



UEFA  
**CHAMPIONS  
LEAGUE**



# Regulations of the UEFA Champions League

2011/12

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## **Preamble**

The following regulations have been adopted on the basis of Articles 49(2)(b) and 50(1) of the *UEFA Statutes*.

## **I General Provisions**

### **Article 1**

#### **Scope of application**

- 1.01 The present regulations govern the rights, duties and responsibilities of all parties participating and involved in the preparation and organisation of the 2011/12 UEFA Champions League including its qualifying phase and the play-offs (hereinafter the competition).

## **II Entries – Admission – Integrity of the Competition – Duties**

### **Article 2**

#### **Number of clubs per UEFA member association**

- 2.01 UEFA member associations (hereinafter associations) may enter a certain number of clubs for the competition, in accordance with their position in the coefficient rankings in Annex Ia, drawn up in accordance with Annex II of these regulations. However, no association may enter more than four clubs for the competition. These rankings also determine the stage at which clubs join the competition.
- 2.02 Associations are represented on the following basis:
- a) One representative: winner of the top domestic league championship.
  - b) Two representatives: winner and runner-up of the top domestic league championship.
  - c) Three representatives: winner, runner-up and third-placed club in the top domestic league championship.
  - d) Four representatives: winner, runner-up, third- and fourth-placed clubs in the top domestic league championship.

#### **Titleholder**

- 2.03 The UEFA Champions League titleholder is guaranteed a place in the group stage even if it does not qualify for the competition through its domestic championship.
- a) If the titleholder comes from an association entitled to four places in the UEFA Champions League and qualifies for the UEFA Europa League through its domestic competitions, the lowest-ranked club of the

association's UEFA Champions League representatives is automatically transferred to the UEFA Europa League (into the latest possible round where there is a vacancy). In this case, the number of places to which the titleholder's association is entitled in the UEFA Champions League and the UEFA Europa League does not change.

- b) If the titleholder comes from an association entitled to four places in the UEFA Champions League and does not qualify for the UEFA Champions League or UEFA Europa League through its domestic competitions, the lowest-ranked club of the association's UEFA Champions League representatives is automatically transferred to the UEFA Europa League (into the latest possible round where there is a vacancy). In this case, the association of the titleholder is entitled to one additional place in the UEFA Europa League.
- c) If the titleholder comes from an association entitled to fewer than four places in the UEFA Champions League and qualifies for the UEFA Europa League through its domestic competitions, it is entitled to play in the UEFA Champions League in addition to the association's other UEFA Champions League representative(s). In this case, the combined number of places to which the titleholder's association is entitled in the UEFA Champions League and UEFA Europa League does not change.
- d) If the titleholder comes from an association entitled to fewer than four places in the UEFA Champions League and does not qualify for the UEFA Champions League or UEFA Europa League through its domestic competitions, it is entitled to play in the UEFA Champions League in addition to the association's other UEFA Champions League representative(s). In this case, the association of the titleholder is entitled to one additional place in the UEFA Champions League.

#### **Admission criteria**

2.04 To be eligible to participate in the competition, a club must fulfil the following criteria:

- a) it must have qualified for the competition on sporting merit;
- b) it must fill in the official entry documents (i.e. all documents containing all the information deemed necessary by the UEFA administration for ascertaining compliance with the admission criteria), which must reach the UEFA administration by 1 June 2011 (for administrative purposes, the UEFA administration may request the entry documents at an earlier date to be communicated by circular letter; in such a case, the club's association must confirm to the UEFA administration in writing by 1 June 2011 that the club fulfils all admission criteria set out in paragraph 2.04);
- c) it must have obtained a licence issued by the competent national body in accordance with the *UEFA Club Licensing and Financial Fair Play*

*Regulations* (2010 edition) and be included in the list of licensing decisions to be submitted by this body to the UEFA administration by the given deadline;

- d) it must comply with the rules aimed at ensuring the integrity of the competition as defined in Article 3;
- e) it must confirm in writing that the club itself, as well as its players and officials, agree to respect the statutes, regulations, directives and decisions of UEFA;
- f) it must confirm in writing that the club itself, as well as its players and officials, agree to recognise the jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne as defined in the relevant provisions of the *UEFA Statutes* and agree that any proceedings before the CAS concerning admission to, participation in or exclusion from the competition will be held in an expedited manner in accordance with the *Code of Sports-related Arbitration* of the CAS and with the directions issued by the CAS;
- g) it must not have been directly and/or indirectly involved, since the entry into force of Article 50(3) of the *UEFA Statutes*, i.e. 27 April 2007, in any activity aimed at arranging or influencing the outcome of a match at national or international level and must confirm this to the UEFA administration in writing.

2.05 If, on the basis of all the factual circumstances and information available to UEFA, UEFA concludes to its comfortable satisfaction that a club has been directly and/or indirectly involved, since the entry into force of Article 50(3) of the *UEFA Statutes*, i.e. 27 April 2007, in any activity aimed at arranging or influencing the outcome of a match at national or international level, UEFA will declare such club ineligible to participate in the competition. Such ineligibility is effective only for one football season. When taking its decision, UEFA can rely on, but is not bound by, a decision of a national or international sporting body, arbitral tribunal or state court. UEFA can refrain from declaring a club ineligible to participate in the competition if UEFA is comfortably satisfied that the impact of a decision taken in connection with the same factual circumstances by a national or international sporting body, arbitral tribunal or state court has already had the effect to prevent that club from participating in a UEFA club competition.

2.06 In addition to the administrative measure of declaring a club ineligible, as provided for in paragraph 2.05, the UEFA Organs for the Administration of Justice can, if the circumstances so justify, also take disciplinary measures in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*.

2.07 If a club refuses to enter the competition, having qualified for it on sporting merit and obtained a licence from the competent national body, no other club from the same association may be entered in its place and the access list for

the UEFA club competitions (Annex Ia) is rebalanced accordingly; furthermore, in such a case, the coefficient of the association concerned is calculated in accordance with the specific rule laid down in Annex II, point 6.

### **Admission procedure**

- 2.08 The UEFA General Secretary communicates the decision on admission to the competition to the clubs in writing, through their association. Such decisions are final.
- 2.09 If there is any doubt as to whether a club fulfils the admission criteria, the UEFA General Secretary refers the case to the UEFA Organs for the Administration of Justice, which decide without delay upon the admission in accordance with the procedure defined in the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations* for urgent cases.
- 2.10 A club which is not admitted to the competition is replaced by the next best-placed club in the top domestic league championship of the same association, provided it fulfils the admission criteria. In this case, the access list for the UEFA club competitions (Annex Ia) is adjusted accordingly.
- 2.11 UEFA may carry out spot checks and/or investigations with clubs at any time after they have been admitted to the competition to ensure that the admission criteria continue to be met for as long as they remain in the competition. If such a spot check and/or investigation reveals that admission criteria were not fulfilled at the time a club entered the competition or are no longer being met in the course of the competition, the club concerned is liable to disciplinary measures in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*.

## **Article 3**

### **Integrity of the competition**

- 3.01 To ensure the integrity of the UEFA club competitions, the following criteria apply:
- a) no club participating in a UEFA club competition may, either directly or indirectly:
    - i) hold or deal in the securities or shares of any other club participating in a UEFA club competition,
    - ii) be a member of any other club participating in a UEFA club competition,
    - iii) be involved in any capacity whatsoever in the management, administration and/or sporting performance of any other club participating in a UEFA club competition, or
    - iv) have any power whatsoever in the management, administration and/or sporting performance of any other club participating in a UEFA club competition;

- b) no one 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 a UEFA club competition;
- c) no individual or legal entity may have control or influence over more than one club participating in a UEFA club competition, such control or influence being defined in this context as:
  - i) holding a majority of the shareholders' voting rights;
  - ii) having the right to appoint or remove a majority of the members of the administrative, management or supervisory body of the club;
  - iii) being a shareholder and alone controlling a majority of the shareholders' voting rights pursuant to an agreement entered into with other shareholders of the club; or
  - iv) being able to exercise by any means a decisive influence in the decision-making of the club.

3.02 If two or more clubs fail to meet the criteria aimed at ensuring the integrity of the competition, only one of them may be admitted to a UEFA club competition, in accordance with the following criteria (applicable in descending order):

- a) the club which qualifies on sporting merit for the more prestigious UEFA club competition (i.e., in descending order: UEFA Champions League and UEFA Europa League);
- b) the club which has the highest priority access by virtue of its performance in its top domestic league championship and as indicated in the 2011/12 access list (Annex Ia);
- c) the club which has the best club coefficient ranking as established in accordance with paragraph 9.02.

Clubs that are not admitted are replaced in accordance with paragraph 2.10.

#### **Article 4**

##### **Duties of the clubs**

4.01 On entering the competition, participating clubs agree:

- a) to pay an entry fee of €200, to be debited directly by the UEFA administration from the account of the association concerned;
- b) to comply with the *Laws of the Game* issued by the IFAB;
- c) to respect the principles of fair play as defined in the *UEFA Statutes*;
- d) to play in the competition until their elimination and to field their strongest team throughout the competition;

- e) to stage all matches in the competition in accordance with the present regulations;
  - f) to comply with all decisions regarding the competition taken by the UEFA Executive Committee, the UEFA administration or any other competent body and communicated appropriately (by UEFA circular letter or by official letter, fax or email);
  - g) to observe the *UEFA Safety and Security Regulations* (2006 edition) for all matches in the competition;
  - h) to stage all matches in the competition in a stadium meeting the structural criteria of the stadium category required by paragraph 13.01;
  - i) if appropriate, to confirm that the artificial turf meets the applicable FIFA quality standards and to send the UEFA administration a copy of the required FIFA licensing certificate issued by a FIFA accredited laboratory within the 12 months before the entry deadline;
  - j) to make every reasonable effort to make players who win official UEFA club football awards available for the awards ceremony (“UEFA Club Football Awards”) at the start of the season;
  - k) to cooperate with UEFA at any time – and in particular at the end of matches – in the collection of items from the game and players' personal items that could be used by UEFA to create a memorabilia collection to illustrate the heritage of the competition, to the exclusion of any commercial use;
  - l) not to represent UEFA or the UEFA Champions League without UEFA's prior written approval;
  - m) to update the UEFA administration in writing within 14 working days about any facts and information related to the admission criteria (see paragraph 2.04) that have changed since the admission of the club (including changes affecting the official entry documents);
  - n) to inform the UEFA administration about any disciplinary procedure opened against the club and/or its players and/or its officials by its association and/or its professional league for allegedly arranging or influencing the outcome of a match at national level. The same applies for any football-related procedure opened by a state authority against the club and/or its players and/or its officials based on the criminal code.
- 4.02 The winner of the UEFA Champions League agrees to take part in the following competitions:
- the UEFA Super Cup;
  - the FIFA Club World Cup;
  - intercontinental competitions arranged by UEFA in conjunction with other confederations.

- 4.03 The UEFA Champions League runner-up agrees to play these matches if the winner cannot take part.
- 4.04 The club may use its name and/or logo provided all the following requirements are satisfied:
- a) the name is mentioned in the statutes of the club;
  - b) if required by national law, it is registered with the chamber of commerce or equivalent body;
  - c) it is registered at its association and used in national competitions;
  - d) the name and logo do not refer to the name of a commercial partner. Exceptions to this rule may be granted by the UEFA administration in any case of particular hardship (e.g. long-term existing name, etc.) on reasoned request of the club concerned.

If so requested, the club must provide the UEFA administration with the necessary evidence.

### **III Trophies and Medals**

#### **Article 5**

##### **Trophy**

- 5.01 The original trophy, which is used for the official presentation ceremony at the final, remains in UEFA's keeping at all times. A full-size replica trophy, the UEFA Champions League winners trophy, is awarded to the winning club.
- 5.02 Any club which wins the competition three consecutive times or five times in total receives a special mark of recognition. Once a cycle of three successive wins or five in total has been completed, the club concerned starts a new cycle from zero.
- 5.03 Replica trophies awarded to winners of the UEFA Champions League (past and current) must remain within the relevant club's control at all times and must not leave its region or the country of its association without UEFA's prior written consent. Clubs must not permit a replica trophy to be used in any context where a third party (including, without limitation, their sponsors and other commercial partners) is granted visibility or in any other way which could lead to an association between any third party and the trophy and/or the competition. Clubs must comply with any trophy use guidelines that may be issued by the UEFA administration from time to time.

##### **Medals**

- 5.04 Thirty gold medals are presented to the winning club, and 30 silver medals to the runner-up. Additional medals may not be produced.

## **IV Responsibilities**

### **Article 6**

#### **UEFA responsibilities**

- 6.01 UEFA insures its own area of responsibility in accordance with the present regulations:
- third-party liability insurance
  - spectator accident insurance (for the final only)
  - group accident insurance for UEFA delegates
  - legal expenses insurance (restricted to criminal matters).

#### **Responsibilities of the associations and clubs**

- 6.02 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.
- 6.03 The home club (or the host association) is responsible for order and security before, during and after the match. The home club (or the host association) may be called to account for incidents of any kind and may be disciplined.
- 6.04 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 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.
- 6.05 Irrespective of UEFA's insurance coverage, each club and host association must conclude insurance coverage with reputable insurers at their own cost, in relation to any and all risks, according to the following principles:
- a) each club must conclude and maintain insurance coverage to fully cover all of its risks in connection with its participation in the competition;
  - b) in addition, the home club or the host association must conclude and maintain insurance coverage for the risks in connection with staging and organising its home matches and which must include, without limitation, third-party liability insurance (for all third parties participating in matches or attending the relevant venue) providing for appropriate guaranteed sums for damages to persons, objects and property, as well as for pure economic losses corresponding to the specific circumstances of the club or association concerned;
  - c) to the same extent as in paragraph b) above, the host association of the final match must conclude and maintain insurance coverage to fully cover all of its risks in connection with the staging and organisation of the final match;

- d) if the home club or the host association is not the owner of the stadium used, it is also responsible for providing adequate and fully comprehensive insurance cover, including third-party liability and property damage, taken out by the relevant stadium owner and/or tenant;
- e) the home club and the host association must ensure that UEFA is included in all insurance policies as defined in the present paragraph and must hold UEFA harmless from any and all claims for liability arising in relation to the staging and organising of the relevant matches;

In any case, UEFA may ask anyone involved to provide, free of charge, written releases of liability and/or hold harmless notes, and/or confirmations and/or copies of the policies concerned in one of UEFA's official languages.

- 6.06 The clubs undertake that their team will arrive at the match venue by the evening before the match at the latest and to fulfil their media obligations the day before the match.
- 6.07 Visiting clubs undertake not to play any other matches when travelling to and from away matches in this competition.

## **V Competition System**

### **Article 7**

#### **Number of rounds**

- 7.01 As shown in Annex Ib, the competition consists of:
  - a) the qualifying phase for the UEFA Champions League:
    - first qualifying round
    - second qualifying round
    - third qualifying round
  - b) play-offs
  - c) the UEFA Champions League:
    - group stage (six matchdays)
    - round of 16
    - quarter-finals
    - semi-finals
    - final.

### Qualifying phase

7.02 Qualifying-phase matches are played according to the cup (knockout) 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, third qualifying round or play-offs, as applicable). Otherwise, the stipulations of Article 8 apply. The clubs defeated in the first and second qualifying rounds are eliminated from the competition. The clubs defeated in the third qualifying round are entitled to play in the play-offs of the UEFA Europa League in progress. Clubs from the same association cannot be drawn against each other.

### Play-offs

7.03 Play-off matches are played according to the cup (knockout) 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 UEFA Champions League group stage. Otherwise, the stipulations of Article 8 apply. The clubs defeated in the play-offs are entitled to play in the group stage of the UEFA Europa League in progress. Clubs from the same association cannot be drawn against each other.

### Group stage

7.04 Once the play-offs have been completed, the 32 remaining clubs are drawn into eight groups of four. Clubs from the same association cannot be drawn into the same group.

7.05 Each club plays one home and one away match against each other club in its group. Three points are awarded for a win, one point for a draw, and none for a defeat. The following match sequence applies:

1st matchday:	2 v 3	4th matchday:	1 v 3
	4 v 1		4 v 2
2nd matchday:	1 v 2	5th matchday:	3 v 2
	3 v 4		1 v 4
3rd matchday:	3 v 1	6th matchday:	2 v 1
	2 v 4		4 v 3

7.06 If two or more teams are equal on points on completion of the group matches, the following criteria are applied to determine the rankings (in descending order):

- higher number of points obtained in the group matches played among the teams in question;
- superior goal difference from the group matches played among the teams in question;

- c) higher number of goals scored in the group matches played among the teams in question;
  - d) higher number of goals scored away from home in the group matches played among the teams in question;
  - e) if, after having applied criteria a) to d), two teams still have an equal ranking, criteria a) to d) are reapplied to determine the final ranking of the two teams. If this procedure does not lead to a decision, criteria f) to h) apply;
  - f) superior goal difference from all group matches played;
  - g) higher number of goals scored from all group matches played;
  - h) higher number of coefficient points accumulated by the club in question, as well as its association, over the previous five seasons (see paragraph 9.02).
- 7.07 The eight group-winners and eight runners-up of the group stage qualify for the round of 16. The clubs that finish this stage in third position in their group move into the round of 32 of the current UEFA Europa League. The clubs that finish this stage in fourth position in their group are eliminated.
- 7.08 The four best third-ranked teams are seeded for the UEFA Europa League round of 32. This ranking is determined in accordance with the following criteria (in descending order):
- a) higher number of points obtained in the group matches
  - b) superior goal difference
  - c) higher number of goals scored
  - d) higher number of away goals scored
  - e) higher number of wins
  - f) higher number of away wins
  - g) higher number of coefficient points accumulated by the club in question, as well as its association, over the previous five seasons (see paragraph 9.02).

### **Round of 16**

- 7.09 The round of 16 pairings are determined by means of a draw. The round of 16 is played under the knockout system, on a home-and-away basis (two legs). The UEFA administration ensures that the following principles are respected.
- a) Clubs from the same association cannot be drawn against each other.
  - b) The winners and runners-up of the same group cannot be drawn against each other.
  - c) The group-winners cannot be drawn against each other.

- d) The runners-up cannot be drawn against each other.
  - e) The runners-up must play the first leg at home.
- 7.10 The team which scores the greater aggregate of goals in the two matches qualifies for the quarter-finals. Otherwise, the stipulations of Article 8 apply.

#### **Quarter-finals**

- 7.11 The eight winners of the round of 16 contest the quarter-finals. The quarter-final pairings are determined by means of a draw. The quarter-finals are played under the knockout system, on a home-and-away basis (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 8 apply.

#### **Semi-finals**

- 7.12 The four winners of the quarter-finals contest the semi-finals. The semi-final pairings are determined by means of a draw. The semi-finals are played under the knockout system, on a home-and-away basis (two legs). The team which scores the greater aggregate of goals in the two matches qualifies for the final. Otherwise, the stipulations of Article 8 apply.

#### **Final**

- 7.13 The final is played as one single match at a neutral venue. If the result stands as a draw at the end of normal playing time, extra time of two periods of 15 minutes is played. If one of the teams scores more goals than the other during extra time, that team is declared the winner. If the two teams are still equal after extra time, the winner is determined by kicks from the penalty mark (Article 17). The provisions of Article 8 do not apply to the final.

### **Article 8**

#### **Away goals and extra time under the knockout system**

- 8.01 For matches played under the knockout 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 both teams score the same number of goals at home and away, two 15-minute periods of extra time are 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 17) determine which club qualifies for the next stage.

### **Article 9**

#### **Seeding of clubs**

- 9.01 The UEFA administration seeds clubs for the qualifying phase, the play-offs and the group stage in the UEFA Champions League, in accordance with the club coefficient rankings established at the beginning of the season and with

the principles set by the Club Competitions Committee. If, for any unforeseen reason, any of the participants in such rounds are not known at the time of the draw, the coefficient of the club with the higher coefficient of the two clubs involved in an undecided tie will be used for the purposes of the draw.

- 9.02 For seeding purposes, rankings are drawn up on the basis of a combination of 20% of the value of the respective association's coefficient for the period from 2006/07 to 2010/11 inclusive and the clubs' individual performances in the UEFA club competitions during the same period. Each club retains the cumulative number of points obtained during this period.
- 9.03 For the qualifying phase and the play-offs, a draw between the same number of seeded and unseeded clubs determines the pairings, in accordance with the club coefficient ranking established at the beginning of the season (see 9.02). The UEFA administration may form groups, in accordance with the principles set by the Club Competitions Committee.
- 9.04 For the purpose of the draw, the 32 clubs involved in the group stage are seeded into four groups of eight, in accordance with the club coefficient ranking established at the beginning of the season (see 9.02). The titleholder is always the top seed.
- 9.05 For the round of 16, the group-winners are seeded above the runners-up.

#### **Ties**

- 9.06 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 7 and 12.
- 9.07 The UEFA administration may decide that a tie be played in one leg, if circumstances so require, and will set the principles for determining the winner accordingly.

### **VI Refusal to Play, Cancellation of a Match, Match Abandoned and Similar Cases**

#### **Article 10**

##### **Refusal to play and similar cases**

- 10.01 If a club refuses to play or is responsible for a match not taking place or not being played in full, the Control and Disciplinary Body declares the match forfeited and/or disqualifies the club concerned in combination with the following fines:
  - a) prior to the first qualifying round €10,000
  - b) prior to the second qualifying round €10,000
  - c) prior to the third qualifying round €10,000
  - d) prior to the play-offs €50,000

e) prior to the group stage	€100,000
f) during the group stage	€250,000 *
g) prior to the round of 16	€350,000
h) prior to the quarter-finals or semi-finals	€500,000
i) prior to the final	€1,000,000

\* minimum per outstanding match

- 10.02 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 club responsible for the match being abandoned.
- 10.03 If a club is disqualified or for any reason withdraws from the competition before completion of its matches in the group stage, the results of all of its matches are declared null and void, and its points forfeited.
- 10.04 In all cases, the Control and Disciplinary Body can take further measures if the circumstances so justify.
- 10.05 A club which refuses to play or is responsible for a match not taking place or not being played in full loses all rights to payments from UEFA.
- 10.06 Upon receipt of a reasoned and well-documented request from the club or clubs concerned, the UEFA administration may set an amount of compensation due for financial loss.

## **Article 11**

### **Match cancelled before departure of the visiting club**

- 11.01 If the home club or the host association finds that a match cannot take place, for example because the field is not fit for play, the home club must notify the visiting club and the referee before their departure from home and the UEFA administration at the same time. In this case, the match must, in principle, be played at another venue and/or on another date as decided by the UEFA administration after consultation with the home club (for the venue) and with both clubs (for the date).

### **Match cancelled after departure of the visiting club**

- 11.02 If any doubt arises as to the condition of the field of play after the visiting club's departure from home, the referee decides on the spot whether or not it is fit for play.
- 11.03 If the referee decides that the match cannot commence, for example because the field is unfit for play, the match must be played either the next day, or on a reserve date or other date set by the UEFA administration. A decision must be taken within two hours of the referee's decision to cancel the match, in consultation with the two clubs and the associations concerned. In case of dispute, the UEFA administration fixes the date and kick-off time of the match. Its decision is final.

### **Match abandoned**

- 11.04 If the referee decides to abandon the match, for example because the field is unfit for play, the remaining match time must be played either the next day, or on a reserve date or other date set by the UEFA administration, unless the case is referred to the UEFA Control and Disciplinary Body. The date on which the match will be completed must be decided within two hours of the referee's decision to abandon the match, in consultation with the two clubs and the associations concerned. In case of dispute, the UEFA administration fixes the date and kick-off time of the match. Its decision is final.
- 11.05 If the remaining time of the match has to be played the next day, or on a reserve date or other date set by the UEFA administration, the following principles apply:
- a) the match sheet may contain any of the eligible players who were on lists A and B when the match was abandoned, irrespective of whether they were actually on the match sheet for the abandoned match, with the exception of players substituted or sent off during the abandoned match as well as players suspended for the abandoned match. The players who were in play at the time the match was abandoned may not be included on the match sheet as substitutes when the match is resumed;
  - b) any sanctions imposed before the match was abandoned remain valid for the remainder of the match;
  - c) single yellow cards imposed before the match was abandoned are not carried forward to any other matches before the abandoned match is completed;
  - d) players sent off during the abandoned match cannot be replaced and the number of players in the starting line-up remains as it was when the match was abandoned;
  - e) players who were suspended following a match played after the abandoned match in question can be included on the match sheet;
  - f) the teams can make only the number of substitutions to which they were still entitled when the match was abandoned.

### **Expenses**

- 11.06 When the circumstances required the home club to notify the visiting club and the referee before their departure from home of a match not being able to be played and if the home club failed to do so, it is responsible for the travel, board and lodging expenses of the visiting club and the referee team.
- 11.07 In all other cases, each club bears its own expenses, including additional expenses resulting from the match having to be (re)played later than initially scheduled. However, if a match cannot take place for reasons beyond control and the visiting club returns home, 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.

## **VII Fixtures, Match Dates, Venues and Kick-off Times**

### **Article 12**

#### **Match dates**

- 12.01 All matches are played according to the UEFA Match Calendar (see Annex Ic). These dates are final and binding on all concerned, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 12.04, 12.05 and 12.06. The following principles apply to this competition:
- a) With the exception of the final, which is played on a Saturday, UEFA Champions League matches are played on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.
  - b) From the play-offs onwards, the UEFA administration decides which UEFA Champions League matches are to be played on Tuesdays and which on Wednesdays on the basis of the relevant draw. As a rule, each club plays the same number of matches on a Tuesday and on a Wednesday. Matches within the same group are played on the same day. Exceptions to this rule can be made by the UEFA administration.

#### **Kick-off times**

- 12.02 As a rule, the play-offs, group matches, round of 16 matches, quarter-finals, semi-finals and final kick off at 20.45 CET. Exceptions to this rule can be set by the UEFA administration.
- 12.03 In principle, the fixtures within a group on the last matchday must be played simultaneously. The UEFA administration is authorised to fix the kick-off times.

#### **Confirmation of fixtures for the qualifying phase**

- 12.04 The venues, dates and kick-off times for matches in the three qualifying rounds must be confirmed and communicated to the UEFA administration in writing by the 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 Club Competitions Committee. Failure to respect this provision may result in disciplinary measures.

#### **Automatic reversals**

- 12.05 If more than one club from the same city, or within a radius of 50km (31 miles) of each other, are taking part in the UEFA Champions League competition and/or play in the same stadium, and if the association and the clubs concerned explicitly declare when entering the clubs that their matches cannot be played on the same day, the UEFA administration may alter or

confirm dates and kick-off times according to the principles set by the Club Competitions Committee.

- 12.06 If more than one club from the same city, or within a radius of 50km (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 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 Europa League matches are reversed.

#### **Venues as from the play-offs**

- 12.07 In principle, from the play-offs, a club must play all its matches in the competition at one and the same ground. Matches may be played either at the ground of the home club or at another ground in the same or another city within the territory of its association, or, if so decided by the UEFA administration and/or the UEFA disciplinary bodies, in the territory of another UEFA member association for reasons of safety or as a result of a disciplinary measure. 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.

#### **Alternative venues**

- 12.08 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 the associations and clubs concerned and ask them to propose an alternative venue, in accordance with the UEFA requirements. Should such an association and club not be able to propose an acceptable alternative venue by the deadline set by the UEFA administration, UEFA may select an alternative, neutral venue and make all the necessary arrangements for the staging of the match together with the relevant association and local authorities. In both cases, the costs of staging the match are borne by the home club. The UEFA administration take a final decision on the match venue in due time.

#### **Final**

- 12.09 The final is organised by a local organising committee (LOC) on the basis of a contract between the host association and UEFA. The date and venue are chosen by the Executive Committee. In principle, the local organisation of the final is entrusted to a different association each year.

## **VIII Stadiums and Match Organisation**

### **Article 13**

#### **Stadium categories**

13.01 Unless stipulated otherwise in these regulations, matches in the competition must be played in a stadium which meets the structural criteria of the following categories as defined in the *UEFA Stadium Infrastructure Regulations* (2010 edition):

- a) category 2 for the first and second qualifying rounds;
- b) category 3 for the third qualifying round;
- c) category 4 from the play-offs to the semi-finals.

The final must be played in a stadium which meets the structural criteria as defined in the staging agreement.

#### **Exceptions to a structural criterion**

13.02 The UEFA administration may grant an exception to a specific structural criterion for the stadium category in question in cases of particular hardship and upon reasoned request, for instance owing to the current national legislation or if the fulfilment of all the required criteria would force a club to play its home matches on the territory of another association. An exception can be granted for one or more matches in the competition or for the whole duration of the competition. Such decisions are final.

#### **Stadium certificate and safety requirements**

13.03 Each association on whose territory matches in the competition will be played is responsible for:

- a) inspecting every stadium concerned and issuing stadium certificates, which have to be forwarded to the UEFA administration, confirming that the stadiums meet the structural criteria of the required stadium category;
- b) confirming to the UEFA administration that the stadiums, including their facilities (emergency lighting system, first aid facilities, type of protection against intrusion by spectators into the playing area, etc.), have been thoroughly inspected by the competent public authorities and meet all the safety requirements laid down by the applicable national law.

13.04 The UEFA administration accepts or rejects the stadiums on the basis of the above certificate and confirmation. Such decisions are final.

#### **Stadium inspections**

13.05 The UEFA administration may carry out stadium inspections at any time before and during the competition to check whether the required structural criteria have been and are still being met. Cases of non-conformity with an applicable structural criterion may be referred to the UEFA Control and

Disciplinary Body, which decides on appropriate measures in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*.

#### **Pitch conditions**

- 13.06 The home club must make every reasonable effort to ensure that the pitch is in the best possible condition for play. If the climatic conditions so require, facilities such as pitch heating must be provided, to ensure that the field of play can be made available in a suitable condition on any match date. If the home club does not implement the appropriate measures and, as a consequence, the match cannot take place, the home club bears all the costs of the visiting team (travel, board and lodging expenses).
- 13.07 If deemed necessary by the referee or a UEFA match officer, the home club may be requested to reduce the height of the grass for the match and training sessions.

#### **Artificial turf standard**

- 13.08 With the exception of the final which must be played on natural turf, matches in the competition may be played on artificial turf in accordance with the *UEFA Stadium Infrastructure Regulations* and provided that such artificial turf meets the *FIFA Recommended 2-Star Standard*, in compliance with the *FIFA Quality Concept – Handbook of Test Methods for Football Turf* (May 2009 edition) and the *FIFA Quality Concept – Handbook of Requirements for Football Turf Surfaces* (May 2009 edition).
- 13.09 The owner of the artificial turf and the home club are fully responsible for meeting the above requirements, in particular those related to:
- maintenance work and ongoing improvement measures; and
  - safety and environmental measures as set out in the *FIFA Quality Concept – Handbook of Test Methods for Football Turf* and the *FIFA Quality Concept – Handbook of Requirements for Football Turf Surfaces*.
- 13.10 The owner of the artificial turf and the home club must obtain sufficient warranties and/or guarantees related to the material and the installation from the manufacturer and the installer of the artificial turf.
- 13.11 UEFA cannot be held responsible for any damages to third parties resulting from the use of the artificial turf.

#### **Floodlights**

- 13.12 Matches in the three qualifying rounds may be played in daylight or under floodlights. If played under floodlights, the light average must correspond to Ev (lux) 1,000 towards the main camera(s) and Ev (lux) 700 towards areas of secondary interest.

- 13.13 From the play-offs onwards, matches must be played under floodlights.
- a) For the play-offs, the light average must correspond to Ev (lux) 1,400 towards for the main camera(s) and Ev (lux) 1,000 towards areas of secondary interest.
  - b) From the group stage onwards, minimum horizontal and vertical illuminance levels of 1,500 (lux) must be guaranteed and lighting must be uniform.
- 13.14 Clubs must ensure that floodlighting installations are maintained and provide UEFA with a valid lighting certificate issued within the previous 12 months. UEFA may conduct an independent assessment of lighting levels in stadiums and will notify the clubs in good time of the results of such assessments and of any corrections to be made.

#### **Clocks**

- 13.15 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 (i.e. after 15 and 30 minutes).

#### **Giant screens**

- 13.16 The results of other matches can be shown on the scoreboard and/or giant screen during the match, while simultaneous transmissions and replays are authorised for press monitors and closed-circuit channels only. Delayed footage of the match being played may be transmitted on the giant screen inside the stadium provided that the host club has obtained all the necessary third party permission to transmit such footage, including (without limitation) permission from the relevant UEFA match officer and any relevant local authorities. Moreover, the host club must ensure that such footage is transmitted on the giant screen during the match only when the ball is out of play and/or during the half-time interval or break before extra time (if any) and that it does not include any images that:
- a) may have an impact on the playing of the match;
  - b) may be reasonably considered as controversial insofar as they are likely to encourage or incite any form of crowd disorder;
  - c) may display any public disorder, civil disobedience or any commercial and/or offensive material within the crowd or on the pitch; or
  - d) may be deemed to criticise, undermine or damage the reputation, standing or authority of any player, match official and/or any other party at the stadium (including any images that are aimed at highlighting, directly or indirectly, any offside offence, fault committed by a player, potential mistake of a match official and/or any behaviour which is contrary to the principle of fair play).

- 13.17 If requested by UEFA, clubs must exclusively display on giant screens in the stadium a special video feed featuring the UEFA Champions League branding and including information and images from all matches of the competition.

#### **Public screens**

- 13.18 From the play-offs onwards, simultaneous or delayed transmissions on public screens outside the stadium in which a match is played (e.g. in the stadium of the away club or in a public place anywhere) may be authorised subject to:
- a licence being granted by UEFA; and
  - authorisation being granted by the audiovisual rights holders in the territory of the screening and by the public authorities.
- 13.19 Until the third qualifying round (inclusive), such transmissions are subject to the terms of paragraph 28.05.

#### **Retractable stadium roofs**

- 13.20 Before the match, the UEFA match delegate, in consultation with the referee, decides whether a stadium's retractable roof will be open or closed during the match. This decision must be announced at the matchday organisational meeting, although it may subsequently be altered at any time prior to kick-off if the weather conditions change, again in consultation with the referee.
- 13.21 If the match starts with the roof closed, it must remain closed for the entire match. If the match starts with the roof open, only the referee has the authority to order its closure during the match subject to any applicable laws issued by a competent state authority. Such a decision may only be taken if the weather conditions seriously deteriorate. If the referee does order the closure of the roof during the match, it must remain closed until the final whistle.

### **Article 14**

#### **Match organisation**

- 14.01 The UEFA flag and the Respect flag must be flown at the stadium at all matches in the competition. They will be provided to the clubs by their association. From the play-offs onwards, the UEFA Champions League flag must also be flown. It will be provided by UEFA to the clubs concerned in due time.
- 14.02 Both teams must be at the stadium at least 75 minutes prior to kick-off.
- 14.03 At all matches in the competition the players are invited to shake hands with their opponents and the referee team after the line-up ceremony as well as after the final whistle, as a gesture of fair play. Furthermore, as from the play-offs, the UEFA Champions League walk-on music provided by UEFA must be played from when the players emerge from the players' tunnel until they

have lined up, at which point the UEFA Champions League anthem provided by UEFA must be played. National anthems may not be played.

- 14.04 Only seven team officials, one of whom must be a team doctor, and seven substitute players are allowed to sit on the substitutes' bench, i.e. a total of 14 people. The names of all these persons and their functions must be listed on the match sheet.
- 14.05 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 must be outside the technical area and positioned at least five metres behind or to the side of 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.
- 14.06 Smoking is not allowed in the technical area during matches.
- 14.07 During the match, players and team officials listed on the match sheet are not allowed access to any TV footage of the match.
- 14.08 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 are entitled to purchase up to 200 top-category tickets (unless otherwise agreed between the two clubs in question) for their VIP supporters, sponsors, etc. (see Articles 16 and 23 of the *UEFA Stadium Infrastructure Regulations* and Article 19 of the *UEFA Safety and Security Regulations*).
- 14.09 Visiting clubs which have requested an allocation of tickets for the whole or part of the segregated area may return any unused tickets to the home club without payment up to seven days prior to the match, unless otherwise agreed by the two clubs in writing. After this deadline the visiting club must pay for the whole allocation, irrespective of whether all the tickets have been sold.
- 14.10 The home club may reallocate tickets returned or not requested by the visiting club provided that all safety and security measures (as mentioned in these regulations and in the *UEFA Safety and Security Regulations*) are respected and that such tickets are not reallocated to supporters of the visiting club.
- 14.11 The official UEFA representatives and at least 20 representatives of the visiting club and its association must be provided with top-category seats (and associated hospitality) in the VIP sector.
- 14.12 The home club must ensure that the venue data coordinator (VDC) appointed by UEFA to gather live data during the match is provided:
  - a) with a commentary position (or an equivalent position) with dedicated broadband internet access, which needs to be in place from the morning of the match until 90 minutes after the final whistle, and

- b) with an accreditation permitting access to the referees' dressing room.
- 14.13 The day before the match, weather permitting, the visiting club is allowed to train on the pitch on which the match will be played. The length of this training session may not exceed one hour, unless agreed otherwise with the home club. If holding such a training session could render the pitch unfit for play the next day, an alternative training ground approved by UEFA in advance must be made available. 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.
- 14.14 The referee team may train on the pitch on which the match will be played the day before the match.
- 14.15 The pitch watering schedule must be communicated by the home club at the matchday organisational meeting. The pitch must be watered evenly and not only in certain areas. As a general rule, pitch watering must finish 60 minutes before kick-off. However, pitch watering may also take place after that time if the referee and both clubs agree, and provided it takes place:
  - a) between 10 and 5 minutes before kick-off, or
  - b) during half-time (for a maximum of 5 minutes).
- 14.16 For each match in the qualifying phase, the home club must ensure that two substitution boards are available.

## **IX Laws of the Game**

### **Article 15**

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

#### **Substitution of players**

- 15.02 The substitution of three players per team is permitted in the course of the match. The use of substitution boards (preferably electronic) to indicate the substitution of players is compulsory. Substitution boards must be numbered on both sides.
- 15.03 During the game, substitutes are allowed to leave the technical area to warm up. At the pre-match organisational meeting, the referee determines exactly where they may warm up (behind the first assistant referee or behind the advertising boards behind the goal) and how many substitutes are allowed to warm up simultaneously. In principle, three substitutes per team are allowed to warm up at the same time; exceptionally, if space so permits, the referee can allow up to seven substitutes of each team to warm up simultaneously in the dedicated area. The team fitness coach (indicated on the match sheet) may join the players warming up and is responsible for the respect of the referee's instructions.

### **Match sheet**

- 15.04 Before each match, each team receives a match sheet on which the numbers, surnames, first names (and dates of birth for qualifying-phase and play-off matches) and, if applicable, the shirt names of the 18 players in the squad must be indicated, together with the surnames and first 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 the competent club official.
- 15.05 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.
- 15.06 Both clubs must hand their match sheets to the referee at least 75 minutes before kick-off.
- 15.07 The referee may ask to see the personal identity cards or passports of the players 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 association or an official personal identity card / passport, each containing his photograph and date of birth.
- 15.08 If the match sheet is not completed and returned in time, the matter will be submitted to the Control and Disciplinary Body.
- 15.09 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.
- 15.10 If there are fewer than seven players on either of the teams, the match is abandoned. In this case, the Control and Disciplinary Body decides on the consequences.

### **Replacement of players on the match sheet**

- 15.11 After the match sheets have been completed, signed and returned to the referee by both teams, and if the match has not yet kicked off, no replacement is allowed except in the following cases:
  - a) If any of the first 11 players listed on the match sheet are not able to start the match due to unexpected physical incapacity, they may only be replaced by any of the seven substitutes listed on the initial match sheet. The substitute(s) in question may then only be replaced by a registered player (players) not listed on the initial match sheet, so that the quota of substitutes is not reduced. During the match, three players may still be substituted.
  - b) If any of the seven substitutes listed on the match sheet are not able to be fielded due to unexpected physical incapacity, they may only be replaced by a registered player not listed on the initial match sheet.

- c) If none of the goalkeepers listed on the match sheet are able to be fielded due to unexpected physical incapacity, they may be replaced by registered goalkeepers not listed on the initial match sheet.

The club concerned must, upon request, provide the UEFA administration with the necessary medical certificates.

### **Article 16**

#### **Half-time interval, break before extra time**

- 16.01 The half-time interval lasts 15 minutes. If extra time is required, there is 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 17**

#### **Kicks from the penalty mark**

- 17.01 For matches where the winners need to be decided by kicks from the penalty mark, the procedure laid down in the *Laws of the Game* applies.
- 17.02 The referee decides which goal will be used for the kicks:
  - a) For reasons of safety/security, state of the field of play, lighting or other similar reasons, the referee may choose which goal will be used without tossing a coin. In this case, he is not required to justify his decision, which is final.
  - b) If he considers that either goal can be used for the kicks, then, in the presence of the two captains, he decides that the head side of the coin corresponds to one goal and the tail side to the other. He then tosses the coin to determine which goal will be used.
- 17.03 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*.
- 17.04 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 match delegate and the two team captains.
- 17.05 If through the fault of a club, the taking of kicks from the penalty mark cannot be completed, the provisions of Article 10 apply.

## **X Player Eligibility**

### **Article 18**

#### **General provisions**

- 18.01 In order to be eligible to participate in the UEFA club competitions, players must be registered with UEFA within the requested deadlines to play for a club and fulfil all the conditions set out in the following provisions. Only eligible players can serve pending suspensions.
- 18.02 Players must be duly registered with the association concerned in accordance with the association's own rules and those of FIFA, notably the *FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players*.
- 18.03 Players must have undergone a medical examination in accordance with the mandatory criteria as set out in Annex IX.
- 18.04 Each club is responsible for submitting an A list of players (List A) and a B list of players (List B), duly signed, to its association for verification, validation, signature and forwarding to UEFA. These lists must include the name, date of birth, shirt number and name, nationality and national registration date of all players to be fielded in the UEFA club competition in question, as well as the surname and first name of the head coach. In addition, the lists must include the confirmation by the club's doctor that all players have undergone the requested medical examination; the club's doctor is solely responsible that the requested players' medical examination has been duly performed.
- 18.05 The club bears the legal consequences for fielding a player who is not named on list A or B, or who is otherwise not eligible to play.
- 18.06 The UEFA administration decides on questions of player eligibility. Challenged decisions are dealt with by the Control and Disciplinary Body.
- 18.07 As a rule, a player may not play in a UEFA club competition (i.e. UEFA Champions League and UEFA Europa League, but not UEFA Super Cup) for more than one club in the course of the same season. Exceptionally, however, a player who has been fielded in the first, second or third qualifying round of the UEFA Champions League or UEFA Europa League is entitled to play in the UEFA Champions League or UEFA Europa League for another club as from the group stage, provided that his former club did not qualify for the group stage of either the UEFA Champions League or the UEFA Europa League; moreover, as from the start of the round of 16 (round of 32 for UEFA Europa League), a player can be registered in accordance with paragraphs 18.18 to 18.21 below. A substitute player who has not been fielded is entitled to play for another club competing in the UEFA Champions League or UEFA Europa League in the course of the same season, provided that he is registered with the UEFA administration in accordance with the present regulations.

### **Conditions for registration: List A**

- 18.08 No club may have more than 25 players on List A during the season. As a minimum, eight places are reserved exclusively for “locally trained players” and no club may have more than four “association-trained players” listed on these eight places on List A. List A must specify at least eight players who qualify as being “locally trained”, as well as whether they are “club-trained” or “association-trained”. The possible combinations that enable clubs to comply with the List A requirements are set out in Annex VIII.
- 18.09 A “locally trained player” is either a “club-trained player” or an “association-trained player”.
- 18.10 A “club-trained player” is a player who, between the age of 15 (or the start of the season during which he turns 15) and 21 (or the end of the season during which he turns 21), and irrespective of his nationality and age, has been registered with his current club for a period, continuous or not, of three entire seasons (i.e. a period starting with the first official match of the relevant national championship and ending with the last official match of that relevant national championship) or of 36 months.
- 18.11 An “association-trained player” is a player who, between the age of 15 (or the start of the season during which the player turns 15) and 21 (or the end of the season during which the player turns 21), and irrespective of his nationality and age, has been registered with a club or with other clubs affiliated to the same association as that of his current club for a period, continuous or not, of three entire seasons or of 36 months.
- 18.12 If a club has fewer than eight locally trained players in its squad, then the maximum number of players on List A is reduced accordingly.
- 18.13 List A has to be submitted by the following fixed deadlines:
- a) 20 June 2011 (24.00 CET) for all matches in the first qualifying round;
  - b) 7 July 2011 (24.00 CET) for all matches in the second qualifying round;
  - c) 21 July 2011 (24.00 CET) for all matches in the third qualifying round;
  - d) 8 August 2011 (24.00 CET) for all matches in the play-offs;
  - e) 1 September 2011 (24.00 CET) for all further matches from the first match in the group stage up to and including the final.
- 18.14 For the three qualifying rounds and the play-offs, a club may register a maximum of one new eligible player on List A after the above-mentioned deadlines, provided the quota of locally trained players is respected. Such registration must be completed by 24.00 CET on the day before the relevant first-leg match and the club’s association must confirm in writing that the new player is eligible to play at domestic level at this time.

- 18.15 If the registration of such a new player causes the number of players on List A to exceed 25, the club must remove a currently registered player to reduce the squad to 25 players again.

### **Conditions for registration: List B**

- 18.16 Each club is entitled to register an unlimited number of players on List B during the season. The list must be submitted by no later than 24.00 CET on the day before the match in question.
- 18.17 A player may be registered on List B if he is born on or after 1 January 1990 and has been eligible to play for the club concerned for any uninterrupted period of two years since his 15th birthday by the time he is registered with UEFA. Players aged 16 may be registered on List B if they have been registered with the participating club for the previous two years without interruption.

### **Subsequent registration**

- 18.18 For all matches from the start of the round of 16, a club may register a maximum of three new eligible players for the remaining matches in the current competition. Such registration must be completed by 1 February 2012 (24.00 CET) at the latest. This deadline cannot be extended.
- 18.19 One player from the above quota of three who has been fielded in a UEFA club competition match for another club in the current season may exceptionally be registered, provided that the player has not been fielded:
- in the same competition for another club; or
  - for another club that is currently in the same competition.
- Furthermore, if the player's new club is playing in the UEFA Europa League, his former club must not have played in the UEFA Europa League at any point in the current season.
- 18.20 One or more players from the above quota of three who have been fielded only in the first, second or third qualifying round of the UEFA Champions League or UEFA Europa League for another club that did not qualify for the group stage of either the UEFA Champions League or UEFA Europa League are entitled to be registered.
- 18.21 If the registration of such new players causes the number of players on List A to exceed 25, the club must remove the necessary number of currently registered players to reduce the squad to 25 players again. The quota of the "locally trained players" must be respected when registering new players. Newly registered players must wear set numbers which have not yet been assigned.
- 18.22 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 and complete the official registration list A with a goalkeeper fit to be fielded. An injury or illness is considered long-term if it lasts at least 30 days as of the day the injury or illness occurred. In case the recovery of the goalkeeper occurs before this 30 day period, the player must remain out of the players List A until the end of such period. If the replaced goalkeeper was registered as a locally trained player, the new goalkeeper does not need to be a locally trained player. The club must provide UEFA with the necessary medical evidence in one of UEFA's official languages. UEFA may require further medical examination of the goalkeeper by an expert appointed by UEFA at the cost of the club. Once the injured or ill 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.

## **XI Kit**

### **Article 19**

#### **UEFA Kit Regulations**

- 19.01 The *UEFA Kit Regulations* (2008 edition) apply to all matches in the competition, including the qualifying phase and the play-offs.

#### **Kit approval procedure**

- 19.02 All clubs must submit the kit application form together with the competition entry documents to the UEFA administration for approval.
- 19.03 Kit used by clubs that qualify for the play-offs and group stage of the competition must be approved by the UEFA administration. The following deadlines apply for the submission to the UEFA administration of samples of the first-choice, second-choice and any additional kit, including the goalkeeper's (shirt, shorts and socks):
- a) 1 July 2011 for clubs that qualify directly for the play-offs or the group stage;
  - b) 25 July 2011 for clubs that qualify for the third qualifying round.

#### **Colours**

- 19.04 For all competition matches, the home club has the first choice as to which of its official kits announced on the entry form it wears for its home matches. The clubs agree on the colours to be worn from the kits announced on their entry forms. If the clubs are unable to agree on the colours to be worn by their teams, they inform the UEFA administration who will take a final decision.

- 19.05 For the final, both teams may wear their home colours. However, if there is a clash, the team designated as the away team must wear alternative colours. If a clash still exists and the team officials are unable to agree, the UEFA administration will decide on the colours.
- 19.06 In any case, if the referee notices on the spot that the colours of the two teams could lead to confusion, he decides on the colours, after consulting the UEFA match delegate and the UEFA administration. As a rule, in such cases it is the home team that has to change colours, for practical reasons.

#### **Player names and numbers**

- 19.07 From the play-offs, player names must be shown on the back of shirts (see Article 11 of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*).
- 19.08 From the group stage, all registered players, including those registered at a later stage, must wear set numbers (on shirts and shorts) between 1 and 99. If the number 1 is used, it must be worn by a goalkeeper. No number may be used by more than one player on a team and no player may use more than one number in the course of a season.

#### **Choice of shirt sponsor**

- 19.09 The club may only use a sponsor approved beforehand by its association and also used in one of the domestic competitions as shirt sponsor. From the play-offs onwards, this provision also applies to the official training session and any UEFA Champions League media activities the day before a match.

#### **Change of shirt sponsor**

- 19.10 According to Article 33 of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*, clubs may change their shirt sponsor during the season as follows:
- a) clubs playing qualifying-phase and play-off matches may change the shirt sponsor no more than twice during the same UEFA season but only once from the beginning of the group stage;
  - b) clubs directly qualified for the group stage may change the shirt sponsor only once during the same UEFA season.

Starting the competition without a sponsor but subsequently using one is not considered as a change of sponsor.

A change regarding the content of the sponsor advertising is considered to be a change of sponsor, even if the sponsor remains the same.

#### **Deadline for changes of shirt sponsor**

- 19.11 Clubs which want to change their shirt sponsor in accordance with paragraph 19.10, must follow the requirements detailed in paragraph 33.04 of the *UEFA Kit Regulations* (2008 edition) and submit their request to the UEFA administration at least ten working days prior to the first match in which they wish to use the new sponsor.

- 19.12 For clubs that have qualified for the knockout rounds, any sponsor changes must be announced to the UEFA administration by 1 February 2012 (12.00 CET) at the latest.

#### **Non-use of shirt sponsor due to national legislation**

- 19.13 If the national legislation applicable at the match venue prevents a visiting club from using its approved shirt sponsor (see paragraph 31.02 of the *UEFA Kit regulations*), the club may ask UEFA to replace its sponsor with a UEFA-endorsed programme (e.g. Respect campaign). Such requests must be submitted to the UEFA administration at least seven days before the match in question.

#### **Competition badge**

- 19.14 From the play-offs the UEFA Champions League competition badge must appear on the free zone of the right shirt sleeve. UEFA will provide the clubs concerned with sufficient badges to cover their needs (as determined by UEFA) throughout the competition. The UEFA Champions League badge may not be used in any other competition or at any earlier stage of the competition.

#### **Titleholder badge**

- 19.15 The reigning titleholder must wear the UEFA Champions League titleholder badge instead of the UEFA Champions League competition badge on the free zone of the right shirt sleeve. UEFA will provide the club concerned with sufficient badges to cover its needs (as determined by UEFA) throughout the competition. The UEFA Champions League titleholder badge may not be used in any other competition.

#### **Respect badge**

- 19.16 The UEFA Respect badge must be used on the free zone of the left shirt sleeve from the first match in the play-offs onwards. UEFA will provide the clubs with sufficient badges to cover their needs (as determined by UEFA) throughout the competition.

#### **Multiple-winner badge**

- 19.17 Subject to a licence being granted by UEFA, multiple winners of the UEFA Champions League (three consecutive times or a minimum of five times) may wear a multiple-winner badge on the free zone of the left shirt sleeve which should be placed above the UEFA Respect badge referred to in paragraph 19.16. The club must source such multiple-winner badges from the supplier(s) selected by the UEFA administration.

#### **Items which do not form part of the playing attire**

- 19.18 From the play-offs, all items worn by players and club officials which do not form part of the playing attire (shirt, shorts and socks) must be free of

sponsor advertising. Manufacturer identification is allowed in accordance with chapters VIII, IX and X of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*. This provision applies:

- a) to any official training session before the match;
- b) to any media activities (in particular for interviews and press conferences and appearances in the mixed zone) before and after the match;
- c) on the day of the match from arrival at the stadium until departure from the stadium.

#### **Special material used in the stadium**

19.19 From the play-offs, 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:

- a) to any official training session before the match;
- b) to any media activities (in particular for interviews and press conferences and appearances in the mixed zone) before and after the match;
- c) on the day of the match from arrival at the stadium until departure from the stadium.

#### **Balls and official ball**

19.20 For the three qualifying rounds, balls must comply with the *Laws of the Game* as well as with Article 63 of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*. The home club must provide the visiting club with match balls of excellent quality for its training session on the day before the match as well as for warming up before the match. These match balls must be the same as those used for the match.

19.21 The applicable official UEFA Champions League match ball determined by the UEFA administration must be used for all matches from the play-offs and for the official training sessions before these matches.

## **XII Referees**

### **Article 20**

20.01 The *General Terms and Conditions for Referees* apply to the referee teams appointed for this competition.

20.02 The referee team is composed of the referee, two assistant referees, the fourth official and, if appointed, two additional assistant referees.

### **Appointment**

20.03 The Referees Committee, in cooperation with the UEFA administration, appoints a referee for each match. Only referees whose names appear on the official FIFA list of referees are eligible. Any additional referees and the

fourth official are, in principle, proposed by the association of the referee, in accordance with criteria established by the Referees Committee.

#### **Arrival**

- 20.04 The referee team must arrange to arrive at the venue the day before the match.
- 20.05 If a member of the referee team does 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, in cooperation with the UEFA administration, takes the appropriate decisions. If the Referees Committee decides to replace a member of the referee team, such a decision is final, and no protests against the person or nationality of the member of the referee team are allowed.

#### **Unfit referee**

- 20.06 If a referee or assistant referee becomes unfit before or during a match, and is unable to officiate, he is replaced by the fourth official.

#### **Referee's report**

- 20.07 Directly after the match, the referee validates the official match report and has it sent to the UEFA administration together with both match sheets.

#### **Referee liaison officer**

- 20.08 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 association of the home club.

### **XIII Disciplinary Law and Procedures – Doping**

#### **Article 21**

#### **UEFA Disciplinary Regulations**

- 21.01 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.
- 21.02 Participating players agree to comply with the *Laws of the Game*, *UEFA Statutes*, *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*, *UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations*, *UEFA Kit Regulations* as well as the present regulations. They must notably:
- a) respect the spirit of fair play and non-violence, and behave accordingly;
  - b) refrain from any activities that endanger the integrity of the UEFA competitions or bring the sport of football into disrepute;

- c) refrain from anti-doping rule violations as defined by the *UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations*.

## **Article 22**

### **Yellow and red cards**

- 22.01 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.
- 22.02 In case of repeated cautions:
- a) before the group stage, a player is suspended for the next competition match after two cautions in two different matches, as well as after the fourth and sixth caution;
  - b) from the first match in the group stage, a player is suspended for the next competition match after three cautions in three different matches, as well as following any subsequent odd-numbered caution (fifth, seventh, ninth, etc.).
- 22.03 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.
- 22.04 Exceptionally, single cautions and pending yellow-card suspensions expire on completion of the play-offs. They are not carried forward to the group stage.
- 22.05 Cautions and pending yellow-card suspensions from club competition matches expire at the end of the season.

## **Article 23**

### **Declaration of protests**

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

## **Article 24**

### **Reasons for protests**

- 24.01 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.

- 24.02 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, in the presence of the captain of the opposing team, orally without delay.
- 24.03 Protests cannot be lodged against factual decisions taken by the referee.
- 24.04 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 25**

### **Appeals**

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

## **Article 26**

### **Doping**

- 26.01 Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set out in the *UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations*.
- 26.02 Doping is forbidden and is a punishable offence. In case of anti-doping rule violations, UEFA will instigate disciplinary proceedings against the perpetrators and take the appropriate disciplinary measures in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations* and *UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations*. This may include the imposition of provisional measures.
- 26.03 UEFA may test any player at any time.

## **XIV Financial Provisions**

### **Article 27**

#### **Referees' costs**

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

#### **Qualifying rounds**

- 27.02 Each club retains its receipts and bears all its expenses. The visiting club assumes its expenses for travel, board and lodging, unless the two clubs concerned agree otherwise. If necessary, the provisions of paragraphs 11.06 and 11.07 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.

- 27.03 Top domestic league championship winners that do not qualify for the group stage of the UEFA Champions League receive a special bonus payment (see paragraph 27.06).

### **Play-offs and UEFA Champions League**

- 27.04 Each club retains its receipts from the sale of match tickets and bears all its expenses. The visiting club assumes its expenses for travel, board and lodging, unless the two clubs concerned agree otherwise. If necessary, the provisions of paragraphs 11.06 and 11.07 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.

### **Revenue from play-offs and UEFA Champions League contracts**

- 27.05 The exact amounts that UEFA pays to the associations and clubs, as per the provisions of paragraph 27.06, are determined by the Executive Committee before the start of the competition.
- 27.06 The revenue earned from the contracts concluded by UEFA for the 20 play-off matches, 96 group matches, 16 round of 16 matches, 8 quarter-final matches, 4 semi-final matches and the final of the UEFA Champions League is allocated as decided by the Executive Committee before the start of the season. As a rule:
- a) 75% of the revenue received by UEFA from television and sponsorship (including, without limitation, licensing and merchandising) contracts will be paid to the 32 clubs taking part in the UEFA Champions League group matches.
  - b) 25% of the revenue received by UEFA from television and sponsorship contracts (including, without limitation, licensing and merchandising) will remain with UEFA to cover organisational and administrative costs and solidarity payments to its member associations. From this share, payments will also be made to the leagues not represented in the UEFA Champions League group matches, and to those clubs eliminated in the qualifying rounds of the UEFA Champions League or UEFA Europa League. A special bonus is also paid from this amount to the top domestic league championship winners that do not qualify for the group stage of the UEFA Champions League.
  - c) Any revenue received in excess of €530 million will be distributed as follows: 82% to the 20 clubs involved in the play-offs and the 32 clubs involved in the group stage of the UEFA Champions League, and 18% remaining with UEFA (for the purposes mentioned in a) and b) above).

d) The allocation to the participating clubs mentioned in a) and c) above includes a six-and-a-half percent share for distribution to clubs of the leagues which have one representative or more in the play-offs or the group stage of the UEFA Champions League.

27.07 On the basis of paragraph 27.06, and taking into account the running commercial contracts, UEFA issues a circular letter at the beginning of the season indicating the amounts available for distribution to all parties involved.

### **Final**

27.08 For the final, UEFA owns all rights relating to tickets and decides on the number of tickets to be allocated to the finalists (these allocations do not necessarily have to be equal) and to the host association. In addition, the UEFA administration, in conjunction with the host association, fixes the ticket prices. UEFA may issue ticketing terms and conditions, as well as special instructions, guidelines and/or directives for the sale and/or distribution of tickets (including those contained in the *UEFA Safety and Security Regulations*). Such UEFA decisions and/or requirements are final. Furthermore, the host association and the finalists must provide all necessary cooperation to UEFA for enforcing such ticketing terms and conditions.

27.09 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.

27.10 Each club is responsible for its own expenses.

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

### **UEFA payments to clubs**

27.12 All payments to the clubs are made in euros and will always be transferred to the respective association's bank account. It is the responsibility of the club to coordinate the transfer from the association's bank account to the club's bank account.

27.13 Unless so authorised by UEFA in writing, a club may not assign benefits from its participation in the UEFA Champions League to any third party.

27.14 The amounts paid by UEFA are gross amounts. As such they cover any and all taxes, levies and charges.

## **XV Exploitation of the Commercial Rights**

### **Article 28**

#### **Commercial rights**

28.01 For the purposes of these regulations:

- a) "commercial rights" means any and all commercial and media rights and opportunities in and in relation to the UEFA Champions League and the play-offs (including, without limitation, all UEFA Champions League and play-off matches), including, without limitation, media rights, marketing rights and data rights;
- b) "media rights" means the right to create, distribute and transmit on a linear and/or on demand basis for reception on a live and/or delayed basis anywhere in the world by any and all means and in any and all media, whether now known or devised in the future (including, without limitation, all forms of television, radio, wireless and internet distribution), audiovisual, visual and/or audio coverage of all UEFA Champions League and play-off matches ("match coverage") and all associated and/or related rights, including fixed media and interactive rights;
- c) "marketing rights" means the right to advertise, promote, endorse and market the UEFA Champions League and the play-offs; to conduct public relations activities in relation to the UEFA Champions League and the play-offs; and to exploit all advertising, sponsorship, hospitality, licensing, merchandising, publishing, betting, gaming, retailing, music and franchising opportunities and all other commercial association rights (including through ticket promotions) in relation to the UEFA Champions League and the play-offs;
- d) "data rights" means the right to compile and exploit statistics and other data in relation to the UEFA Champions League and the play-offs.

28.02 UEFA is the exclusive, absolute legal and beneficial owner of the commercial rights. Subject to paragraph 28.03(c), UEFA expressly reserves all commercial rights and is exclusively entitled to exploit, retain and distribute all revenues derived from the exploitation of such commercial rights. UEFA may appoint third parties to act as brokers or agents on its behalf and/or as service providers in the exploitation of some or all of the commercial rights.

28.03 Exploitation of commercial rights for the UEFA Champions League and the play-offs:

a) Media rights

Subject to paragraph 28.03(c), all media rights in and to the UEFA Champions League and the play-offs, excluding any qualifying-phase matches, are exploited by UEFA.

b) All other commercial rights

UEFA has the exclusive right to exploit all other commercial rights and to appoint partners (as defined in Annex VI) for the competition (including the UEFA Champions League, the play-offs and the whole qualifying phase). Any such partners appointed by UEFA (and any other third party designated by UEFA) may have the exclusive right to exploit certain commercial rights (including in respect of their products and/or services) in and to the UEFA Champions League and the play-offs and their matches.

In accordance with Article 19 of the present regulations and the *UEFA Kit Regulations*, advertising on players' kits is exempt from this exclusivity.

c) Rights of the clubs participating in the UEFA Champions League and the play-offs

The clubs may exploit certain media rights in accordance with the *Club Media Rights Guidelines* as set out as Annex VII.

In addition and without prejudice to the *Club Media Rights Guidelines*, the clubs are entitled to (i) use the match coverage of their own matches as UEFA shall, at its sole discretion, decide to make available or (ii) in exceptional circumstances, produce their own coverage of their own matches (with a maximum of one camera and subject to UEFA's approval given in advance in writing and under conditions notified by UEFA) for the clubs' own non-commercial purposes, as defined in Annex VI, such as their own internal training purposes. The licence granted by UEFA in respect of all such footage is strictly limited to the above uses. The clubs are responsible for any additional necessary rights or third party clearances required in relation to any such uses.

#### **Promotional purposes**

- 28.04 All clubs participating in the UEFA Champions League must grant UEFA the right to use and authorise others to use photographic, audio-visual and visual material of the team, players and officials (including their names, relevant statistics, data and images), as well as the club name, logo, emblem and team shirt (including references to the shirt sponsors and kit manufacturers) free of charge and worldwide for the full duration of any rights for (i) non-commercial, promotional and/or editorial purposes and/or (ii) as reasonably designated by UEFA. No direct association will be made by UEFA between individual players or clubs and any partner. On request, the clubs must supply UEFA free of charge with all appropriate material as well as the necessary documentation required to allow UEFA to use and exploit such rights in accordance with this article.

### **Exploitation by clubs**

- 28.05 Member associations and their affiliated organisations and/or clubs are authorised to exploit the commercial rights of the home qualifying-phase matches which take place under their respective auspices (“the qualifying rights”).
- 28.06 In exploiting any of the media rights to the qualifying phase as permitted by these regulations, member associations and their affiliated organisations and/or clubs must observe the stipulations of Article 48 of the *UEFA Statutes*, as well as the regulations governing the implementation of said article and any other instructions or guidelines issued by UEFA from time to time.
- 28.07 Clubs shall not participate or allow any third party to use rights granted by the club, in any aggregation of commercial rights in any way that would permit third parties to create an association with the qualifying phase, the play-offs and/or the UEFA Champions League generally whether through the use of a branded marketing programme or otherwise.
- 28.08 All agreements and arrangements pertaining to the exploitation of the qualifying rights must be presented to the UEFA administration on request.
- 28.09 All agreements and arrangements entered into by member associations and their affiliated organisations and/or clubs that pertain to the exploitation of qualifying rights that are media rights, must include Article 48 of the *UEFA Statutes* and the regulations governing its implementation as an integral part thereof. Furthermore, such agreements and arrangements must contain a stipulation guaranteeing that if any amendments are made to these regulations, or any other applicable codes, guidelines or regulations issued by UEFA from time to time, the said agreements and arrangements shall be amended as necessary to conform with the relevant amended regulations, codes or guidelines within 30 days of their coming into force.
- 28.10 For all qualifying-phase matches, member associations and their affiliated organisations and/or clubs envisaged in paragraph 28.05 undertake to provide UEFA free of charge and at least 24 hours prior to kick-off of each 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 in particular for the purposes envisaged in paragraph 28.04 and this paragraph 28.10, and a copy of the recording shall be made available for the respective home club upon request. If the signal is unavailable for whatever reason, member associations and their affiliated organisations and/or clubs undertake to provide to UEFA free of charge, in Digibeta (or if not available, in Betacam SP) format (or such other format as may be requested by UEFA) a recording of the entire match, to be sent to a destination of UEFA's choice for receipt within seven days of the match. The club shall ensure that the person owning rights to the above materials grants UEFA the right to use and exploit and authorise others to use and exploit, by any and all means and in any and all media whether now known or invented

in the future, throughout the world, for the full duration of such rights, up to 15 minutes of audio and/or visual material from each match, free of charge and without payment of any associated clearance costs. The club acknowledges that such use may be aimed in particular to directly or indirectly promote the UEFA Champions League and/or the play-offs, including within programmes produced by or on behalf of UEFA.

- 28.11 Member associations and their affiliated organisations and/or clubs may not use or authorise any third party to use any of the UEFA Champions League and/or play-offs trademarks, music or any graphic material or artistic forms developed in connection with the UEFA Champions League and/or the play-offs in programmes, promotions, publications or advertising or otherwise without the prior written consent of UEFA or if not specifically permitted in these regulations including Annexes VI and VII hereto.

#### **Compliance with laws and regulations**

- 28.12 The commercial rights shall be exploited in compliance with relevant laws and regulations.
- 28.13 All contracts that a club (or any third party acting on behalf of a club) enters into in respect of any commercial rights authorised by these regulations in relation to the competition must expire on 30 June 2012 at the latest or contain a clause allowing the club to terminate any such contract (or be able to release its rights) as of this date.

#### **Disclaimer**

- 28.14 UEFA declines all responsibility in the event of conflicts arising from contracts between a club or any of its players, officials, employees, representatives or agents and any third party (including, without limitation, their sponsors, suppliers, manufacturers, broadcasters, agents and players) on account of the provisions of these regulations and/or any other UEFA regulations and such persons' obligations thereunder.

#### **Indemnity**

- 28.15 Each club indemnifies, defends and holds UEFA, its subsidiaries and any LOC (as referred to in paragraph 12.09) and all of their officers, directors, employees, representatives, agents and other auxiliary persons free and harmless against any and all liabilities, obligations, losses, damages, penalties, claims, actions, fines and expenses (including reasonable legal expenses) of whatsoever kind or nature resulting from, arising out of, or attributable to any non-compliance by the club or any of its players, officials, employees, representatives or agents with the present regulations.

## **XVI Intellectual Property Rights**

### **Article 29**

- 29.01 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, music, medals and trophies. Any use of the aforementioned rights requires the prior written approval of UEFA, and must comply with any conditions imposed by UEFA.
- 29.02 All rights to the fixture list, as well as any data and statistics in relation to the matches in the competition, are the sole and exclusive property of UEFA.

## **XVII Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS)**

### **Article 30**

- 30.01 In case of litigation resulting from or in relation to these regulations, the provisions regarding the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) laid down in the *UEFA Statutes* apply.

## **XVIII Unforeseen Circumstances**

### **Article 31**

- 31.01 Any matters not provided for in these regulations, such as cases of force majeure, will be decided by the Emergency Panel or, if not possible due to time constraints, by the President or, in his absence, by the General Secretary. Such decisions are final.

## **XIX Closing Provisions**

### **Article 32**

- 32.01 The UEFA administration is entrusted with the operational management of the competition and is therefore entitled to take the decisions and adopt the detailed provisions necessary for implementing these regulations.
- 32.02 All annexes form an integral part of these regulations.
- 32.03 Any breach of these regulations may be penalised by UEFA in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*.
- 32.04 If there is any discrepancy in the interpretation of the English, French or German versions of these regulations, the English version prevails.

32.05 These regulations were adopted by the UEFA Executive Committee at its meeting on 21 March 2011 and come into force on 1 May 2011.

For the UEFA Executive Committee:

Michel Platini  
President

Gianni Infantino  
General Secretary

Nyon, 21 March 2011

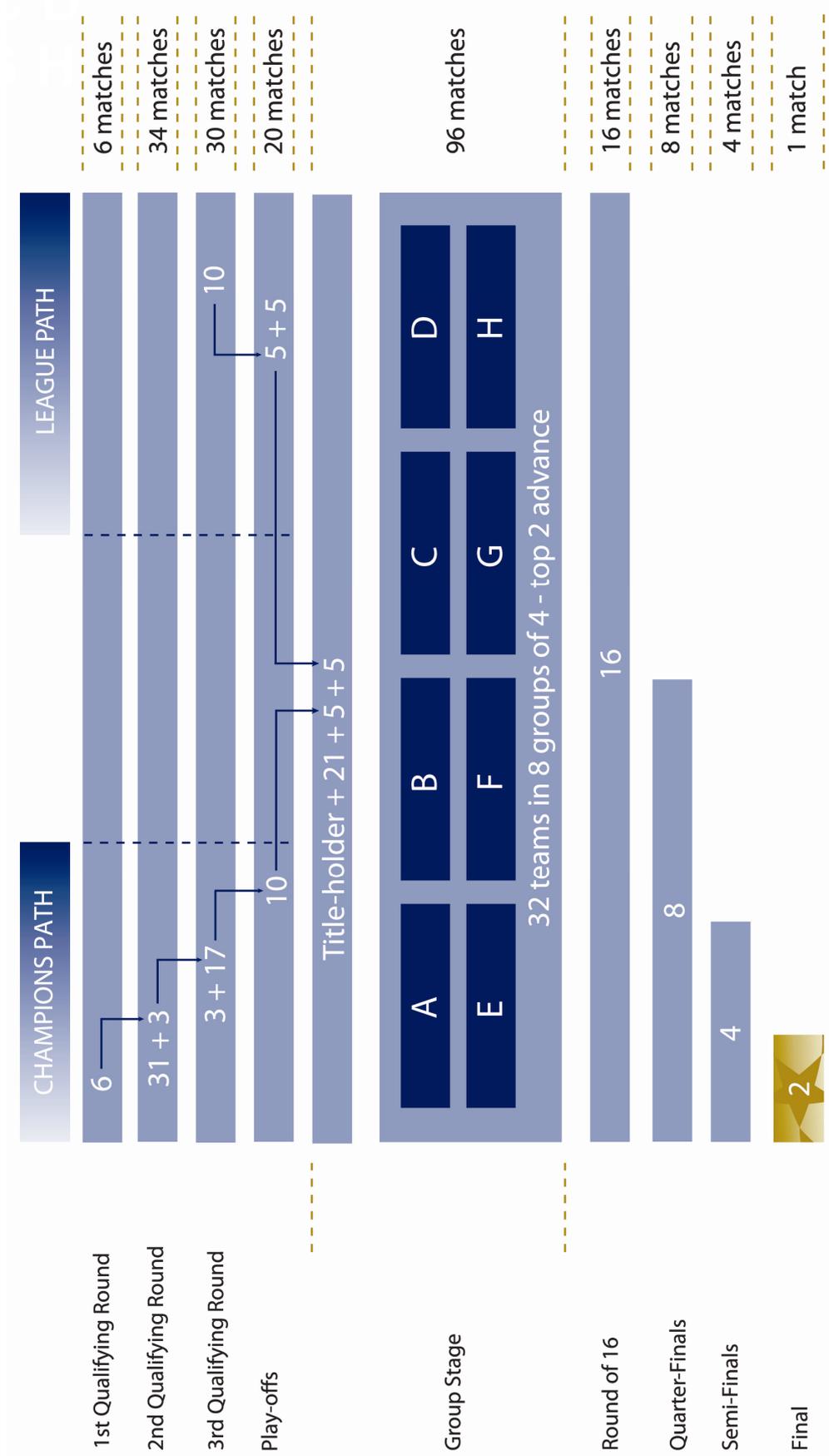
## ANNEX Ia: Access List for the 2011/12 UEFA Club Competitions

UEFA Champions League						Association		UEFA Europa League					
Group	Champions				League		Rank.	Association	Group	PO	Q3	Q2	Q1
	PO	Q3	Q2	Q1	PO	Q3							
TH									TH + UCL 10 teams (PO)				FP - 3 teams
CH RU N3					N4		1	England	CW	N5		N6	
CH RU N3					N4		2	Spain	CW	N5		N6	
CH RU N3					N4		3	Italy	CW	N5		N6	
CH RU					N3		4	Germany	CW	N4		N5	
CH RU					N3		5	France	CW	N4		N5	
CH RU						N3	6	Russia	CW	N4		N5	
CH						RU	7	Ukraine	CW N3		N4		N5
CH						RU	8	Romania	CW N3		N4		N5
CH						RU	9	Portugal	CW N3		N4		N5
CH						RU	10	Netherlands	CW	N3		N4	
CH						RU	11	Turkey	CW	N3		N4	
CH						RU	12	Greece	CW	N3		N4	
		CH				RU	13	Switzerland	CW	N3		N4	
		CH				RU	14	Belgium	CW	N3		N4	
		CH				RU	15	Denmark	CW	N3		N4	
			CH				16	Scotland	CW RU			N3	
			CH				17	Bulgaria	CW RU			N3	
			CH				18	Czech Republic	CW RU			N3	
			CH				19	Austria	CW		RU N3		
			CH				20	Israel	CW		RU N3		
			CH				21	Cyprus	CW		RU N3		
			CH				22	Norway	CW		RU		N3
			CH				23	Slovakia	CW		RU		N3
			CH				24	Sweden	CW		RU		N3
			CH				25	Serbia	CW		RU		N3
			CH				26	Poland	CW		RU		N3
			CH				27	Croatia	CW		RU		N3
			CH				28	Belarus			CW RU		N3
			CH				29	Republic of Ireland			CW RU		N3
			CH				30	Finland			CW RU		N3
			CH				31	Bosnia-Herzegovina			CW RU		N3
			CH				32	Lithuania			CW RU		N3
			CH				33	Latvia			CW		RU N3
			CH				34	Moldova			CW		RU N3
			CH				35	Slovenia			CW		RU N3
			CH				36	Hungary			CW		RU N3
			CH				37	Georgia			CW		RU N3
			CH				38	Azerbaijan			CW		RU N3
			CH				39	Iceland			CW		RU N3
			CH				40	FYR Macedonia			CW		RU N3
							41	Liechtenstein			CW		
			CH				42	Kazakhstan			CW		RU N3
			CH				43	Estonia			CW		RU N3
			CH				44	Albania			CW		RU N3
			CH				45	Armenia			CW		RU N3
			CH				46	Wales			CW		RU N3
			CH				47	Montenegro			CW		RU N3
			CH				48	Faroe Islands			CW		RU N3
			CH				49	Northern Ireland			CW		RU N3
			CH				50	Luxembourg			CW		RU N3
			CH				51	Andorra			CW		RU N3
			CH				52	Malta					CW RU
			CH				53	San Marino					CW RU
5 qualified						5 qualified		37 qualified					
Number of teams						Total		Number of teams					
22	0	3	31	6	5	10	239	11	39	30	53	54	

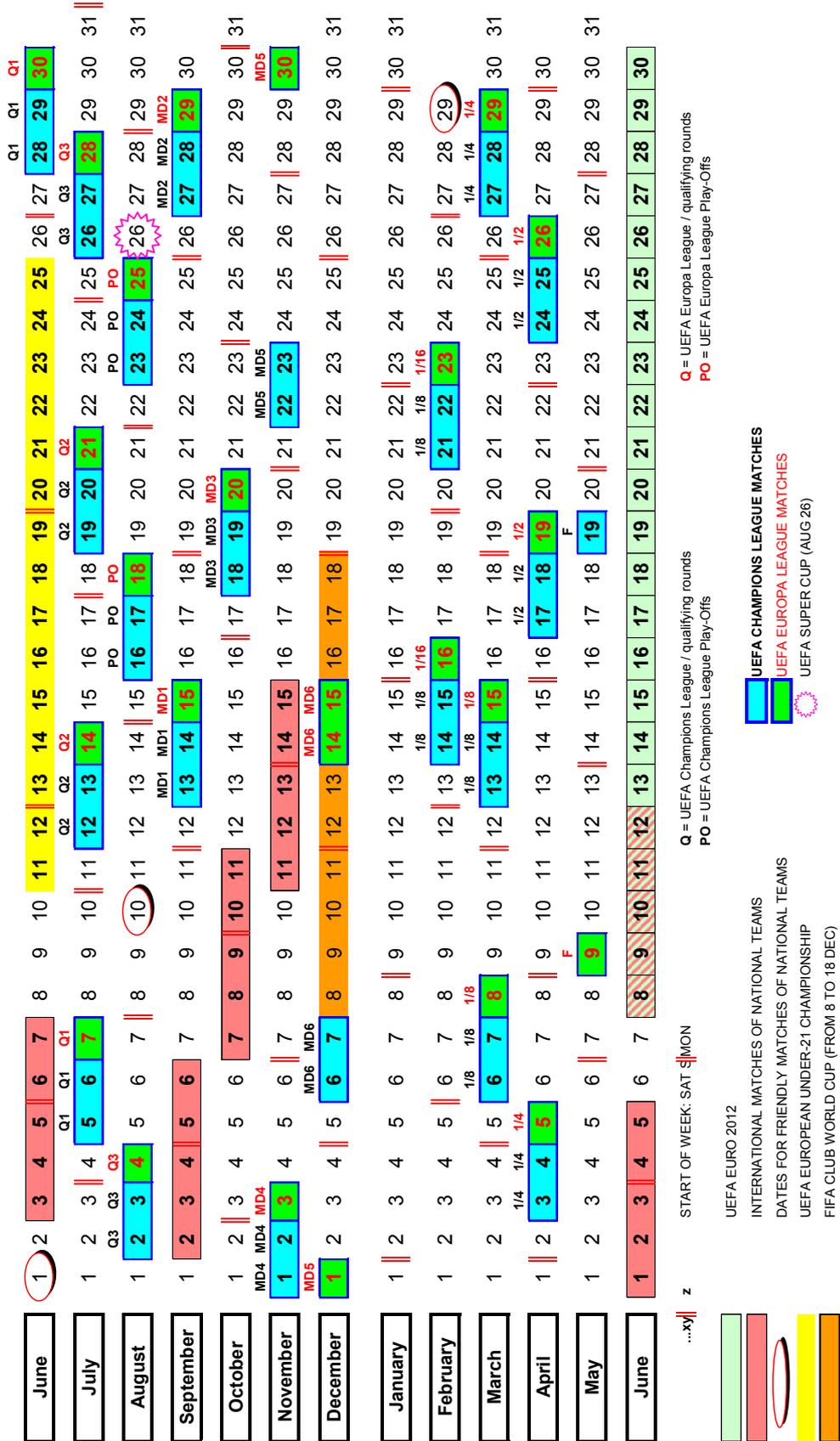
- TH = title-holder / tenant du titre / Titelhalter
- CH = domestic champion club / champion national / Landesmeister
- RU = domestic league runner-up / vice-champion national / Vizelandesmeister
- N3 = domestic league 3rd-placed club / 3e du championnat national / 3. der nationalen Meisterschaft
- N4 = 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
- FP = club qualified via Fair Play rankings / qualifié via classement du fair-play / Vereine aus Fairplay-Wertung
- Q = qualifying rounds / tours de qualification / Qualifikationsrunden
- PO = play-offs
- UCL = UEFA Champions League

N.B.: If the access list needs to be adjusted once all the participants are known and admitted, priority for the UEFA Champions League will be given to the winners of the domestic championships (in accordance with the entry stage as per the access list). The adjusted list will be announced by circular letter.

## ANNEX Ib: UEFA Champions League Competition System



# ANNEX Ic: UEFA Match Calendar 2011/12



## ANNEX II: Coefficient Ranking System

1. At the end of each season, UEFA compiles a performance table (UEFA association coefficient rankings) covering the five most recent UEFA Champions League and UEFA Cup/UEFA Europa League seasons in order to determine the number of places allocated to an association in the UEFA Champions League and UEFA Europa League (former UEFA Cup).
2. **Calculation of the association's coefficient in the UEFA Champions League and UEFA Europa League**

- 2 points (1 point for qualifying-phase and play-off matches) awarded for a win
- 1 point (0.5 point for qualifying-phase and play-off matches) awarded for a draw
- 0 points awarded for a defeat

Qualifying-phase and play-offs results are taken into account only for the calculation of the association's coefficient.

3. **Calculation of the club's coefficient in the UEFA Champions League**

### a) *Qualifying phase and play-offs*

- 0.5 points awarded to each club eliminated in the first qualifying round
- 1 point awarded to each club eliminated in the second qualifying round
- 0 points awarded to each club eliminated in the third qualifying round and in the play-offs. The clubs eliminated at these stages move into the UEFA Europa League and join the UEFA Europa League coefficient calculation system.

### b) *Group stage onwards*

- 2 points awarded for a win
- 1 point awarded for a draw
- 0 points awarded for a defeat

4. **Calculation of the club's coefficient in the UEFA Europa League**

### a) *Qualifying phase and play-offs*

- 0.25 points awarded to each club eliminated in the first qualifying round
- 0.5 points awarded to each club eliminated in the second qualifying round
- 1 point awarded to each club eliminated in the third qualifying round
- 1.5 points awarded to each club eliminated in the play-offs

**b) Group stage onwards**

- 2 points awarded for a win
- 1 point awarded for a draw
- 0 points awarded for a defeat

**c) Guaranteed minimum**

From the 2009/10 season, clubs are guaranteed a minimum of two points in the group stage of the UEFA Europa League even if the number of points actually obtained during this stage is lower. This guaranteed minimum is not added to the points obtained by the clubs concerned during the group stage and is not taken into consideration for the calculation of the coefficient of the association.

**5. Bonus points**

- a) From the 2009/10 season, clubs which reach the round of 16, quarter-finals, semi-finals or final of the UEFA Champions League or the quarter-finals, semi-finals or final of the UEFA Europa League are awarded an extra point for each such round. In addition, four points are awarded for participation in the group stage of the UEFA Champions League and four points for qualifying for the round of 16.
- b) These bonus points are also taken into consideration for the calculation of the association's coefficient.

**6.** To calculate the coefficient of the association concerned, the points obtained in a given season by its clubs are added, then divided by the total number of clubs from the association that took part in the two UEFA club competitions in question. However, if a club refuses to enter either of these two UEFA club competitions and is therefore not replaced by another club from the same association, the coefficient of the association concerned is calculated as follows: the points obtained in the season in question by its clubs are added, then divided by the total number of clubs from the association that could have entered the two UEFA club competitions in accordance with the access list as set out in Annex Ia.

**7.** Coefficients are calculated to the thousandth and not rounded up.

**8.** In the case of equal coefficients, the UEFA administration takes a final decision on the order of the rankings, taking into consideration the individual coefficients of the most recent season.

**9.** Points are awarded only for matches which have actually been played, in accordance with the results ratified by UEFA. Penalty shoot-outs do not affect the result used to calculate the coefficient.

**10.** The new performance table is communicated to the member associations on completion of the most recent UEFA club competition season.

11. The UEFA administration takes final decisions on any matters not provided for in these provisions.

## **ANNEX III: Media Matters**

### **1. General**

UEFA is entitled to control media access to the stadium and may deny access to any unauthorised member of the media irrespective of whether they are a rights holder.

### **2. Media requirements**

#### **a) Pre-season requirements**

Before the start of the season each club must, at UEFA's request, (i) provide UEFA, free of charge, with individual player and coach/manager statistics and photographs, historical information and a photograph of its stadium, and any further data requested by UEFA for promotional purposes; or (ii) make all or part of the above available for UEFA to produce its own material.

#### **b) Club press officer**

Each club must appoint a dedicated English-speaking press officer to coordinate cooperation between the club, UEFA and the media in accordance with the present regulations. The club press officer must ensure that the media facilities provided by the club meet the required competition standards. The club press officer is also responsible for assisting UEFA in compiling editorial features in text or electronic format before and during the season to help promote the competition, and for providing information on team schedules and news. The club press officer must be present at all home and away matches to coordinate all media arrangements including pre-match and post-match press conferences and interviews, and to cooperate with the UEFA media officer at the venue.

The visiting club's press officer must send (by fax or email) a full list of accreditation requests to the home club's press officer, with a copy to the UEFA media officer and to UEFA, by the Friday before the match at the latest. The club press officer must also ensure that all accreditation requests come from bona fide football reporters.

#### **c) Pre-match press conferences**

Each club must hold a pre-match press conference the day before the match. The two press conferences must be arranged by the two clubs and UEFA together, so that a reporter can attend both. Press conferences must start no later than 20.00 local time. The press conferences must be staged in the stadium in which the match is to be played, unless an alternative location is agreed in advance with UEFA. Each press conference must be attended by at least the manager/head coach of the team plus one or, preferably, two players. The home club is

responsible for providing the necessary technical infrastructure and services at pre-match press conferences at the match stadium, as well as a qualified interpreter with a strong knowledge of football. If the press conferences are held in a location other than the match stadium, each club is responsible for providing the necessary technical infrastructure and services, including an interpreter, at its chosen venue. Wherever possible, simultaneous interpreting facilities must be offered. If a club organises additional pre-match media activities, such as a mixed zone, such activities may supplement but not replace the pre-match press conference.

**d) Training sessions**

Both clubs must make their training session on the day before the match open to the media for at least 15 minutes. In principle, the visiting club holds its official training session in the stadium where the match will take place on the day before the match, unless otherwise agreed in advance with UEFA. Each club may decide whether the entire training session in question or only the first or last 15 minutes are open to the media. If a club decides to make only 15 minutes open, this applies to all media. Should a club decide to open the training session for only 15 minutes and if its own official club platform crew wishes to attend the entire session, then an ENG crew from both (i) the host broadcaster and (ii) the main visiting broadcaster must be given the same opportunity. This applies for both home and away matches.

Should a club allow its own photographer to attend the entire training session (of which only 15 minutes are open to the media), the club photographer must provide UEFA, upon request, with photos which UEFA will then make available to the international media.

If a club does not hold a full training session on the day before the match, alternative arrangements must be made in agreement with UEFA to provide the media with access to a minimum of 15 minutes of the team's preparation.

**e) Press seating**

An adequate number of covered seats must be made available for the written press in a separate and secure area centrally located in the main or opposite stand, with a clear and unobstructed view of the whole pitch. All seats with desks must be equipped with a power supply and internet connection (cabled or Wi-Fi), with desks large enough to accommodate a laptop computer and notepad. In addition, seats without desks must be made available to the media.

Non-rights holders may, if space permits, be allocated seats without desks. On entering the stadium, cameras and any other recording or broadcasting equipment belonging to audiovisual non-rights holders must be deposited in a secure location designated by the UEFA media officer.

Such equipment may only be retrieved after the end of the match, i.e. after any extra time and kicks from the penalty mark, and, in the case of the final, after the trophy presentation.

A working area with desks, power supply and cabled or Wi-Fi internet connections must also be provided for the media.

**f) Interviews and pitch-side presentations**

Both clubs must make their manager/head coach and one player available the day before each match for a short interview, to be recorded by the host broadcaster in the case of the home club and the main visiting broadcaster in the case of the away club, for the purpose of worldwide news-exchange distribution to all audiovisual rights holders.

Interviews are not permitted during the match on the field of play itself or in its immediate vicinity. However, upon arrival, half-time, super-flash and flash interviews can take place under the following circumstances, in locations pre-determined by the home club and UEFA media officer.

Interviews are allowed with coaches and players upon their arrival at the stadium subject to their agreement.

A half-time interview may be conducted in the designated area (either super-flash or flash interview position) with listed team officials (not players) subject to their agreement.

Post-match super-flash interviews are conducted after the match in a designated area located between the pitch and the players' tunnel. The host broadcaster and the main visiting broadcaster may each request two interviews. The first such interview is obligatory and clubs must make available the manager/head coach or a key player, i.e. a player who had a decisive influence on the result. The second interview is not compulsory and requires the approval of the UEFA media officer.

Flash interviews and indoor studio interviews are obligatory and take place after the match in a designated area close to the dressing rooms. Clubs must make their manager/head coach and at least two key players available to the host broadcaster, main visiting broadcaster and other audiovisual rights holders.

Players selected for doping controls may conduct post-match interviews if escorted by the UEFA media officer or another designated doping control chaperone. All interviews must be conducted within the requested time frame.

**g) Post-match press conferences and mixed zone**

The post-match press conference at the venue must start no later than 20 minutes after the final whistle. The home club is responsible for providing the necessary technical infrastructure and services, including a qualified interpreter with a strong knowledge of football. Both clubs must make their manager/head coach available for this press conference.

After the match, a mixed zone must be set up for the media on the way from the dressing rooms to the team transport area. This area – accessible only to coaches, players and representatives of the media, to offer reporters opportunities to conduct interviews – must include a sectioned-off area reserved for audiovisual rights holders, UEFA.com and club TV channels nearest the dressing rooms. In addition, the UEFA media officer may instruct the club to provide individual sections for audiovisual non-rights holders, audio media and written press. The home club must ensure that the whole mixed zone is safe for players and coaches to walk through. All players from both teams who are listed on the official match sheet are obliged to pass through the mixed zone in order to conduct interviews with the media. However, players must fulfil interview requests from audiovisual rights holders before conducting interviews for their club media platforms.

**h) Dressing rooms**

The team dressing rooms are off limits to representatives of the media before, during and after the match. However, subject to the prior agreement of the club, one camera of the host broadcaster may enter the dressing room to film the players' shirts and equipment and conduct one brief presentation involving the host broadcaster's main reporter or presenter. This filming is organised by the UEFA media officer and must be completed well before the arrival of the players, ideally some two hours before kick-off.

**i) Field of play and technical zone**

No media representatives 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 and up to two cameras of the host broadcaster filming after the end of the match, including extra time and kicks from the penalty mark. The same applies to the tunnel and dressing-room area, with the exception of UEFA-approved super-flash and flash interviews, pre- and post-match indoor studio presentations and a camera of the host broadcaster filming the following activities:

- team arrivals (as far as to the dressing-room area)
- players in tunnel prior to taking the field (before the match)
- players returning to the pitch at the start of the second half.

In terms of the mass media, only a limited number of photographers, cameramen and production staff of the audiovisual rights holders – all equipped with the appropriate pitch-access accreditation – are allowed to work in the area between the boundaries of the field and the spectators (see Annex IVa and Annex IVb).

### **3. Audiovisual rights holders**

Clubs involved in the play-offs and the UEFA Champions League have certain obligations towards the host broadcaster and other audiovisual rights holders for these matches.

The clubs must provide, free of charge, the audiovisual rights holders with the necessary technical assistance, facilities, power and access for technical personnel.

UEFA media requirements include, but are not limited to, the facilities defined below. Clubs may not charge the audiovisual rights holders and/or the UEFA audio media partners for any general installation costs relating to their production requirements.

Clubs are required to provide the facilities, including, where necessary, the removal of seats and the non-sale of tickets, for the construction of camera platforms, studios and commentary positions. Any temporary construction such as scaffolding must be checked and approved by the relevant safety authorities. Production plans, including camera and commentary positions, will be confirmed to clubs five days before the match at the latest.

Audiovisual rights-holder facilities to be provided by the club are defined below.

- a) Camera positions: In order to guarantee a consistently high standard of coverage for all matches, there should be a minimum number of camera positions for the host broadcaster, plus additional positions available to audiovisual rights holders, to supplement their coverage. Clubs must ensure that the camera positions described below can be accommodated, unless they present any safety or security risks. All cameras must respect the minimum distances from the touchlines and substitutes' benches, as indicated in Annex IVb.

Also, as a result of technological developments, new camera equipment may develop during the season, which may require new positions in the stadiums. Subject to space availability and safety and security considerations, such camera positions may be approved by UEFA on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the audiovisual rights holders and clubs involved.

- i) Main cameras

Positioned in the main stand and situated exactly on the halfway line. These cameras should be facing away from the sun. Positions must be provided for at least three cameras on a platform at least 6 metres in length for the play-offs and the group stage, and at least four cameras on a platform at least 8 metres in length for the knockout stage.

- ii) Pitch-side halfway camera  
Fixed camera on the halfway line at pitch level, near the touchline, for player close-ups. If it is proposed that this camera is to be placed between the substitutes' benches, a solution must be found to enable an unimpeded view of the field of play and substitutes' benches for the fourth official, and a clear view of the field of play for the club representatives seated on the substitutes' benches.
- iii) 16-metre cameras  
Two cameras installed in the main stand at the same level as or higher than the main camera, facing each of the 16-metre lines.
- iv) Low cameras behind the goal  
Two cameras at pitch level in fixed positions behind the goal-lines, on the side closest to the main camera. Furthermore, an area at least ten metres long and two metres wide behind each goal should be made available for unilateral audiovisual rights holders and ENG crews.
- v) Bench camera  
One portable camera, located outside the technical areas and in a fixed position unless agreed otherwise, may be positioned to cover the substitutes' benches. This camera can also be used on the field for player close-ups during the line-up and the toss of the coin, as well as for player close-ups after the end of the match (i.e. after any extra time and kicks from the penalty mark).
- vi) Beauty-shot camera  
Fixed camera mounted high in the stadium to give a panoramic static shot of the stadium.
- vii) High cameras behind goals  
One camera installed in the stands behind each goal, at a height which permits the penalty spot to be seen above the goal crossbar.
- viii) Reverse-angle cameras  
One camera located in the stands and up to three pitch-side cameras on the opposite side of the stadium to the main camera, for reverse-angle coverage. For the knockout stage, space for an additional camera in the stands (two in total) must be made available.
- ix) 20-metre cameras  
Two fixed pitch-side cameras installed on the same side as the main camera facing each of the imaginary 20-metre lines. These cameras must ensure that the players, coaches and referee team are not disturbed and have a clear view of all corners of the field of play. The cameras must remain behind a line drawn from the substitutes' benches to the corner flags. The pitch must be marked to indicate these zones.

x) Tunnel camera

A camera in a fixed position, approved by the UEFA media officer, in the area between the field of play and the dressing-room area (or the players' tunnel) may only be used before the teams exit the tunnel at the start of the first and second half.

xi) 6-metre cameras

Two cameras between pitch level and five metres above pitch, located on same side as main camera and facing the 6-metre line. Subject to space permitting and as long as these cameras do not cause any view obstruction.

xii) Steadicams

If space permits, up to two steadicams along the touchline, one covering each half of the pitch and located on the same side as the main camera. These cameras can only operate in a zone extending from the goal line to the 16-metre line.

xiii) Mini-cameras

A mini-camera may be placed directly behind the goal net as long as it does not touch the net. A mini-camera may also be attached to the poles which support the net or the cable connecting the back of the net to the vertical stanchions directly behind the goal. However, no camera may be attached to the net or the actual goalposts or crossbar.

- b) Commentary positions:** These must be located in the same stand as the main cameras. Up to 30 positions are required for play-offs and group matches and up to 40 for the round of 16, quarter-finals and semi-finals. Commentary positions should have three seats each and must be equipped with the necessary power, lighting and phone/internet connections. Access to the commentary positions must be secure and not accessible for the general public.

Clubs must provide space in the main or reverse stand for a statistical data collection system. This includes, as a minimum, space for one rack of small cameras, measuring approximately 2.5 metres in length, and space for three seated technicians and their equipment, measuring approximately 5 metres in length.

- c) Indoor studios:** Clubs must provide space for two studios during the play-offs and group stage and three studios during the knockout rounds, each individually enclosed and each measuring at least 5 x 5 x 2.3 metres. The studios should be close to the dressing rooms to allow easy access for coach and player interviews.
- d) Pitch-view studios:** At the request of audiovisual rights holders, clubs must provide at least one studio (at least 5 x 5 x 2.3 metres of open and usable space), with an unrestricted view of the field of play, e.g. an

executive box or space for the installation of such a studio, if safety and security considerations permit.

- e) Flash interview positions: Clubs must provide space for at least four flash-interview positions and at least eight flash-interview positions for the knockout matches. These should be located between the substitutes' benches and the dressing rooms and should each measure 3 x 4 metres.
- f) Super-flash positions: At least two super-flash positions, each measuring 3 x 3 metres, must be provided between the pitch and the players' tunnel.
- g) Pitch-side presentations: Clubs must ensure that pre-match, half-time and post-match pitch-side presentations can be conducted by audiovisual rights holders. To this end, clubs must make space available next to the playing surface. This space should be split into no more than two areas, each area totalling a minimum of 15 x 3 metres.
- h) Power supply: Existing technical power and back-up power must be provided to the outside broadcast (OB) van area. In addition, clubs must provide the required power to pitch-view studios, pitch side presentation positions, indoor studios and flash interview areas.
- i) OB van area: A parking area of at least 1,000m<sup>2</sup> of useable space must be provided for play-offs and group matches and of up to 2,000m<sup>2</sup> of useable space for matches in the round of 16, quarter-finals and semi-finals. The parking area should be on the same side as the main cameras and must be made secure from the public. The surface and the layout of such space must also be suitable for parking any OB vehicles.
- j) Security: All security measures that may be reasonably required to safeguard and control the audiovisual rights-holder areas (including, without limitation, the OB van area) are the responsibility of the club. The security of all audiovisual rights-holder areas is the responsibility of the club. These areas must not be accessible to the public and should have 24-hour manned security from the start of installations to the departure of all audiovisual rights-holder personnel and equipment.
- k) Cabling: Clubs must, in principle, provide the necessary cabling infrastructure (e.g. cable bridges, trenches) to enable the audiovisual rights holders to install all cables safely and securely. Moreover, where requested, access to pre-cabled systems in stadiums should be free of charge to all audiovisual rights holders.
- l) Clubs must provide space for the installation of a statistical data collection system. This includes, at least, space for two racks of small cameras (each rack being 2.5 metres long) and space for a desk for three seated technicians on either the main or reverse stands.

#### **4. Club audio media partners**

The rules relating to the exploitation of the audio rights are set out in Annex VII, paragraph 4.

Audio reporters are not allowed to enter the field of play nor may they have access to the pitch, tunnel, dressing rooms or “flash interview” area. They may attend the post-match press conferences and will be granted access to the mixed zone.

Requests for audio accreditation and technical installations must be sent to the home club at least ten days before a match, and a list of club audio media partners who have requested accreditation must be submitted to the UEFA media officer.

#### **5. Written press**

This section applies to media that are not covered by paragraphs 3 and 4 of this annex and report in writing only, whatever may be the support they use (e.g. newspaper, internet websites, mobile portals).

Clubs should accept accreditation applications from such media as written press, with access to the post-match press conference and mixed zone, on condition that they do not cover the game (including press conferences and the mixed zone) live in sound and/or pictures.

#### **6. Photographers**

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

The home club must provide photographers with pitchside seats, a working area with desks and power supply, and cabled or Wi-Fi internet connections by the pitch and/or in the working area.

Photographers may attend the pre- and post-match press conferences subject to space restrictions.

Each photographer must obtain – and sign for – the appropriate UEFA Champions League 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.

UEFA is responsible for the production of photographers’ bibs (as well as bibs for audiovisual rights-holder personnel and ENG crews). The home club is responsible for assigning sufficient personnel for the distribution of photographers’ bibs prior to the match and collection of the bibs when photographers leave the stadium (during or after the match).

Photographs taken by officially accredited photographers may be published online (including internet and mobile) for editorial purposes only, subject to the following conditions:

- a) they must appear as stills and not as moving pictures or quasi-video;
- b) there must be an interval of at least 20 seconds between postings of photographs.

## **7. Principles for the media**

### **a) Respect of the field of play:**

Any media equipment and personnel must be positioned in such a way that they do not present any danger for players or the referee team. The field of play itself must always be kept free of cameras, cables and media personnel. The typical media equipment locations are set out in Annex IV(b).

### **b) Respect of officials:**

Media equipment and personnel may not obstruct the view or movement of, or cause confusion for referees or players/coaches.

### **c) Respect of spectators:**

Media equipment and personnel should not obstruct the spectators' view of the field of play. Media cameras should not record the crowd in a manner which could cause any dangerous activity.

### **d) Respect of players/coaches:**

Media must respect the needs of the players and coaches. Interviews may be arranged only outside the technical area, in areas defined and approved by UEFA. Reporters must not approach players or coaches for interviews or comments during play.

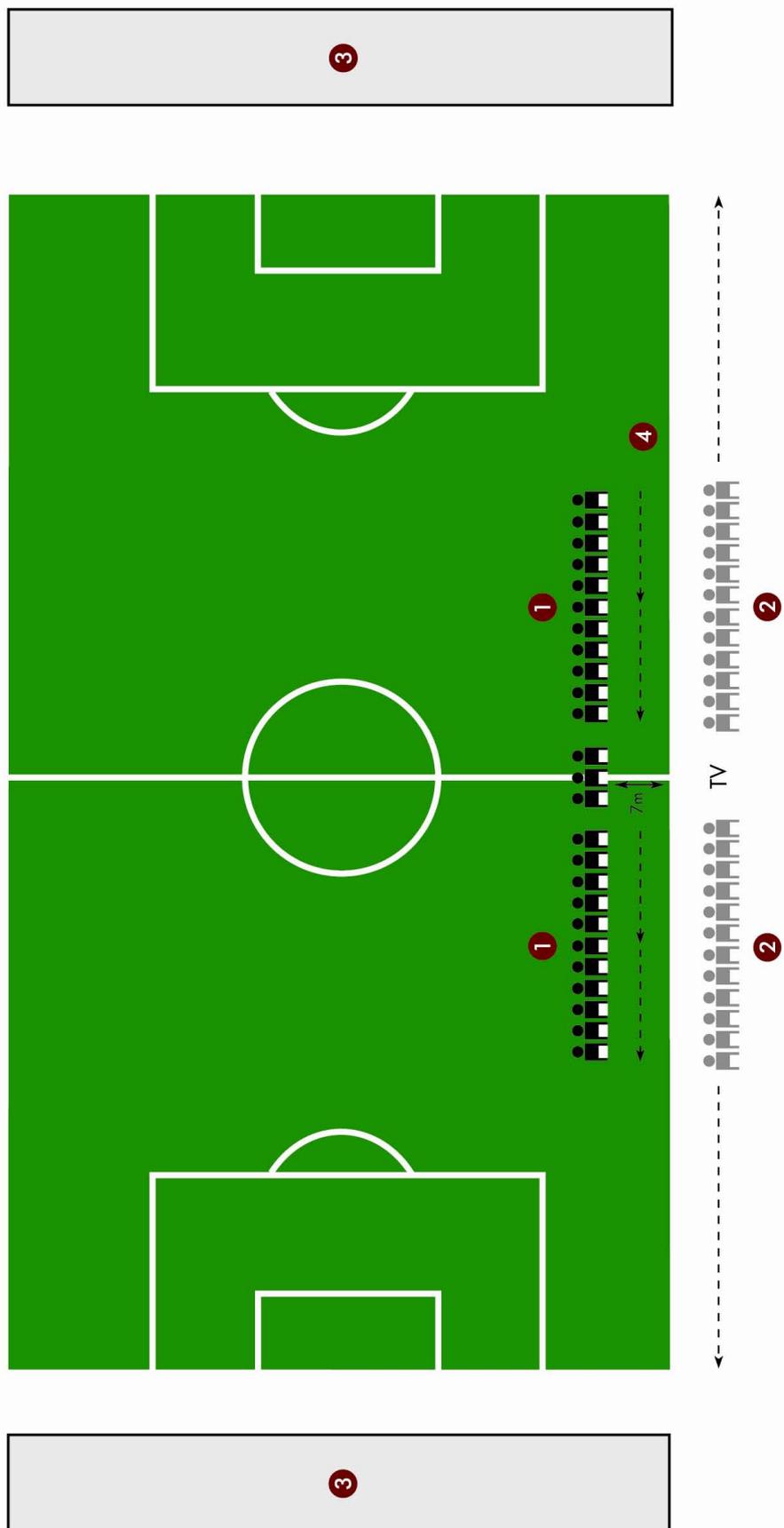
### **e) Respect of other media:**

All media representatives must respect the needs of other media colleagues. For example, adequate positions for photographers must be available alongside audiovisual rights-holder cameras behind the advertising boards, in principle behind each goal, and media working areas must not be disturbed during the match by audiovisual rights-holder technical personnel or photographers.

## **8. Further details**

For further details on media matters, please refer to the relevant parts of the *UEFA Champions League Club Manual*.

## ANNEX 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)

## ANNEX IVb: TV Camera Positions

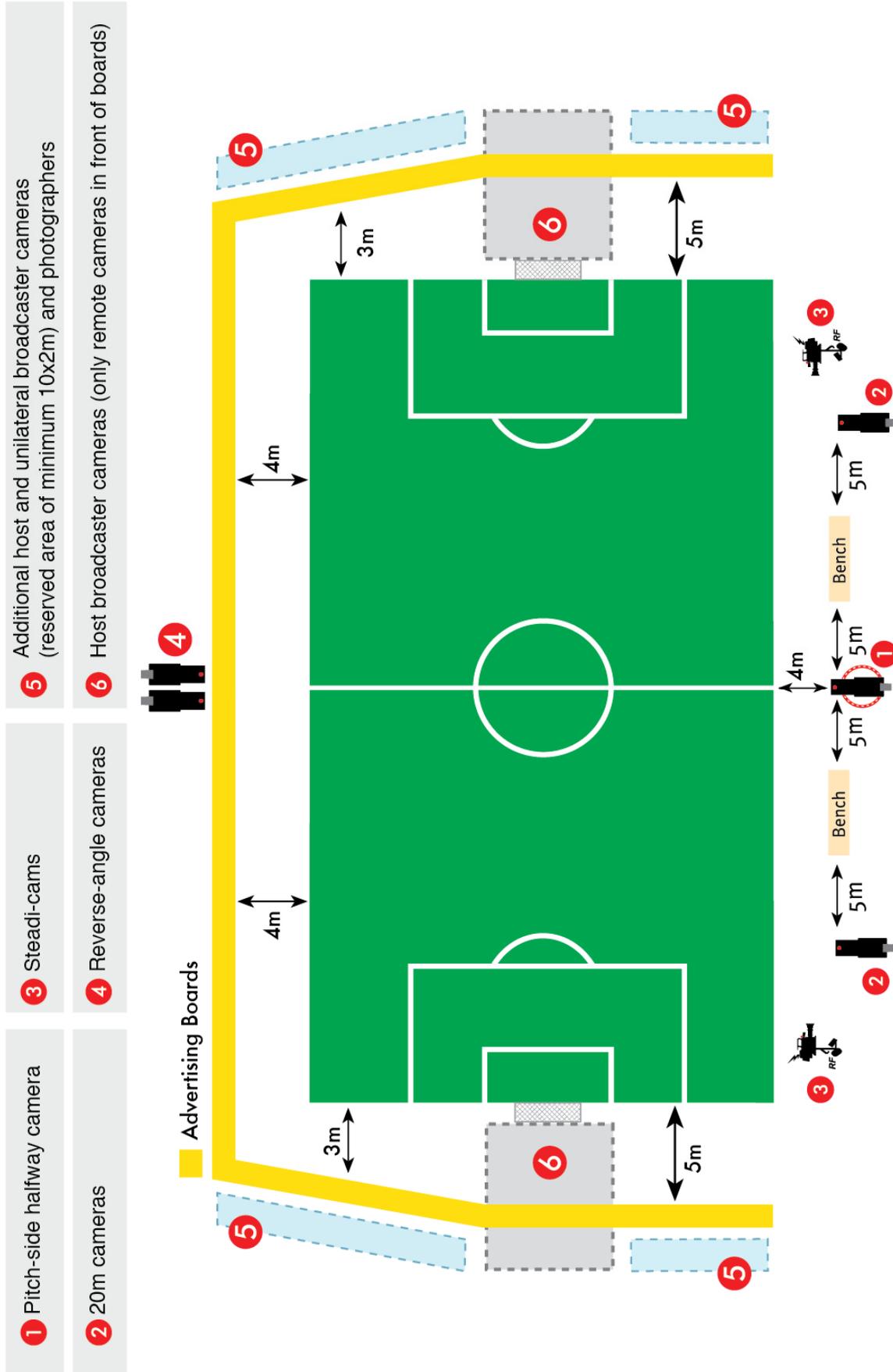


DIAGRAMME SHOWS STANDARD PITCH SET-UP. ALL DETAILS SUBJECT TO INDIVIDUAL STADIUM CONDITIONS.  
 Note: Pitch-side cameras to be positioned so that they do not present any danger to the players, coaches and match officials.

## **ANNEX V: Respect Fair Play Assessment**

### **Introduction**

1. The fair play assessment forms part of the respect campaign. 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.

### **UEFA Respect fair play rankings**

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 May and 30 April. In establishing these rankings, only those associations whose teams have played at least the required number of matches (i.e. 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.

### **Criteria for an additional place in the UEFA Europa League**

3. In reward for the fair play example they set, the three best-ranked associations which attain an average of 8.0 points or more in the rankings each receive one additional place in the next season's UEFA Europa League. If associations are equal on points in the rankings, lots will be drawn by the UEFA administration to define the associations that receive an additional place. These additional places are reserved for the winners of the respective domestic top-division fair play competitions, provided that this national assessment is based at least on the following criteria: red and yellow cards, positive play, respect for the opponents as well as for the referee, and the behaviour of the team officials and of the crowd. If the winner of the domestic top-division fair play competition in question has already qualified for a UEFA club competition, the UEFA Europa League fair play place goes to the next-ranked team in the domestic top-division fair play rankings which has not already qualified for a UEFA competition.

### **Methods of assessment**

4. 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.
5. The assessment form identifies six criteria (items) 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.

### **The individual items on the assessment form**

#### **6. 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.

#### **7. 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.

## 8. Respect for the opponents

- 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 UEFA match 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.

## 9. Respect for the referees

- 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 UEFA match delegate may take into account the seriousness of the offences punished by cards.

A positive attitude towards the referees 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 referee team, should be assessed with a mark of 4 rather than 5.

## 10. Behaviour of the 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. Cooperation 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.

**11. 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.

**Overall assessment**

- 12.** The overall assessment of a team is obtained by adding up the points given for the individual items, dividing this total by the maximum number of points and multiplying the result by 10.
- 13.** 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 11 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.

14. In addition to this assessment, the UEFA match 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.

## **ANNEX VI: Commercial Matters**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1. Intention**

In marketing the UEFA Champions League and play-offs commercial rights (as defined in paragraph 28.01), it is UEFA's duty to fulfil, within a market economy-oriented environment, its cultural and sporting mandate to protect and foster the interest of football, thereby endowing the game with a position which is stable in value. Furthermore, the financial prospects stemming from sensible marketing are used to guarantee European football's long-term existence, and to create new scope for the development of football in Europe, while taking into account the rules of the market economy.

For the implementation of the UEFA Champions League and the play-offs, UEFA may appoint third parties to act as brokers or agents on its behalf and/or as service providers.

#### **1.2. Objectives**

##### **a) Healthy growth of football**

- In the stadium, the football fan should be able to experience, at close hand, the fascination of a football match.
- Football should have an appropriate presence on television.
- Football's interests should be supported and fostered in the area of the marketing of the commercial rights of the UEFA Champions League and the play-offs.

##### **b) Fostering of the image and enhancing the status and social acceptance of football**

- UEFA's previous endeavours to promote high-quality football should be extended to include the Respect campaign.
- Fostering and integration of youth football (boys and girls).
- Fostering and integration of women's football.

##### **c) Priority of sport over financial interests**

- Future-oriented financial stability for UEFA, its member associations and clubs, as well as the safeguarding of their independence.
- Fostering of solidarity within the European footballing community, through the sustained support of financially weaker clubs and associations.

## 2. DEFINITIONS

2.1. **“Commercial rights”** has the meaning set out in Article 28 of these regulations.

2.2. **“Exclusive area”:**

Means the venue for a UEFA Champions League match or a play-off match, comprising the stadium itself (including scoreboards, video boards, giant screens, clocks, dressing rooms, players tunnel, technical zone and all seating, hospitality and VIP areas), all areas in the vicinity of the stadium owned, controlled, managed or operated by the club, as well as the area around it, up to and including the fencing surrounding it or roads which naturally demarcate the area of the stadium, the air space immediately above the stadium (if the LOC holds or controls such rights – or is reasonably able to do so), and the broadcaster, press and media areas.

2.3. **“Partner”:**

Means any party accepted by UEFA under contract to exercise the commercial rights (or any of them) of the UEFA Champions League and the play-offs, and thereby participating directly or indirectly in the financing of the UEFA Champions League.

2.4. **“LOC” (local organising committee):**

Means the group of individuals who help organise home matches at the behest of the club participating in the UEFA Champions League (or a member association appointed by UEFA), and in close cooperation with UEFA, the minimum composition of which required by UEFA embraces representatives of the club’s board or representatives of the association, the stadium authorities, the safety/security services, and the club press officer.

2.5. **“Non-commercial purposes”:**

Means activities, without any direct or indirect third party association, necessary for (i) a club to advertise its own UEFA Champions League matches/play offs, (ii) internal archiving purposes and (iii) internal library purposes, but excluding commercial rights and any other activity UEFA considers commercial in nature.

## 3. MEDIA

### 3.1. Responsibility

The media rights (as defined in Article 28 of these regulations) for the UEFA Champions League and the play-offs are exploited by UEFA and the clubs in accordance with the *Club Media Rights Guidelines*.

As specified on the official entry form, the *Club Media Rights Guidelines* are contractually binding upon the clubs.

### **3.2. Tasks of the clubs**

The clubs must comply with their obligations with regard to broadcasters and media matters as set out in Annex III (Media Matters).

## **4. ADVERTISING AND PROMOTION**

### **4.1. Responsibility**

With respect to UEFA Champions League and play-off matches, UEFA holds the sole right to nominate partners. In principle, the partners nominated by UEFA, as well as their products and services, enjoy the exclusive right to commercially exploit UEFA Champions League and play-off matches and to conduct commercial promotions related to the UEFA Champions League and the play-offs. All current or future names, terms, symbols (including the trophy), logos or mascots, or other artistic, graphic and musical forms concerning the UEFA Champions League and/or the play-offs, may be used only by the partners in connection with their commercial rights. In every case, the prior written approval of UEFA is required.

The use, for non-commercial purposes, of the above-mentioned forms by the clubs that qualify for the UEFA Champions League and the play-offs, is described in detail in the *UEFA Champions League Club Manual* and the *Brand Manual*.

### **4.2. Tasks of the clubs**

The clubs undertake to guarantee UEFA optimum support in the implementation of the commercial rights, and to refrain from taking any steps that would encroach upon the abovementioned rights of the partners. For UEFA Champions League and play-off matches, the clubs undertake to observe UEFA's instructions regarding the exclusive area. In particular the home club must provide a "clean stadium" by at least the morning of two days before a match, meaning that no advertising except that officially authorised by UEFA may be located within the exclusive area.

UEFA, or a third party acting on its behalf, will provide the advertising boards (at least 90cm high) and be responsible for their installation and dismantling within two days of the match. The club is responsible for ensuring that the advertising boards are within the unimpaired range of view of the main camera.

Each club must support and ensure that its players, officials and other employees also support the "partner programme" established by UEFA for the exploitation of the commercial rights including without limitation the promotional programmes run by UEFA and the partners at UEFA Champions League and play-off matches (e.g. ball kids, centre circle carriers, flag bearers, player escorts, match ball carrier, referee escorts, man of the match and stadium tours).

Each club must (where applicable) assist UEFA in combating activities that undermine UEFA's commercial programme and the value of the commercial rights. In particular, no club may admit any person to a stadium who may reasonably be expected to act in a manner which undermines the commercial programme.

The club must also provide all relevant data and/or information for UEFA's promotional purposes and in particular its official website(s), and competition-related UEFA publications (e.g. the *Statistics Handbook* which constitutes the first volume of the *UEFA Champions League Tournament Guide*).

#### **4.3. Commercial exclusivity**

During a site visit to each stadium (and as set out in the *UEFA Champions League Club Manual*), the exclusive area is defined in accordance with paragraph 2.2 of this Annex VI.

Any stadium naming rights which have been granted by the club will be subject to the normal UEFA Champions League requirements regarding the exclusive area. This means that, subject to the following exceptions, no branding of the stadium sponsor (for example, any name, logo, trademark, design elements, slogan or corporate colours) may be visible in the exclusive area. Similarly, subject to the following exceptions, no such branding may be visible on any UEFA Champions League printed materials.

The following exceptions apply only in relation to one stadium sponsor which has been granted long-term stadium naming rights:

- a) The name of the stadium sponsor may be announced (as part of the stadium name) over the stadium PA system for the sole purpose of denominating the stadium if required for safety and security reasons. No additional identification connected with the stadium sponsor (for example, a jingle) may be included with the announcement.
- b) The name of the stadium sponsor may appear (as part of the stadium name) on printed materials for the UEFA Champions League and the play-offs, including match tickets, for the sole purpose of denominating the stadium if required for safety and security reasons and only in a non-commercial typeface, colour and without any logos.
- c) The name of the stadium sponsor may appear (as part of the permanent stadium name signage) on the outside of the stadium building. Existing signage must be determined during the site visit to ensure that no additional signage is subsequently added.

Commercial exclusivity granted to the partners in the exclusive area includes the right of UEFA to allow promotional activities by partners such as, without limitation, commercial spots on the stadium scoreboard, subject to the terms of the licence agreement, promotions involving the ball kids, the centre circle carriers, the flag bearers, the player escorts, man of the match, half-time

promotions, match ball carrier, referee escort, stadium tours and such other activities as designated and required by UEFA.

#### **4.4. Press conferences and interviews**

Only the logos of the partners may be displayed at press conferences, flash interviews and in mixed zones at UEFA Champions League and play-off matches. In accordance with Article 19 of these regulations, the clothing of all players, coaches and team personnel participating in press conferences and/or interviews must be free of sponsor advertising (except the playing attire i.e. shirt, shorts and socks) and the manufacturer identification must be in compliance with the *UEFA Kit Regulations*.

#### **4.5. Posters, tickets, official printed matter**

The clubs produce posters, tickets and official printed matter in connection with the UEFA Champions League and the play-offs, but only in a manner approved by UEFA, including, without limitation, in accordance with UEFA's ticketing policy. When posters, tickets and official printed matter connected with UEFA Champions League or play-off matches are being designed, due attention must be paid to ensuring that any advertising overprint is solely that of the partners. All printed matter must be produced in accordance with the guidelines laid down by UEFA. (See the *UEFA Champions League Club Manual* and the *Brand Manual*.)

#### **4.6. Tickets for UEFA and partners**

For every UEFA Champions League match, the clubs undertake to provide UEFA with 50 complimentary tickets to the VIP area, including hospitality, for partners. For the play-offs, the requirement is ten complimentary tickets for the VIP area, including hospitality. However, this number of tickets and hospitality passes must not exceed 10% of the VIP area seating capacity. In such a case, any difference must be offset by tickets in the highest category. Upon request, clubs must locate up to five of UEFA's VIP ticket-holders in the best possible seats next to the UEFA match delegate and/or the club's highest level executives (for example, the club president or chief executive officer).

Likewise, a number of complimentary tickets in the highest category, stated below, in one block, in a section located between the two 16-metre lines, must be provided to UEFA for its own use, as well as for the use of partners. The following numbers of complimentary tickets must be provided:

- a) Play-offs: 50
- b) Group matches: 310
- c) Round of 16: 350
- d) Quarter-finals: 395
- e) Semi-finals: 445

In addition, partners must be given the opportunity to acquire, at face value, an agreed number of retail tickets, whereby tickets in the next highest category must also be situated in one block and in a central section (i.e. not behind the goal):

- Play-offs: minimum of 60 top-category retail tickets
- Group matches: minimum of 350 top-category retail tickets, 330 retail tickets in the next highest category as well as 180 retail tickets in the third highest category;
- Round of 16: minimum of 410 top-category retail tickets, 400 retail tickets in the next highest category as well as 300 retail tickets in the third highest category;
- Quarter-finals: minimum of 660 top-category retail tickets, 610 retail tickets in the next highest category as well as 540 retail tickets in the third highest category;
- Semi-finals: minimum of 880 top-category retail tickets, 800 retail tickets in the next highest category as well as 600 retail tickets in the third highest category;
- The final is exempt from these stipulations.

All tickets must be official UEFA Champions League tickets approved by UEFA prior to production.

#### **4.7. Hospitality for partners**

For every UEFA Champions League match, the host club must provide UEFA, free of charge, with a single exclusive hospitality area of minimum 400m<sup>2</sup> of open and usable space (excluding fixed installations and doors/fire access routes) within the stadium. The standard of these facilities must be at least comparable to the highest standard available in the stadium. If the host club is not able to offer such facilities within the stadium, it must find an alternative solution at its own expense outside the stadium. Such alternative solution must be of a standard comparable to that of an indoor facility.

#### **4.8. Accreditation**

A number of accreditations for partners, to be agreed upon, will be made available by UEFA, in conjunction with the host club. In every case, accreditation will ensure that all services can be proffered before, during and after the match. Detailed information on the accreditation system, as well as on the design of accreditation cards, is contained in the *UEFA Champions League Club Manual* and the *Brand Manual*.

#### **4.9. Parking places**

In principle, 60 parking places for the play-offs and 180 parking places from the group stage onwards must be provided, free of charge, to UEFA for use by partners. The number and category of parking places will be decided upon

by UEFA and the host club. These parking spaces should be in a prime position and wherever possible giving easy access of the Champions Club (i.e. the UEFA Champions League hospitality area as defined in the *UEFA Champions League Club Manual*).

#### **4.10. Cooperation**

The clubs undertake to work in close cooperation with UEFA. Each club must appoint a liaison officer, who will be responsible for administrative matters, including all cooperation between the club and UEFA. It is understood that the clubs will provide UEFA, free of charge, with the services, facilities and areas which are referred to in the present annex or are necessary for the implementation of UEFA's requirements pursuant to these regulations. The clubs will endeavour to provide UEFA and its appointed agency, free of charge, with the necessary office and storage facilities within the stadium. The clubs undertake to give their full support in clearing any material imported and re-exported by UEFA or any of its partners or agencies.

### **5. LICENSING AND MERCHANDISING**

#### **5.1. Tasks of the clubs**

The clubs will ensure optimum support in the implementation of the UEFA Champions League licensing programme.

#### **5.2. Club Approval**

Club involvement in specific licensing projects will always be subject to the prior written approval of the respective club, and a contract drafted by UEFA will be submitted to the club for consideration and decision.

For licensing projects which encompass the whole competition, the participating clubs must make reasonable efforts to ensure their participation in such projects.

Details and requirements of the UEFA Champions League licensing programme are laid down in the *UEFA Champions League Club Manual*.

#### **5.3. Final-related licensing**

Without prejudice to the terms of Annex VII, the clubs taking part in the final must not develop, produce or distribute any final-related product without the prior written approval of UEFA.

## **6. DATA**

### **6.1. Data rights**

The clubs may compile data relating to their matches in the UEFA Champions League and the play-offs and may use such data and any other data related to the UEFA Champions League and the play-offs for their own internal training purposes and may publish such data on their official club platforms. The clubs may not otherwise exploit any data rights.

### **6.2. Third party association**

There may be no direct and/or indirect third party association with any such UEFA Champions League/play-off data (to preserve exclusivity for the official UEFA Champions League/play-off partners). In particular, clubs must therefore ensure that official club platforms do not sell any form of sponsorship that directly and/or indirectly associates a product, service, person or brand with (i) such data or (ii) the UEFA Champions League and the play-offs.

## **ANNEX VII: UEFA Champions League Club Media Rights Guidelines**

### **1. Introduction**

For the purposes of these Club Media Rights Guidelines, the following terms have the following meanings:

“club media partner(s)”	means partners which a club may contract or appoint to exploit certain media rights on its behalf, including third party agencies, broadcasters, internet service providers, platform operators, mobile network operators and/or fixed-media producers/distributors;
“delayed rights”	means non-live audiovisual media rights in respect of UEFA Champions League and/or play-off matches in which the club has participated;
“live rights”	means live audiovisual media rights in respect of UEFA Champions League and/or play-off matches in which the club participates;
“media rights”	has the meaning attributed to it in paragraph 28.01 of these regulations;
“official club platform(s)”	means any official club service (as recognised as such by the club and being club branded and exclusively dedicated to the club) made available on any media platform (e.g. a club television channel); and
“UEFA media partner(s)”	means partners which UEFA may contract or appoint to exploit certain media rights, including third party agencies, broadcasters, internet service providers, platform operators, mobile network operators and/or fixed-media producers/distributors.

- 1.1.** Central marketing is essential for solidarity and for the branding of the UEFA Champions League. Accordingly, the core audiovisual UEFA Champions League and play-off media rights (live and certain delayed rights) are exclusively centrally marketed by UEFA. The net income generated by UEFA from such central marketing is redistributed to clubs and invested in solidarity.
- 1.2.** Clubs also have a framework to enhance their brands, especially through the exploitation of UEFA Champions League and play-off media rights.
- 1.3.** Therefore, following consultation between UEFA and the clubs, UEFA has issued these Club Media Rights Guidelines outlining the rules for such

exploitation of certain UEFA Champions League and play-off media rights by clubs for the matches in which they participate.

- 1.4.** The compliance of all parties is essential to the overall success of the commercial exploitation system. If a club, via its official club platforms and/or its club media partners, does not comply with the Club Media Rights Guidelines then, without prejudice to any other term of these regulations, disciplinary and/or economic sanctions (including withholding of prize/participation payments) may be taken against the club by the relevant UEFA body (in addition to any ordinary legal remedies that may be available).
- 1.5.** All media rights which are not granted to clubs for exploitation in these Club Media Rights Guidelines may be exploited exclusively by UEFA. All media rights being exploited and/or centrally marketed by UEFA may be exploited, at UEFA's discretion, by (i) UEFA partners under conditions to be defined by UEFA or (ii) UEFA itself and in particular via its digital media services (including services carried on third party platforms). For the avoidance of doubt and in accordance with these UEFA Champions League regulations, any sponsorship, suppliership or merchandising rights relating to the UEFA Champions League and/or play-offs shall be exploited exclusively by UEFA.
- 1.6.** Official club platforms and/or club media partners may (subject to availability, compliance with notification deadlines/conditions imposed by UEFA and/or payment of any technical costs):
  - a)** use commentary positions for exploitation of club media rights on official club platforms and/or by club media partners as the case may be;
  - b)** access the mixed zone; and/or
  - c)** access press conferences.

In the event that availability or access is limited, first priority is given to UEFA media partners, second priority is given to official club platforms (and/or club media partners in case of exploitation of live audio and/or audiovisual media rights) and third priority (for access to the mixed zone and access to press conferences only) is given to club media partners and non-rights holders.

Production rights not envisaged in this paragraph 1.6 are not, in principle, available to official club platforms and/or club media partners. On-site decisions regarding these issues are made by the UEFA Venue Director.

- 1.7.** UEFA has created a digital video library from which clubs can obtain footage of their own matches for exploitation of media rights in accordance with these Club Media Rights Guidelines (subject to execution of a services agreement and payment of associated costs by the club for the extraction of such footage).
- 1.8.** In addition, clubs may have access, via UEFA, to the raw feed (i.e. the international live audiovisual feed) of their own matches under conditions to be determined by UEFA (location to be convenient to the host broadcaster)

for exploitation of UEFA Champions League and/or play-off media rights in accordance with these Club Media Rights Guidelines. Requests for such access to the raw feed need to be submitted to UEFA under conditions to be determined by UEFA and subject to the execution of a services agreement and payment of associated costs by the club.

## **2. General conditions (valid for all media rights exploited by clubs)**

- 2.1.** All commercial contracts that a club enters into for exploitation of media rights on the official club platforms and/or through club media partners must incorporate these Club Media Rights Guidelines so that they are binding on the clubs, their official club platforms and club media partners and suppliers.
- 2.2.** Clubs are responsible and liable to UEFA for the compliance of their official club platforms and club media partners and suppliers.
- 2.3.** Without prejudice to paragraph 28.13, the maximum duration of such commercial contracts is three UEFA Champions League seasons (2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12), ending, in any case, on 30 June 2012 at the latest.
- 2.4.** Clubs may exploit delayed rights in perpetuity regardless of whether they are participating in the current UEFA Champions League season, subject to the conditions imposed by the then current Club Media Rights Guidelines. If a club has not participated in the UEFA Champions League since the 2003/04 season (inclusive), it must execute an agreement, to be provided by UEFA on the club's request, undertaking to comply with the relevant version of the Club Media Rights Guidelines.
- 2.5.** Clubs may not create a programme or product which competes with any UEFA/UEFA Champions League and/or play-off programme or product centrally marketed by UEFA. To this end, clubs shall not bundle rights with those of any other club participating in the UEFA Champions League and/or the play-offs, including in relation to their official club platforms, nor shall they allow their club media partners to bundle rights. Furthermore, the rights exploited by a club, including the relevant programmes/products, may not feature content of UEFA Champions League and/or play-off matches in which the club is not participating.
- 2.6.** All rights exploited by clubs, official club platforms and/or club media partners must be club branded (in order not to create a competing programme/product to the UEFA/UEFA Champions League/play-off programme/product centrally marketed by UEFA). At the same time, UEFA will not exploit rights dedicated to one single club (in order not to create a programme or product which competes with any club programme or product).
- 2.7.** Clubs, official club platforms and/or club media partners may not use the UEFA Champions League logo, name, music, typography or trophy or any other UEFA Champions League/play-off designs, including images of the official ball, or graphics. UEFA acknowledges that in practice the following limited exceptions shall be permitted to the above rule: (i) any on-screen

graphics and on-screen credits included by the host broadcaster in the raw feed (however, no use of the UEFA Champions League/play-off opening and closing sequences, match bumpers and break bumpers shall be permitted); (ii) use of the name "UEFA Champions League" in a standard typography (UEFA Champions League typography is specifically excluded) in a descriptive context to inform the consumer of the inclusion of UEFA Champions League/play-off content or in a purely editorial/descriptive context; and (iii) use of the trophy image within still images of the winning club.

- 2.8.** No official club platform or club media partner may present itself as a partner of the UEFA Champions League/play-offs or otherwise directly and/or indirectly associate itself and/or any third party, products or services with the UEFA Champions League/play-offs.
- 2.9.** All intellectual property rights in UEFA Champions League/play-off images and footage and in the name, logo, music, branding and materials of the UEFA Champions League/play-offs are and remain the exclusive property of UEFA.
- 2.10.** If a club, via its official club platforms or its club media partners, exploits media rights in accordance with these Club Media Rights Guidelines, it shall ensure that there is no interference with the raw feed, for example by adding, removing, editing or modifying any graphics, on-screen credits or other branding element with the following exceptions:
- a)** the club, official club platform and/or club media partner may add its normal corporate/channel identification logo provided the logo is placed in a corner of the screen in such a way that it does not disrupt any graphic or other information included in the raw feed; and
  - b)** the club, official club platform and/or club media partner may add minor timing and/or score graphics and/or its normal captions for the commentator provided these are placed in such a way that they do not disrupt any graphic or other information included in the signal.
- 2.11.** Clubs are liable to UEFA for the protection of the footage/signal/broadcast/transmission against piracy or unauthorised re-transmission/use thereof and must therefore take all possible steps (and ensure that official club platforms and club media partners take all possible steps) to prevent the unauthorised use, re-transmission or re-distribution in full or in part of any of the above featuring audio, visual and/or audiovisual material of UEFA Champions League/play-off matches. In addition to any sanctions available to UEFA under paragraph 1.4 of these Club Media Rights Guidelines, any club failing to protect such material, or failing to ensure that its official club platforms and club media partners protect such material, may be required by UEFA to immediately remove the content from the relevant programme or product and/or platform.

- 2.12. Official club platforms and club media partners are subject to any regulations, guidelines and/or instructions that may be issued by UEFA from time to time, including, when relevant, any regulations, guidelines and/or instructions as UEFA may issue to the UEFA media partners.
- 2.13. In order to enable UEFA to have an overview of the exploitation of UEFA Champions League/play-off media rights by all participating clubs, any club which exploits or intends to exploit any media rights must provide, upon UEFA's request, reasonable information to UEFA relating to such exploitation. UEFA will provide, upon the club's request, reasonable information to the club relating to the UEFA media partners' exploitation. Clubs deciding not to exploit media rights shall inform UEFA accordingly before the beginning of the relevant season.

### **3. Audiovisual media rights**

- 3.1. In recognition of the convergence of technologies over which audiovisual content may be distributed, a platform neutral approach has been implemented by UEFA. The media rights have been characterised using a time window approach (meaning that live rights are distinguished from delayed rights).

#### **A. Exploitation of live rights**

- 3.2. Clubs may exploit live rights in an EU/EAA country only in the event that such rights have not been acquired by a UEFA media partner in that particular country. UEFA will notify the clubs in due time of any EU/EEA country in which it has failed to sell the relevant live rights.
- 3.3. Any exploitation of any such live rights by clubs, official club platforms and/or club media partners shall be in strict accordance with the following conditions:
  - a) there shall be no direct and/or indirect third party association with UEFA Champions League/play-off programming/content (to preserve exclusivity for the official UEFA Champions League/play-off partners). In particular, clubs must therefore ensure that official club platforms and club media partners do not sell any form of sponsorship of or association with (i) the programme featuring the live match and/or (ii) the UEFA Champions League/play-offs;
  - b) all broadcasts and transmissions (including uplinks or downlinks) must be encrypted on a conditional access basis. Furthermore, the clubs, official club platforms and club media partners shall ensure that there is no overspill, broadcast or transmission outside the territory(ies) in which the clubs are entitled to sell (and then broadcast and/or transmit) live rights in accordance with these regulations; and
  - c) the programme shall be available on a subscription basis.

- 3.4.** Clubs are not entitled to create products/programmes which compete with the live audiovisual media rights centrally marketed by UEFA. For example, clubs shall not create a live quasi-video service through the combination of an audio/radio commentary and sequential still photographs/images.

### **B. Exploitation of delayed rights**

- 3.5.** Subject to the terms of the above section A, as of the 2009/10 season, clubs are not entitled to exploit any form of audiovisual media rights, irrespective of distribution technique or platform, before the end of the relevant embargo period, as detailed in this section B.
- 3.6.** Following the end of such embargo periods, clubs may exploit certain delayed rights on a worldwide, non-exclusive basis under the conditions set out in this section B.
- 3.7.** Between midnight CET on the day the match is concluded and Thursday midnight CET (Sunday midnight CET for a final match) any delayed rights (whether clips or programmes) may be exploited by the clubs subject to the following conditions:
- a)** the clips or programmes may be made available only on official club platforms (not via club media partners);
  - b)** the clips or programmes are available on a subscription basis;
  - c)** a single (i.e. only one at any moment in time) short promotional clip dedicated to a club's performance in the UEFA Champions League and/or the play-offs of no more than one minute may be transmitted on a non-downloadable and free-of-charge access basis on each of the official club platforms. Such a clip may not feature footage from a match until after midnight CET after the conclusion of the relevant match;
  - d)** in respect of a VOD/pull service whereby the viewing time for the programme may be freely determined by the viewer, the programmes may not be made available before midnight CET after the conclusion of the relevant match;
  - e)** in respect of any linear delivery/push services whereby the viewing time is scheduled and fixed by the official club platform, the programmes may not be made available before the later of (i) midnight CET and (ii) midnight local time in the country of exploitation (or in the relevant part of the country if there is more than one time zone in the country) on the day the relevant match is concluded.

If the official club platform is unable to limit its transmissions to different time zones within a particular country, then the relevant programme may only be made available at midnight local time in the latest time zone in that country. For example, an official club platform transmitting in Australia and being unable to split its signal geographically cannot exploit the delayed rights in Sydney until midnight local time in Perth.

Furthermore, there may be no linear/push exploitation of any delayed rights whilst any of the following matches are being played: (i) a UEFA Champions League or play-off match and/or (ii) a UEFA Europa League match;

- f)** all broadcasts and transmissions (including uplinks or downlinks) must be encrypted on a conditional access basis;
  - g)** the programme may be fully dedicated (i.e. 100%) to UEFA Champions League/play-offs; and
  - h)** the programme may be sponsored by a third party (but not in a way that creates a direct or indirect association with the UEFA Champions League/play-offs). The sole exceptions relate to programmes containing more than 50% of UEFA content comprising UEFA Champions League/play-off content and any other UEFA-related content, including other UEFA competitions (such as the UEFA Europa League and/or UEFA Super Cup); such programmes cannot have any sponsorship and/or direct/indirect third party association.
- 3.8.** After Thursday midnight CET (Sunday midnight CET for a final match), clubs may (i) continue to exercise the delayed rights on the official club platform in strict accordance with the terms of paragraph 3.7 of these Club Media Rights Guidelines and/or (ii) license certain delayed rights to club media partners as part of a club magazine programme which is a club branded programme and fully dedicated to the club (e.g. The Arsenal FC Hour). It is however acknowledged by UEFA that for a city/regional club media partner, the programme could be jointly branded with another club from the city/region (e.g. The Arsenal FC and Chelsea FC Hour, broadcast by a regional club media partner for the London area). Furthermore, the club magazine programme shall comply with the following conditions:
- a)** no individual programme may contain more than 75% of UEFA content comprising UEFA Champions League/play-off content and any other UEFA-related content, including other UEFA competitions (such as the UEFA Europa League and/or UEFA Super Cup). The only exception to this rule is a programme dedicated to the final and released by the winning club (which may have 100% UEFA Champions League final related content). In addition, such UEFA content cannot represent more than 50% of the content of such club magazine programmes over the course of a season;
  - b)** no more than two clubs can license to the same club media partner the right to transmit club magazine programmes on the same channel during a given period and no more than four clubs can license such a right to the same club media partner for exploitation on the same platform. Furthermore, there shall be at least a two-hour gap between the end of the linear/push exploitation of one club's club magazine

programme and the start of the linear/push exploitation on the same channel of a club magazine programme dedicated to another club; and

- c) the programme may be sponsored by a third party (but not in a way that creates a direct or indirect association with the UEFA Champions League/play-offs). The sole exceptions relate to (i) a programme containing more than 50% of UEFA content comprising UEFA Champions League/play-off content and any other UEFA-related content, including other UEFA competitions (such as the UEFA Europa League and/or UEFA Super Cup); and (ii) a programme dedicated to the final and released by the winning club in the manner described in point a) above – such programmes cannot have any sponsorship and/or direct/indirect third party association.

### **C. Fixed-media exploitation**

**3.9.** The conditions for audiovisual fixed-media exploitation of delayed rights are as follows:

- a) as from Thursday midnight CET (Sunday midnight CET for a final match);
- b) club branded and dedicated product (e.g. Olympique Lyonnais History);
- c) an individual product cannot contain more than 75% of UEFA content comprising UEFA Champions League/play-off content and any other UEFA-related content, including other UEFA competitions (such as the UEFA Europa League and/or UEFA Super Cup). The only exception to this rule is a product dedicated to the final and released by the winning club (which may have 100% UEFA Champions League final related content);
- d) the fixed media devices may be employed to reproduce match footage of the UEFA Champions League/play-off matches together with other editorial elements but may not incorporate any other content (for example, video games or interactive quizzes) and their sole function shall be to store the above content;
- e) the product may be sponsored by a third party (but not in a way that creates a direct or indirect association with the UEFA Champions League/play-offs). The sole exceptions relate to (i) a product containing more than 50% of UEFA content comprising UEFA Champions League/play-off content and any other UEFA-related content, including other UEFA competitions (such as the UEFA Europa League and/or UEFA Super Cup); and (ii) a product dedicated to the final and released by the winning club in the manner described in point c) above – such products cannot have any sponsorship and/or direct/indirect third party association; and

- f) in case of production of a series of products, (i) the series and (ii) each product forming part of the series shall be considered as a product for the purpose of this section C.

Example:

Within a series of DVDs dedicated to the history of FC Barcelona:

- (i) the series of DVDs shall contain a maximum of 75% of UEFA content comprising UEFA Champions League/play-off content and any other UEFA-related content, including other UEFA competitions (such as the UEFA Europa League and/or UEFA Super Cup); and
- (ii) each DVD shall contain a maximum of 75% of UEFA content comprising UEFA Champions League/play-off content and any other UEFA-related content, including other UEFA competitions (such as the UEFA Europa League and/or UEFA Super Cup), with the exception of a DVD featuring a final won by FC Barcelona.

#### **D. UEFA European Champion Clubs' Cup, UEFA Cup and UEFA European Cup Winners' Cup**

- 3.10.** The delayed rights described in sections B and C may also be exploited and/or licensed by the relevant participating clubs in relation to (i) each final of the UEFA European Champion Clubs' Cup played from 1956 to 1992, (ii) each final of the UEFA European Cup Winners' Cup, (iii) each final of the UEFA Cup played from 1998 to 2006; and (iv) each quarter-final, semi-final and final of the UEFA Cup played between 2007 and 2009. This applies only to the clubs that participated in such matches (on a non-exclusive basis but under the conditions set out in sections B and C).
- 3.11.** The clubs agree that UEFA may non-exclusively exploit and license, as envisaged in these regulations, the media rights in relation to (i) all other matches of the UEFA European Champion Clubs' Cup played from 1956 to 1992 and (ii) all other matches of (a) the UEFA Cup and (b) the UEFA European Cup Winners' Cup which have not been centrally marketed by UEFA. If a club does not own the rights described in this paragraph 3.11, it shall inform UEFA and it shall provide reasonable assistance to UEFA to obtain from the rights-holder a non-exclusive licence to exploit such rights. If the club owns such rights, it shall grant UEFA a perpetual, irrevocable, non-exclusive worldwide license to exploit such rights.
- 3.12.** Both UEFA and the clubs agree to provide reasonable assistance to each other to source the relevant material to exercise the rights envisaged respectively in paragraphs 3.10 and 3.11.

#### **4. Audio rights**

- 4.1.** UEFA may non-exclusively exploit the audio rights for all UEFA Champions League and play-off matches. Clubs will be given the name of the UEFA media partners to whom rights have been licensed by UEFA in due time. Clubs may not charge any fee to these UEFA media partners.
- 4.2.** Clubs may non-exclusively exploit (themselves or via their official club platforms and/or club media partners) the audio rights for their respective home matches (except the final). Unless otherwise specified in this paragraph 4, clubs may charge a fee to such partners to whom they grant audio rights. No sub-licensing by official club platform(s) and/or club media partner(s) is allowed.
- 4.3.** On a season by season basis, clubs may decide to grant non-exclusive audio rights for their respective home matches to two domestic club media partners (domestic media partners). The technical cost charged by the clubs to such domestic media partners must not exceed €1,000 per match and the clubs may not charge them any other fee.
- 4.4.** On a visiting club's request, the home club must grant to two of the visiting club domestic media partners (as identified by the visiting club) audio rights for the match at technical cost. Such a technical cost must not exceed €1,000 per match and the clubs may not charge them any other fee.
- 4.5.** All such domestic media partners must be provided with appropriate technical facilities and commentary positions in the stadium.
- 4.6.** Furthermore, if requested by visiting clubs, they may conclude reciprocal agreements with such clubs.
- 4.7.** As a general principle, clubs have the right to audio report on their official club platforms, free of charge, UEFA Champions League and play-off matches in which the club is participating.
- 4.8.** There shall be no direct and/or indirect third party association with UEFA Champions League/play-off programming/content (to preserve exclusivity for the official UEFA Champions League/play-off partners). In particular, clubs must therefore ensure that official club platforms and club media partners do not sell any form of sponsorship of or association with (i) the programme featuring UEFA Champions League/play-off coverage and/or (ii) the UEFA Champions League/play-offs.

### ANNEX VIII: Locally trained players

Possible combinations to comply with the List A requirements (as defined in Article 18):

	TOTAL LIST A (potential)	"FREE" PLAYERS	CLUB TRAINED	ASSOCIATION TRAINED	TOTAL LIST A (effective)
1	25	17	8	0	25
2	25	17	7	1	25
3	25	17	7	0	24
4	25	17	6	2	25
5	25	17	6	1	24
6	25	17	6	0	23
7	25	17	5	3	25
8	25	17	5	2	24
9	25	17	5	1	23
10	25	17	5	0	22
11	25	17	4	4	25
12	25	17	4	3	24
13	25	17	4	2	23
14	25	17	4	1	22
15	25	17	4	0	21
16	25	17	3	4	24
17	25	17	3	3	23

	<b>TOTAL LIST A (potential)</b>	<b>"FREE" PLAYERS</b>	<b>CLUB TRAINED</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TRAINED</b>	<b>TOTAL LIST A (effective)</b>
18	25	17	3	2	22
19	25	17	3	1	21
20	25	17	3	0	20
21	25	17	2	4	23
22	25	17	2	3	22
23	25	17	2	2	21
24	25	17	2	1	20
25	25	17	2	0	19
26	25	17	1	4	22
27	25	17	1	3	21
28	25	17	1	2	20
29	25	17	1	1	19
30	25	17	1	0	18
31	25	17	0	4	21
32	25	17	0	3	20
33	25	17	0	2	19
34	25	17	0	1	18
35	25	17	0	0	17

## ANNEX IX: Medical care of players

The following tables A) to G) explain the examinations and tests that are required to be performed either on a mandatory or optional basis, and within the specifically stated timeframe (e.g. annually):

### **A. Personal football history**

The personal football history represents the football-specific basis for the medical examination. It should be documented and kept up-to-date throughout the player's career.

UEFA recommends these recordings as best practice following several football-specific medical research studies that would assist medical doctors with their internal medical audit.

<b>1. Total number of matches played in previous season</b> (incl. friendly matches)	<b>recommended annually</b>
<b>2. Dominant leg</b>	
<b>3. Position on the field</b>	

### **B. Medical history and heredity of the player**

This general part 'Medical history and heredity' is the starting point for the player's medical record. It is essential that the outcome of these checks is kept up-to-date throughout the player's career.

<b>1. Family history (1<sup>st</sup> generation, i.e. parents, brothers and sisters)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Hypertension, stroke;</li> <li>b) Heart conditions incl. sudden cardiac death;</li> <li>c) Vascular problems, varicose, deep venous thrombosis;</li> <li>d) Diabetes;</li> <li>e) Allergies, asthma;</li> <li>f) Cancer, blood disease;</li> <li>g) Chronic joint or muscle problems;</li> <li>h) Hormonal problems.</li> </ul>	<b>mandatory, to be updated annually</b>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------

<p><b>2. Medical history of the player</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Heart problems, arrhythmias, syncope;</li> <li>b) Concussion;</li> <li>c) Allergies, asthma;</li> <li>d) Recurrent infections;</li> <li>e) Major diseases;</li> <li>f) Major injuries causing surgery, hospitalisation, absence from football of more than 1 month.</li> </ul>	<p><b>mandatory, to be updated annually</b></p>
<p><b>3. Present complaints</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Symptoms such as pain in general (muscle, articulation);</li> <li>b) Chest pain, dyspnoea, palpitation, arrhythmia;</li> <li>c) Dizziness, syncope;</li> <li>d) Flu-like symptoms, cough, expectoration;</li> <li>e) Loss of appetite, weight loss;</li> <li>f) Sleeplessness;</li> <li>g) Gastrointestinal upset.</li> </ul>	<p><b>mandatory annually</b></p>
<p><b>4. Medication / supplements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Current specific medication being taken by the player;</li> <li>b) Evidence that a TUE (Therapeutic Use Exemption) has been granted (if required);</li> <li>c) Nutritional supplements being taken by the player;</li> <li>d) Player educated about Anti-Doping Codes.</li> </ul>	<p><b>mandatory annually</b></p>
<p><b>5. Vaccination</b></p> <p>Record of status of vaccination (incl. date);  <u>Strongly recommended:</u>  Vaccination against Tetanus and Hepatitis A and B</p>	<p><b>mandatory, to be updated annually</b></p>

**C. General medical examination**

This is the 2nd part of the doctor's routine physical examination.

<b>1. Height</b>	<b>mandatory annually</b>
<b>2. Weight</b>	
<b>3. Blood pressure</b> (to ensure validity of continuous testing, it is recommended to always use the same arm and to specify it in the player's medical records)	
<b>4. Head and neck (eyes with vision test, nose, ears, teeth, throat, thyroid gland)</b>	
<b>5. Lymph nodes</b>	
<b>6. Chest and lungs (inspection, auscultation, percussion, inspiratory and expiratory chest expansion)</b>	
<b>7. Heart (sounds, murmurs, pulse, arrhythmias)</b>	
<b>8. Abdomen (incl. hernia, scars)</b>	
<b>9. Blood vessels</b> (e.g. peripheral pulses, vascular murmurs, varicoses)	
<b>10. Skin inspection</b>	
<b>11. Nervous system</b> (e.g. reflexes, sensory abnormalities)	
<b>12. Motor system</b> (e.g. weakness, atrophy)	

#### **D. Special cardiological examination**

As a principle, a standard 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG) and an echocardiography must be performed at the earliest opportunity during the career of a player and in particular if indicated by clinical examination. If indicated by anamnestic and clinical indication it is recommended to perform repeated testing including an Exercise-ECG and an echocardiography.

It is mandatory to perform one standard 12-lead ECG and one echocardiography

- a) to all players who belong to the first squad at the latest before their 21st birthday;  
and
- b) to all players who are older than 21 years and belong to the first squad if they have not yet an ECG and echocardiography in their personal medical records.

**The result of the performed examinations must be contained in the player's medical records.**

<b>1. Electrocardiogram (12-leads ECG)</b>	<b>mandatory according to a) and b) above</b>
<b>2. Echocardiography</b>	

### **E. Laboratory examination**

Clubs involved in UEFA competitions will normally have a multinational squad. Therefore mandatory and strongly recommended tests are detailed below as a means of conducting a comprehensive laboratory screening. This list is by no means complete.

**All laboratory tests must be conducted with the informed consent of the player and be in accordance with national legislation (cf. confidentiality, discrimination issues etc.).**

<b>1. Blood count (haemoglobin, haematocrit, erythrocytes, leukocytes, thrombocytes)</b>	<b>Mandatory annually</b>
<b>2. Urine test ('dipstick test' to determine level of protein and sugar)</b>	
<b>3. Sedimentation rate</b>	<b>recommended</b>
<b>4. CRP</b>	
<b>5. Blood fats (cholesterol, HDL- and LDL cholesterol, triglycerides)</b>	
<b>6. Glucose</b>	
<b>7. Uric acid</b>	
<b>8. Creatinine</b>	
<b>9. Aspartate amino-transferase</b>	
<b>10. Alanine amino-transferase</b>	
<b>11. Gamma-glutamyl-transferase</b>	
<b>12. Creatine kinase</b>	
<b>13. Potassium</b>	
<b>14. Sodium</b>	
<b>15. Magnesium</b>	
<b>16. Iron</b>	<b>recommended</b>
<b>17. Ferritin</b>	
<b>18. Blood group</b>	
<b>19. HIV test</b>	
<b>20. Hepatitis screening</b>	

## F. Orthopaedic examination and functional tests

Points 1-6 are mandatory checks that are common in a sports medical examination. Points 7 to 9 are recommended to assist club doctors with preventive strategies and tests in the rehabilitation of injured players.

In addition, the club doctors are advised to consider the exclusion of the condition of spondylolysis and spondylolisthesis.

References to further assistance in respect of functional tests:

- Simple but reliable functional tests: Ekstrand J, Karlsson J, Hodson A. Football Medicine. London: Martin Dunitz (Taylor & Francis Group), 2003:562;
- Range of motion and tests for muscle tightness: Ekstrand J, Wiktorsson M, Öberg B et al. Lower extremity goniometric measurements: a study to determine their reliability. Arch Phys Med Rehabil 1982;63:171-5;
- One-leg hop test: Ageberg E, Zatterstrom R, Moritz U. Stabilometry and one-leg hop test have high test-retest reliability. Scand J Med Sci Sports 1998;8-4:198-202.
- SOLEC test: Ageberg E, Zatterstrom R, Moritz U. Stabilometry and one-leg hop test have high test-retest reliability. Scand J Med Sci Sports 1998;8-4:198-202.

<b>1. Spinal column: inspection and functional examination (tenderness, pain, range of movement)</b>	<b>mandatory annually</b>
<b>2. Shoulder: pain, mobility and stability</b>	
<b>3. Hip, groin and thigh: pain and mobility</b>	
<b>4. Knee: pain, mobility, stability and effusion</b>	
<b>5. Lower leg: pain (shin splint syndrome, achilles tendon)</b>	
<b>6. Ankle and foot: pain, mobility, stability and effusion</b>	
<b>7. Range of motion (ROM) and test for muscle tightness</b> a) Adductors b) Hamstrings c) Iliopsoas d) Quadriceps e) Gastrocnemius f) Soleus	<b>recommended</b>
<b>8. Muscle strength</b> (one leg hop test)	
<b>9. Muscle balance test</b> (SOLEC-test: <u>s</u> tanding <u>o</u> ne <u>l</u> eg <u>e</u> yes <u>c</u> losed)	

**G. Radiological examination and ultrasound scan**

If indicated by clinical and functional findings out of the medical examination performed, a radiological examination including ultrasound scan, X-ray and MRI may be appropriate.

Performed radiographies, particularly after injuries, must be part of the player's medical records.

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