sponsor no more than twice during the same UEFA season but only once during the main competition;
- b) clubs directly qualified for the main competition may change the shirt sponsor only once during the same UEFA season.

A change regarding the content of the sponsor advertising is considered to be a change of sponsor, even if the sponsor remains the same. Cases falling under paragraph 16.06 are exempt from this rule.

Deadline for shirt sponsor

16.05 Clubs which want to change their shirt sponsor in accordance with paragraph 16.04, must submit a written request to the UEFA Administration by no later than the following deadlines:

- a) 30 August 2004 (12.00 CET): for clubs playing qualifying matches.
- b) 31 January 2005 (12.00 CET): for clubs playing in the first round, the group stage and following knock-out rounds.

No change of shirt sponsor is allowed after the above-mentioned deadlines.

Clash of shirt sponsor

16.06 If two clubs meeting in the competition have the same shirt sponsor, the home team may wear their regular sponsor advertising whereas 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.

Competition logo

16.07 As from and including the first round, the UEFA Cup competition logo must appear on the right sleeve of the shirt, between the shoulder seam and the elbow. UEFA provides the teams with approved samples.

Title-holder logo

16.08 The reigning title-holder may wear the UEFA Cup title-holder logo (if available), subject to a licence granted by UEFA. UEFA provides the team with approved samples.

Other kit items worn by players and club officials for the final tie

16.09 For the final tie, all kit items worn by players and club officials which do not form part of the playing attire (shirt, shorts and socks) must be free of any sponsor advertising. Manufacturer identification is allowed in accordance with chapters VIII, IX and X of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*. This provision applies

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.

Special material used in the stadium for the final tie

- 16.10 For the final tie, all special material used in the stadium, such as kit bags, medical bags, drink containers, etc., must be free of any sponsor advertising and/or manufacturer identification. This provision applies 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.

Warm-up bibs for the final tie

- 16.11 By way of derogation from paragraph 57.02 of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*, the manufacturer identification used once on the front and once on the back of warm-up bibs may not exceed 20 cm².

Disclaimer

- 16.12 UEFA declines all responsibility and authority in the event of conflicts arising from contracts between a club and its sponsors and/or a club and a manufacturer on account of the provisions of the *UEFA Kit Regulations* regarding the sponsor advertising and/or the manufacturer identification.

X Referees

Article 17

- 17.01 The *General Terms and Conditions for Referees* apply to match officials appointed for this competition.

Appointment

- 17.02 The Referees Committee, in co-operation with the UEFA Administration, designates a referee, two assistant referees and a fourth official 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, proposed by the national association of the referee, in accordance with criteria established by the Referees Committee.

Arrival

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

Late arrival of referees

- 17.04 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

17.05 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 17.02).

Referee's report

17.06 Directly after the match, the referee completes the official report form, signs it and faxes it to the UEFA Administration (+41 22 994 37 27), 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.

17.07 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

17.08 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 committed by clubs, officials, members or other individuals exercising a function at a match on behalf of an association or club, unless the present regulations stipulate otherwise.

18.02 The participating player agrees to comply with the *Laws of the Game*, *UEFA Statutes*, competition regulations, *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*, *UEFA Doping Regulations*, as well as the *UEFA Kit Regulations*. He must notably:

- a) respect the spirit of fair play and non-violence, and behave accordingly;
- b) refrain from anti-doping rule violations as defined by the *UEFA Doping 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

Declaration of protests

- 20.01 Member associations and their clubs are entitled to protest. The party protested against and the disciplinary inspector have party status.
- 20.02 Protests must reach the Control and Disciplinary Body in writing, stating the reasons, within 24 hours of a match.
- 20.03 This 24-hour time limit cannot be extended.
- 20.04 The protest fee is CHF 1,000. It must be paid at the same time as the protest is filed.

Article 21

Reasons for protest

- 21.01 A protest is directed against the validity of a match result. It is based on a player's eligibility to play, a decisive breach of the regulations by the referee, or other incidents influencing the match.
- 21.02 Protests concerning the state of the field of play must be submitted to the referee in writing by the relevant officials before the match. If the state of the field of play becomes questionable in the course of the match, the team captain must inform the referee, as well as the captain of the opposing team, orally without delay.
- 21.03 Protests cannot be lodged against factual decisions taken by the referee.
- 21.04 A protest against a caution or expulsion from the field of play after two cautions is admissible only if the referee's error was to mistake the identity of the player.

Article 22

Appeals

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

Article 23

Doping

- 23.01 Doping is defined as the occurrence of an anti-doping rule violation as laid down in the *UEFA Doping Regulations*
- 23.02 Doping is forbidden. In case of anti-doping rule violations, UEFA will instigate disciplinary proceedings against the perpetrators concerned in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*. This may include the imposition of provisional measures.
- 23.03 The CEO may order dope tests to be carried out at any time.
- 23.04 Dope tests are carried out according to the procedure laid down in the UEFA doping regulations.

XII Financial Provisions

Article 24

Referees' costs

- 24.01 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

- 24.02 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 paragraph 10.06 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

- 24.03 The following levies are paid to UEFA by the national associations of the last 40 clubs in the competition (participating in the group stage) and the eight clubs coming from the UEFA Champions League group stage for their matches as of the first round of this competition:
- 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.

To this effect, in order to establish the payment to be made, clubs may be asked to provide UEFA with all related contracts. For the avoidance of doubt, any signing fee and any other related payment shall be included in the calculation of such levies.

- 24.04 The same percentage also applies if revenue is generated from the exploitation of audio-visual and sound-broadcasting rights for an away match.
- 24.05 These payments must be made by the end of February 2005 for matches in the first round and the group stage and by the end of June 2005 for the matches of the round of 32, round of 16, quarter-finals and semi-finals. The national association of the club in question must verify the receipt declaration form completed by the club, and forward it to the UEFA Administration by the end of January 2005 for matches in the first round and the group stage and by the end of May 2005 for the matches of the round of 32, round of 16, quarter-finals and semi-finals.
- 24.06 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

- 24.07 For the final tie, the UEFA Administration decides 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. Moreover, the UEFA Administration, in conjunction with the host association, fixes the ticket prices. These decisions and instructions are final and binding. Concerning the sale and distribution of tickets, see the UEFA *Binding Safety and Security Instructions*.
- 24.08 Before the final, the Executive Committee decides on the financial distribution model in favour of:
 - a) the two finalists
 - b) the host association (in accordance with the staging agreement)
 - c) UEFA
- 24.09 Each club is responsible for its own expenses.
- 24.10 If the expenses exceed the receipts, the deficit must be covered in full by the two clubs equally.

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

UEFA payments to clubs

- 24.12 All payments to the clubs will always be transferred to the respective national association's bank account. It is the responsibility of the club to co-ordinate the transfer from the association's bank account to the club's bank account
- 24.13 Unless so authorised by UEFA in writing, a club may not assign benefits from its participation in the UEFA Cup to any third party.
- 24.14 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 25

- 25.01 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 48 of the UEFA Statutes, as well as the regulations governing the implementation of the said article.
- 25.02 The commercial rights of matches may not be sold unless an appropriate fee is paid.
- 25.03 Contracts concluded for matches in this competition, or which include such matches, must be presented to the UEFA Administration on request. Such contracts shall end in any case at the latest on 30 June 2006 or contain a provision allowing them to terminate such contract for this date. 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.
- 25.04 All contracts regarding commercial rights must include Article 48 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.
- 25.05 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 with a recording of the entire match – free of charge, in Digibeta (or if not available, in Betacam) format – to be sent to the destination of UEFA's choice within seven days of the match. For the purpose of promoting the UEFA Cup in any form of media, UEFA is entitled to use and authorizes others to use up to 15 minutes of this material, free of charge and without requiring any clearance.

- 25.06 UEFA may decide to introduce a new centralised branding and/or a non-exclusive presenting sponsor for the competition. Information and details, in particular with regard to the requirements imposed on the participating clubs, will be notified in due course by the UEFA Administration. Clubs shall make all necessary arrangements for permitting the enforcement of such decision(s).

Article 26

Final tie

- 26.01 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.
- 26.02 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 27

- 27.01 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.
- 27.02 All rights to the fixture list, as well as the matches in the competition, are the sole and exclusive property of UEFA.

XV Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS)

Article 28

Ordinary Court of Arbitration

- 28.01 CAS shall have exclusive jurisdiction to deal with all civil law disputes (of a pecuniary nature) relating to UEFA matters which arise between UEFA and Member Associations, clubs, players or officials, and between themselves.
- 28.02 There shall be no recourse to legal action in the ordinary courts of law in relation to such disputes.
- 28.03 Proceedings before CAS shall take place in accordance with the *Code of Sports-related Arbitration* of CAS.

Article 29

Legal Challenge to Decisions of the Organs for the Administration of Justice

- 29.01 CAS shall have exclusive jurisdiction to deal with any challenge against a decision under civil law (of a pecuniary nature) of the Organs for the Administration of Justice. Any such challenge must be made at CAS within ten days of the notification of the decision which is challenged.
- 29.02 A decision of the Organs for the Administration of Justice of a sporting nature, or any part or parts of a decision that is of a sporting nature, may not be challenged in civil law.
- 29.03 A civil law challenge through CAS may only be brought after UEFA's official internal procedures have been exhausted.
- 29.04 There shall be no recourse to legal action in the ordinary courts of law in relation to such matters.
- 29.05 A civil law challenge shall not have any suspensory effect as a stay of execution of a disciplinary sanction, subject to the power of the President of the Division or the President of the Panel appointed to deal with the matter after hearing the parties, to order that any disciplinary sanction be stayed pending the arbitration.
- 29.06 Proceedings before CAS shall take place in accordance with the *Code of Sports-related Arbitration* of CAS.

Article 30

CAS Arbitrators

- 30.01 Only arbitrators who have their domicile in Europe shall be competent to deal with matters involving UEFA.

XVI Unforeseen Circumstances

Article 31

- 31.01 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.

XVII Closing Provisions

Article 32

- 32.01 All annexes form an integral part of these regulations.
- 32.02 In the event of any discrepancy in interpretation between the official languages of UEFA in the wording of these regulations, the English version is the authoritative text.
- 32.03 These regulations come into force on their approval by the UEFA Executive Committee, and apply for the 2004/05 season.

For the UEFA Executive Committee:

Lennart Johansson
President

Lars-Christer Olsson
Chief Executive

Nyon, March 2004

ANNEXE Ia: Access List for the 2004/05 UEFA Club Competitions

UEFA Champions League					UEFA Cup								
Group	Q 3	Q 2	Q 1	Rank.:	Association	First Round			Q2	Q1			
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	England	CW	N5	N6					
CH RU	N3			4	Germany	CW	N4	N5					
CH RU	N3			5	France	CW	N4	N5					
CH RU	N3			6	Greece	CW	N4	N5					
CH	RU			7	Portugal	CW	N3	N4	N5				
CH	RU			8	Netherlands	CW	N3	N4	N5				
CH	RU			9	Scotland	CW							N3
CH		RU		10	Turkey	CW							N3
CH		RU		11	Belgium				CW				N3
CH		RU		12	Czech Republic				CW				N3
CH		RU		13	Switzerland				CW				N3
CH		RU		14	Ukraine				CW				N3
CH		RU		15	Israel				CW				N3
		CH		16	Austria				CW	RU			N3
		CH		17	Poland				CW	RU			N3
		CH		18	Russia				CW	RU			N3
		CH		19	Serbia and Montenegro				CW	RU			N3
		CH		20	Norway				CW	RU			N3
		CH		21	Bulgaria				CW	RU			N3
		CH		22	Croatia				CW	RU			N3
		CH		23	Sweden				CW	RU			N3
		CH		24	Denmark				CW	RU			N3
		CH		25	Slovakia								CW RU
		CH		26	Romania								CW RU
		CH		27	Hungary								CW RU
		CH		28	Cyprus								CW RU
		CH		29	Slovenia								CW RU
		CH		30	Finland								CW RU
		CH		31	Latvia								CW RU
		CH		32	Moldova								CW RU
		CH		33	Georgia								CW RU
		CH		34	Bosnia-Herzegovina								CW RU
		CH		35	Lithuania								CW RU
		CH		36	Iceland								CW RU
		CH		37	F.Y.R. Macedonia								CW RU
		CH		38	Belarus								CW RU
		CH		39	Republic of Ireland								CW RU
		CH		40	Malta								CW RU
		CH		41	Armenia								CW RU
		CH		42	Wales								CW RU
				43	Liechtenstein								CW
		CH		44	Albania								CW RU
		CH		45	Estonia								CW RU
		CH		46	Northern Ireland								CW RU
		CH		47	Luxembourg								CW RU
		CH		48	Faroe Islands								CW RU
		CH		49	Azerbaijan								CW RU
		CH		50	Kazakhstan								CW RU
				51	Andorra								CH
				52	San Marino								CH

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

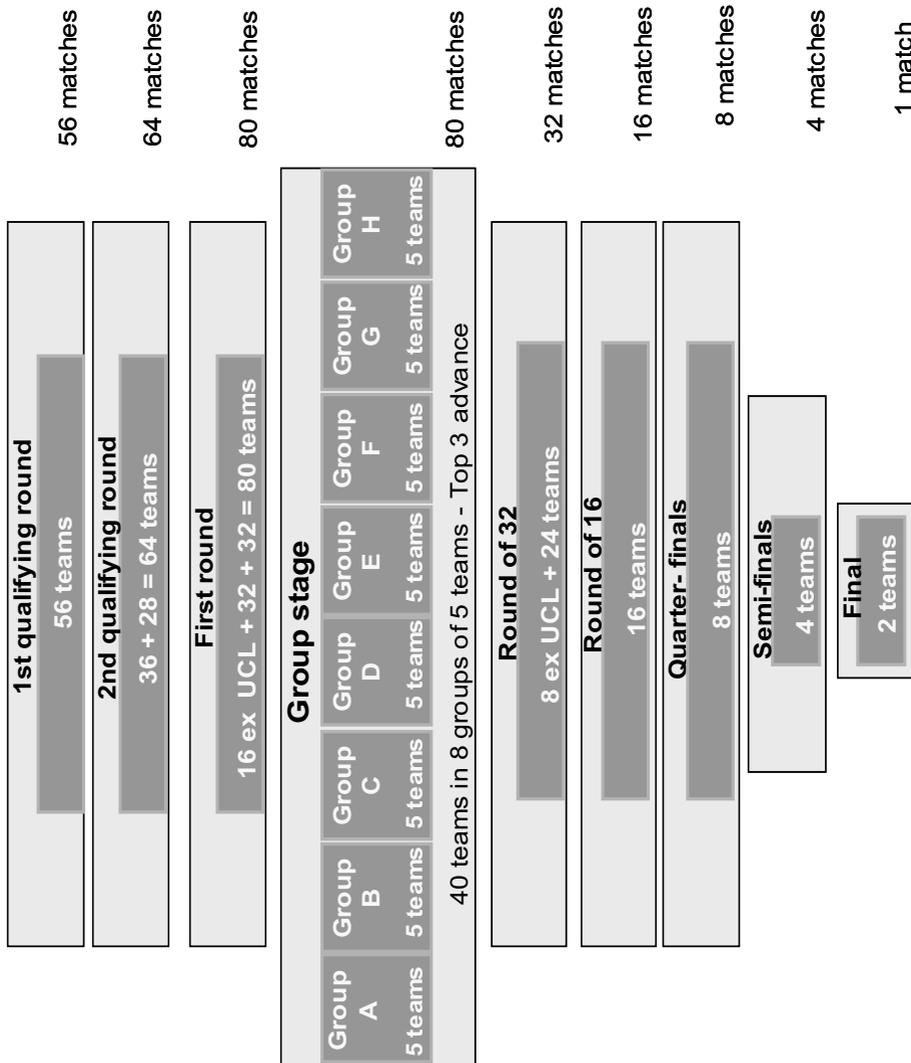
CW = domestic cup-winner / vainqueur de coupe national / nationaler Pokalsieger

UIC = club qualified via UEFA Intertoto Cup / qualifié via UEFA Intertoto Cup / Vereine aus UEFA Intertoto Cup

FP = club qualified via Fair Play rankings / qualifié via classement du fair-play / Vereine aus Fairplay-Wertung

Q = qualifying rounds / tours de qualification / Qualifikationsrunden

ANNEXE Ib: UEFA Cup Competition System



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) 3 associations with 1 participant each,
 - d) remaining associations with 2 participants each,plus
 - e) the title-holders, if they do not qualify for either of the 2004/05 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);
 - f) three clubs on the basis of UEFA's Fair Play assessment (see Annexe V), as well as three clubs from the UEFA Intertoto Cup;
 - g) 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);
 - h) the eight clubs which finish the group stage of the UEFA Champions League in third place in their group, which join the UEFA Cup in the round of 32 (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 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 ($\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

Until the 2003/04 season, clubs which reached the quarter-finals, semi-finals or final of the UEFA Champions League or the quarter-finals, semi-finals or final of the UEFA Cup were awarded an extra point for each such round. In addition, one point was awarded for participation in the UEFA Champions League.

As of the 2004/05 season, clubs which reach the first knock-out round, quarter-finals, semi-finals or final of the UEFA Champions League or the quarter-finals, semi-finals or final of the UEFA Cup are awarded an extra point for each such round. In addition, three points are 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 two 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 used to calculate the coefficient.

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. Media Requirements

Each club must appoint a press officer to co-ordinate co-operation between the club and the media in accordance with UEFA's regulations and guidelines. Where possible, the press officer will aim to assist UEFA in compiling editorial features in text or electronic format before and during the season, to help promote the competition. The press officer must travel with the team for away fixtures in order to co-ordinate all media arrangements.

The visiting team's press officer must send, by fax or by e-mail, a full list of accreditation requests by, at the latest, five days before the match. The press officer will also ensure that all accreditation requests come from bona fide football reporters.

In principle, both clubs must hold a pre-match press conference no later than 14.00 on the day before the match. The two press conferences must be arranged so that a media reporter can attend both. Ideally, the press conferences will be staged in the stadium but, in any case, they must take place in the city where the match is to be played. Visiting teams arriving later in the day must, in principle, arrange to hold their press conference upon arrival at the airport. Each press conference must be attended by at least the head coach of the team plus one or, preferably, two players. Unless alternative arrangements have been agreed beforehand by the two clubs, the home club is responsible for providing a qualified interpreter at the pre-match and post-match press conferences. Wherever possible, simultaneous interpreting facilities should be offered (see *UEFA Guidelines for Media Facilities in New Stadiums*, 1 July 2003).

During the two days preceding the match, the home team must make one training session open to the media. Visiting teams must make at least 15 minutes of their training session in the stadium on the day prior to the match open to photographers and television crews.

An adequate number of covered seats (i.e. at least 50 seats – and up to 100, if necessary) must be made available for the written press in a separated and secured area. Half of these seats must be fitted with desks big enough to accommodate a laptop computer and a notepad. There must be power supply and phone/modem connections at all seats with desks. The design of the press box must take into account the need to increase capacity to 150 for quarter-finals and 200 for semi-finals. Half of these seats must be fitted with desks.

Interviews are not permitted during the match on the field of play itself or in its immediate vicinity. Before and after the match, as well as at half-time, interview may take place in a designated pitch-side area outside the technical zone. The press officer of the home club may designate an area

between the substitutes' benches and dressing-rooms in which such "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 or assistant coaches of the two teams involved in the match or non-playing players and club officials, 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.

Interviews with players involved in the game (starters and substitutes) are not permitted during the course of the match. This includes players who have been substituted or dismissed from the field of play.

The post-match press conference must start no later than 20 minutes after the final whistle. The home club is responsible for the necessary infrastructure (interpreting and technical equipment). Both clubs must make their team manager/coach available.

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 additional opportunities to conduct interviews – must be divided into three areas: one for TV crews, one for radio reporters and one for journalists from the written press. The home club must ensure that the area is safe for players and coaches to walk through. Players of both teams are obliged to pass through the Mixed Zone but they are not obliged to give interviews if they do not wish to do so. The team dressing-rooms are off limits to representatives of the media before, during and after the match.

No media representatives (including TV, radio, ENG crews, photographers or reporters) are allowed to go on to 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. 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).

2. Television & Radio

Non-rights-holding TV and radio reporters may, if space permits, be allocated 'observer seats' (without desk) in the Press Box. Therefore, applications for such seats should be directed to the home club. Cameras and other technical equipment as appropriate must be deposited in the location indicated by the press officer of the home club on entering the stadium.

Clubs competing against each other may also consider reciprocal agreements with regard to fees charged to radio stations.

TV and Radio reporters are not allowed to enter the field of play nor will they have access to the pitch, the tunnel, the dressing-rooms or the “flash” Interview area. They may attend the post-match Press Conferences and will be granted access to the Mixed Zone.

Requests for radio accreditation and technical installations must be sent to the home club at least ten days before a match.

3. Internet

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 ten photographs per half of normal playing time, and five per period of extra time, if applicable. There must be an interval of at least one minute between the posting of each photograph on the website.

4. Photographers

A limited number of photographers may work in the areas behind the advertising boards behind the goals unless, in exceptional circumstances, special dispensation to work in other areas is given by the press officer of the home club. Photographers may only change ends at half-time or, when appropriate, during the interval before the start of extra-time.

Each photographer must obtain – and sign for – the appropriate photographer’s bib before the match and must return it before leaving the stadium. The bib must be worn at all times with the number clearly visible on the back.

The host club is responsible for the production of photographers’ bibs (as well as bibs for TV personnel and ENG crews).

The visiting team’s press officer must provide the home club with a full list of photographers’ accreditation requests by, at the latest, five days before the match.

5. Principles for the Broadcasters

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 referees. 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.

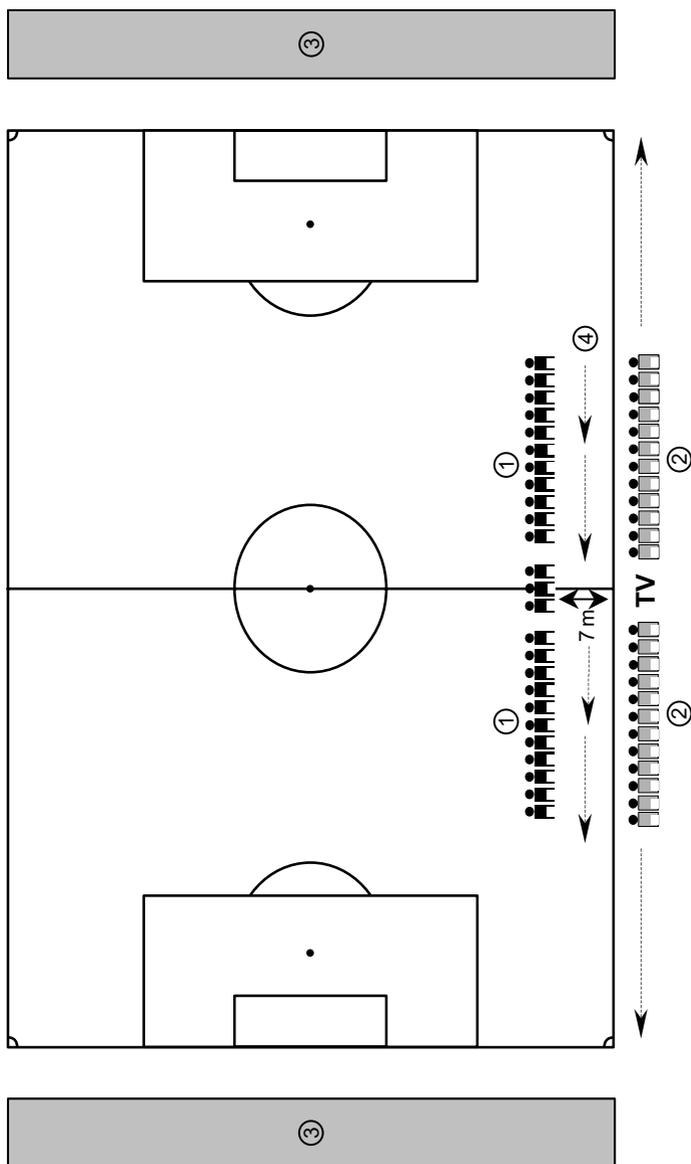
d) Respect of players/coaches:

Broadcasters must respect the needs of the players and coaches. Interviews may be arranged only outside the Technical Zone, in areas defined by the home club in accordance with UEFA's regulations and guidelines. Reporters must not approach players or coaches for interviews or comments during play.

e) Respect of other media:

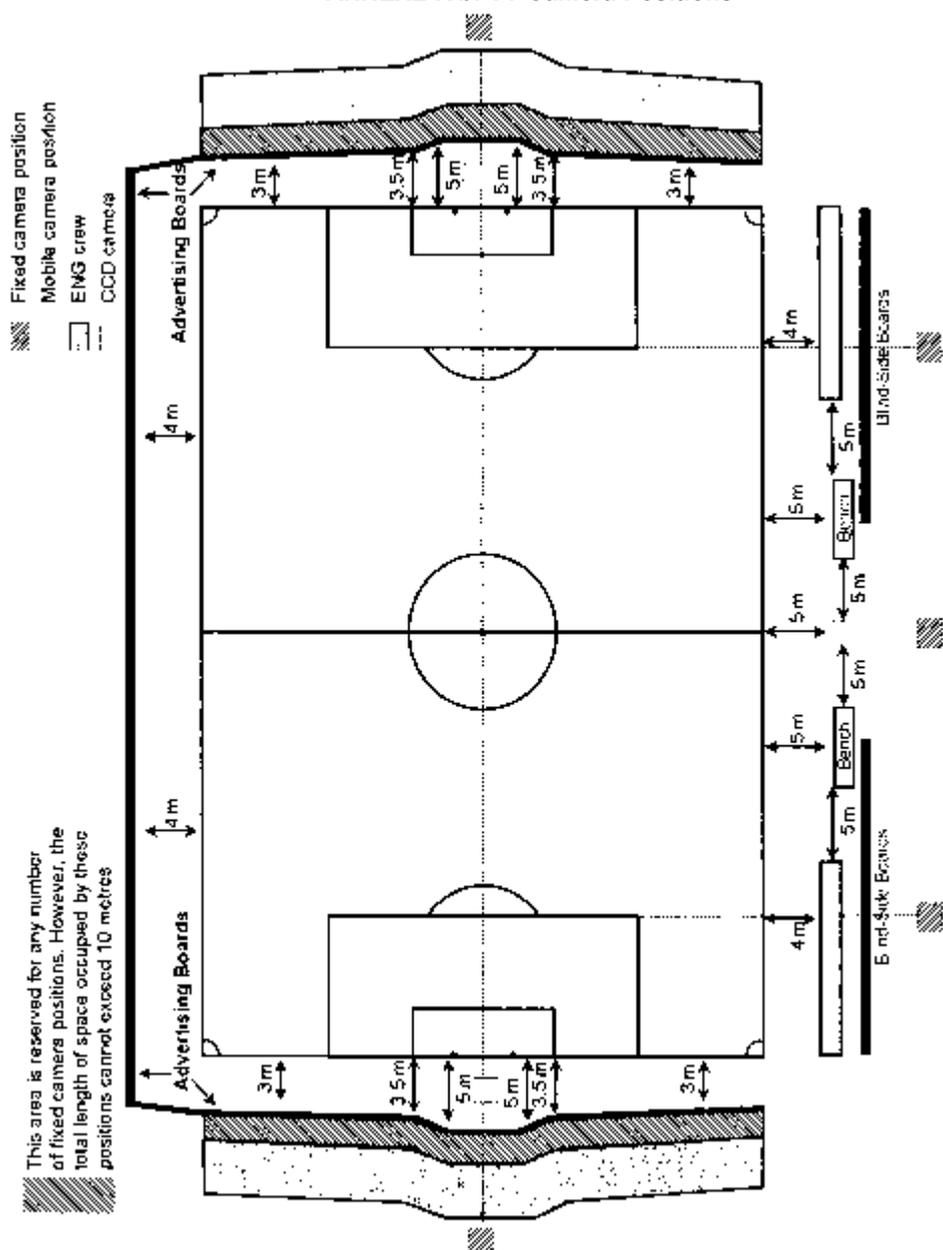
Broadcasters must respect the needs of other media, the written press, radio, and photographers. For example, adequate positions for photographers must be available alongside TV cameras behind the advertising boards, in principle behind each goal, and press working areas must not be disturbed during the match by broadcaster commentators or cameras.

ANNEXE IVa: Media Positioning at UEFA Matches



- ① Teams before the game
 - ② Photographers and TV crews before 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. After the match, the match delegate is expected to complete a fair play assessment form in consultation with the referee and, where applicable, the referee observer. The referee confirms that fair play aspects have been duly discussed by signing the fair play assessment form.

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 club participating 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. A club which is not admitted to the UEFA Cup (qualifying phase or competition proper) under the above criteria will be replaced by a club nominated by the national association on the basis of the rankings in the top domestic league championship (or by the runners-up of the domestic cup competition if the cup winners need to be replaced), provided the club fulfils the aforementioned regulations of integrity. No comparison of coefficients will be made.

Further provisions

5. A club which is not admitted to the UEFA Cup (qualifying phase 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.

6. The UEFA Administration confirms the admission of the replacement club.

Joining the UEFA Cup from the UEFA Champions League

7. Clubs which join the UEFA Cup from the UEFA Champions League after the third qualifying round or after the group stage of the UEFA Champions League must fulfil all the admission criteria, including the *Regulations concerning the integrity of the UEFA club competitions*.
8. 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*.
9. 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) Higher number of coefficient points accumulated by the club's association over the previous five seasons.
 - f) Higher number of coefficient points accumulated by the club over the previous five seasons.
10. A club eliminated after the 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*.
11. Such a club will be replaced by a club from among those eliminated in the 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 group stage.
 - b) Superior goal difference from the matches in the group stage.
 - c) Higher number of goals scored away from home in the matches in the group stage.
 - d) Higher number of goals scored in the group stage.

- e) Higher number of coefficient points accumulated by the club's association over the previous five seasons.
- f) Higher number of coefficient points accumulated by the club over the previous five seasons.

Joining the UEFA Cup from the UEFA Intertoto Cup

- 12. 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*.
- 13. 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) Higher number of coefficient points accumulated by the club's association over the previous five seasons.
 - f) Higher number of coefficient points accumulated by the club over the previous five seasons.

Any other cases

- 14. The CEO shall be 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 shall be final.

ANNEXE VII: Club Licensing System – Procedures of control

1. In accordance with the UEFA Club Licensing Manual (Version 1.0), UEFA may, at any time, carry out spot checks with the licensor and, in the presence of the latter, with the applicant club in order to ensure that its licence was correctly awarded at the time of the final and binding decision of the licensor.
2. If it emerges before the competition begins (including qualifying rounds) that the licence was awarded incorrectly, the club concerned will not be authorised to enter the competition. The club will be banned from this competition and, if appropriate, from one or more future UEFA club competitions for which it qualifies. In such cases, the club may be replaced.
3. If it emerges while the competition is in progress that the licence was awarded incorrectly, UEFA may immediately disqualify the club concerned for the current competition and/or ban the club from one or more future UEFA club competitions for which it qualifies. If the club is disqualified, it will not be replaced. However, it may be replaced in future competitions from which it is banned.
4. If a licensor withdraws a club's licence while the competition is in progress, the national association concerned must inform UEFA immediately. UEFA will decide, on the basis of the national association's decision and after hearing the club concerned, whether to disqualify the club immediately from the current UEFA competition and/or ban it from one or more future UEFA club competitions for which it qualifies. If the club is disqualified, it will not be replaced. However, it may be replaced in future competitions from which it is banned.
5. A club which is not authorised to enter a competition according to paragraph 2 and/or which is banned from future competitions according to paragraphs 2 to 4 will be replaced by a club nominated by the national association on the basis of the rankings in the top domestic championship (or by the runners-up of the domestic cup competition if the cup winners need to be replaced) and on condition that the club concerned is licensed for the corresponding season.
6. Decisions to disqualify and/or to ban a club from a current competition will be taken by the UEFA Chief Executive. In the case of immediate disqualification, he will also decide on the sporting consequences of the disqualification. Decisions to ban a club from one or more future club competitions will be taken by the UEFA disciplinary bodies.
7. Any decision made by the UEFA Chief Executive according to paragraph 6 may be contested exclusively by way of appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne, Switzerland, which will resolve the dispute

definitively in accordance with the Code of Sports-related Arbitration (Code). The statement of appeal must be submitted to CAS within ten days of receipt of the contested decision, together with the appeal brief.

8. Only the banned and/or disqualified club in question may submit an appeal to CAS in accordance with paragraph 7. Other clubs, national associations, leagues and/or any other third party shall have no right of appeal against UEFA concerning disqualification, exclusion or the sporting consequences of disqualification.
9. Other breaches of the provisions of the UEFA Club Licensing manual (Version 1.0) will be dealt with by the UEFA disciplinary bodies.

INDEX

Access list for the 2004/05 UEFA club competitions	32	Field of play dimensions.....	13
Alternative venues	12	Fields of play	14
Appeals	26	Fields of play and stadiums.....	12
Appointment of referees	23	Final tie.....	9, 12, 14
Arrival of referees	23	Financial provisions.....	26
Away goals.....	9	Financial provisions - final tie	27
Break before extra time	18	Financial provisions – matches up to and including the semi-finals	26
Calendar	34	First round	7
Cards	25	Fixture reversals.....	12
CAS	30	Fixtures.....	11
CAS Arbitrators	30	Floodlights	13
Change of shirt sponsor.....	22	Group formations	9
Clash of shirt sponsor	22	Group stage.....	7
Clocks	13	Half-time interval	18
Closing provisions.....	31	Independence of clubs	49
Club Licensing	2	Intellectual property rights	29
Club Licensing System – Procedures of control	53	Kick-off time	11
Coefficient rankings calculation system	35	Kicks from the penalty mark.....	18
Commercial rights	28	Kit	21
Commercial rights - final tie	29	Kit approval procedure	21
Competition logo	22	Late arrival of referees	23
Competition system	6	Laws of the Game	16
Confirmation of venues, dates and kick-off times	11	Legal Challenge to Decisions of the Organs for the Administration of Justice.....	30
Court of Arbitration for Sport.....	30	Levies due to UEFA	26
Cup	4	Liaison officer	24
Deadline for shirt sponsor.....	22	Match abandoned	15
Declaration of protests.....	25	Match arrangements	15
Disciplinary law and procedures	24	Match dates.....	11, 12
Disclaimer	23	Match sheet.....	17
Doping.....	26	Matches abandoned or not played through the fault of a club	10
Draw seedings	9	Medals.....	4
Duties	3	Media matters	38
Eligibility	18	Media positioning at UEFA matches	42
Entries.....	1	Names	21
Exploitation of the commercial rights.....	28	Neutral venue	14
Extra time.....	9		
Fair play	44		

New goalkeeper registration	20	Regulations concerning the	
Number of rounds	6	Integrity of the UEFA club	
Numbers	20	competitions	49
Ordinary Court of Arbitration	30	Replacement of players on the	
Organisation of UEFA	4	match sheet	17
Other kit items worn by players		Responsibilities of the	
and club officials for the final		associations and clubs	5
tie	22	Responsibilities of UEFA	5
Penalty	18	Reversals	12
Player eligibility	18	Roofs	14
Player eligibility - deadlines	19	Round of 16	8
Player eligibility - list A	19	Round of 32	8
Player eligibility - list B	19	Rounds	6
Player eligibility - responsibility	21	Safety in the stadium	13
Player names	21	Screens	14
Player numbers	20	Seeding of clubs	9
Player registration procedure	20	Semi-finals	9
Player transferred in the course		Special material used in the	
of the season	21	stadium for the final tie	23
Principles of protocol and		Stadium conditions	12
organisation	15	Substitution of players	16
Protests	25	Tickets	27
Qualifying phase	7	Ties	10
Quarter-finals	8	Title-holder logo	22
Reasons beyond control	15	TV camera positions	43
Reasons for protest	25	UEFA Cup competition system	33
Red cards	25	UEFA disciplinary regulations	24
Referee liaison officer	24	UEFA kit regulations	21
Referee's report	24	UEFA match calendar	34
Referees	23	Unfit referee	24
Referees' costs	26	Unforeseen circumstances	31
Refusal to play	10	Warm-up bibs	23
		Weather conditions	14
		Yellow and red cards	25

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