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## Regulations of the UEFA Youth League

2014/15

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## **Preamble**

The following regulations have been adopted on the basis of Articles 49(2)(c) 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 2014/15 UEFA Youth League (hereinafter the competition).

### **II Entries – Admission – Duties**

#### **Article 2**

##### **Entries for the competition**

- 2.01 The competition is open to the 32 youth teams of the clubs which qualify for the group stage of the 2014/15 UEFA Champions League. In case of vacancy, replacement criteria will be defined by the UEFA administration and communicated by circular letter.

##### **Admission criteria**

- 2.02 To be eligible to participate in the competition, a club must fulfil the following criteria:
- a) 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;
  - b) 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, including for provisional or super-provisional measures, to the explicit exclusion of any State court;
  - c) it must fill in the official entry documents (i.e. all documents containing the information deemed necessary by the UEFA administration for ascertaining compliance with the admission criteria), which must reach the

UEFA administration by the deadline set by the latter and communicated in due course through a circular letter sent to all associations.

### **Admission procedure**

- 2.03 The UEFA General Secretary decides on admission to the competition. Such a decision is final.

### **Duties of the clubs**

- 2.04 On entering the competition, participating clubs agree:
- a) to comply with the *Laws of the Game* issued by the IFAB;
  - b) to respect the principles of fair play as defined in the *UEFA Statutes*;
  - c) to play in the competition until their elimination and to field their strongest team of the age category throughout the competition;
  - d) to stage all matches in the competition in accordance with the present regulations;
  - e) 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);
  - f) to observe the *UEFA Safety and Security Regulations* for all matches in the competition;
  - g) to stage all matches in the competition in a stadium meeting the structural criteria of the stadium category required by paragraph 11.01;
  - h) not to represent UEFA or the UEFA Youth League without UEFA's prior written approval;
  - i) to indemnify, defend and hold UEFA and its subsidiaries 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 participating club or any of its players, officials, employees, representatives or agents with these regulations.

## **III Cup – Medals**

### **Article 3**

#### **Cup**

- 3.01 The Lennart Johansson 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 is awarded to the winning club.

## **Medals**

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

## **IV Responsibilities**

### **Article 4**

#### **Responsibilities of the participating clubs**

- 4.01 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.
- 4.02 If necessary, visiting clubs are responsible for applying for visas from the diplomatic mission of the host country well in advance of matches. Visiting clubs may request that home clubs assist them in this matter.

#### **Responsibilities of the home club**

- 4.03 In conjunction with UEFA, the home club undertakes to make the appropriate arrangements for the staging of the matches it is hosting.
- 4.04 The home club is responsible for order and security before, during and after the match. The home club may be called to account for incidents of any kind and may be disciplined.
- 4.05 The contracts required for the organisation of matches are concluded by the home club in its own name and on its own account. The same applies to agreements reached with government authorities.

## **V Insurance**

### **Article 5**

- 5.01 All persons involved in the competition are responsible for their own insurance cover.
- 5.02 The participating clubs are responsible for and undertake to conclude all necessary and adequate insurance cover for their delegations, including players and officials, at their own expense for the whole duration of the competition.
- 5.03 Home clubs staging matches in the competition must conclude adequate insurance cover with reputable insurers for all of their risks arising under these regulations at their own expense, in accordance with their respective responsibilities as set out in Article 4 of these regulations. The third-party liability policy must include an appropriate guaranteed sum for damages to persons, objects and property, as well as for pure economic losses corresponding to the specific circumstances of the clubs concerned. Likewise,



the policies must fully cover all risks connected with the staging of the matches in question (including, but not limited to, force majeure events). In any case, home clubs must ensure that UEFA is included as co-insured party in all insurance policies as defined in the present paragraph.

- 5.04 If the home club is not the owner of a stadium used, it is also responsible for ensuring that the stadium owner and/or tenant in question provides a fully comprehensive insurance cover, including third-party liability and property damage. If appropriate insurance policies are not provided by the stadium owner and/or tenant in due time, the home club is required to conclude the necessary additional insurance cover at its own cost, failing which it may be concluded by UEFA at the home club's expense.
- 5.05 Claims for damages against UEFA are expressly excluded and anyone involved must hold UEFA harmless from any and all claims for liability arising in relation to the competition. In any case, UEFA may request 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.

## **VI Competition System**

### **Article 6**

#### **Number of rounds**

- 6.01 As shown in Annex I, the competition consists of the following phases:
- a) group stage (six matchdays)
  - b) knockout stage
    - round of 16
    - quarter-finals
    - semi-finals
    - final.

#### **A. Group stage**

- 6.02 In principle, the groups drawn for the group stage of the UEFA Champions League (i.e. eight groups of four teams) and the match calendar for that competition will be used for the group stage of the UEFA Youth League.
- 6.03 Each club plays one home and one away match against every other club in its group, with three points awarded for a win, one point for a draw and none for a defeat.

- 6.04 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):
- a) higher number of points obtained in the group matches played among the teams in question;
  - b) 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), teams still have an equal ranking, criteria a) to d) are reapplied exclusively to the matches between the teams in question to determine their final rankings. If this procedure does not lead to a decision, criteria f) to i) apply;
  - f) superior goal difference from all group matches played;
  - g) higher number of goals scored from all group matches played;
  - h) lower disciplinary points total based only on yellow and red cards received during the group stage (red card = 3 points, yellow card = 1 point, expulsion for two yellow cards in one match = 3 points);
  - i) drawing of lots.
- 6.05 The eight group winners and the eight runners-up in the group stage qualify for the round of 16.

**B. Knockout stage**  
**Round of 16**

- 6.06 The round of 16 pairings are determined by means of a draw. The round of 16 is played under the knockout system, on a single leg basis, in accordance with Article 16. 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 group winners play the single leg at home.
- 6.07 The eight winners of the round of 16 qualify for the quarter-finals.

### **Quarter-finals**

- 6.08 The quarter-final pairings are determined by means of an open draw. This draw also determines which will be the home teams. The quarter-finals are played under the knockout system, on a single leg basis, in accordance with Article 16.
- 6.09 The four winners of the quarter-finals qualify for the semi-finals.

### **Semi-finals**

- 6.10 The semi-final pairings are determined by means of an open draw. The semi-finals are played under the knockout system, on a single leg basis, in accordance with Article 16. The semi-finals are played at a neutral venue determined by the UEFA administration.
- 6.11 The two winners of the semi-finals qualify for the final. There is no third-place match.

### **Final**

- 6.12 The final is played under the knockout system, on a single leg basis, in accordance with Article 16. In principle, the final is played at the same venue as the semi-finals.

## **Article 7**

### **Match dates**

- 7.01 Unless the teams and UEFA agree otherwise, group stage matches, round of 16 matches and quarter-finals will be played in UEFA Champions League matchweeks (see Annex II). At the group stage, the teams will, in principle, play their matches in conjunction with those of their senior teams, on either Tuesday or Wednesday. If both teams and the UEFA administration agree, matches may also be played on Monday or Thursday.
- 7.02 With the exception of matches that are televised, home teams are free to decide on the match date (after consultation with the visiting team), in accordance with paragraph 7.01.
- 7.03 UEFA reserves the right to decide on the date of the semi-finals and final, as well as on the date of matches that are televised (after consultation with the two teams).
- 7.04 Match dates must be announced to opponents and the UEFA administration at least one month prior to the match in question (with the exception of the first two matches of the group stage, the dates of which must be announced the day after the draw).

## **Article 8**

### **Kick-off times**

- 8.01 With the exception of matches that are televised, home teams are free to decide on kick-off times (after consultation with the visiting team).
- 8.02 UEFA reserves the right to decide on the kick-off times of matches that are televised (after consultation with the two teams).
- 8.03 Kick-off times must be announced to opponents and the UEFA administration at least 1 month prior to the match in question (with the exception of the first two matches of the group stage, the kick-off times of which must be announced the day after the draw).

## **Article 9**

### **Match venues**

- 9.01 Match venues must be chosen by the home club and announced to its opponents and the UEFA administration by the deadline set by the latter and communicated in writing.
- 9.02 The home club must ensure that the match venue is easily accessible and is not located more than a 45-minute bus drive from the venue where the senior team will play its UEFA Champions League match.
- 9.03 The home club must assist the visiting club with the selection of its hotel, which should be within a 30-minute bus drive of the selected match venue.
- 9.04 If a senior team's UEFA Champions League matches have to be moved to another city and this is communicated before the draw, the corresponding UEFA Youth League matches will be played in the city of the UEFA Youth League home team, unless the clubs and the UEFA administration agree otherwise.
- 9.05 If a senior team's UEFA Champions League match has to be moved to another city due to unforeseen circumstances and this is communicated after the match dates have been announced in accordance with Article 7.04, the UEFA administration will decide on the venue for the corresponding UEFA Youth League match in consultation with the two clubs.

## **VII 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 takes a decision in the matter.

- 10.02 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 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 reimbursements by UEFA.
- 10.04 Upon receipt of a reasoned and well-documented request from the clubs concerned, the UEFA administration may set an amount of compensation due for financial loss.

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

- 10.05 If the home club finds that a match cannot take place (for example because the field is not fit for play and the home club is unable to propose an approved replacement pitch), it must notify the visiting club, the referee and the UEFA match delegate before their departure from home. The UEFA administration must be notified at the same time. The UEFA administration takes the necessary decision regarding the reorganisation of the match.

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

- 10.06 If any doubt arises as to the condition of the field of play after a visiting team's departure from home, the referee decides on the spot whether or not it is fit for play.
- 10.07 If the referee declares that a match cannot commence because the field is not fit for play or for any other reason, it must, in principle, be played the next day, subject to the approval of the UEFA administration. A decision must be taken within two hours of the referee's decision to cancel the match. In case of dispute, the UEFA administration fixes the date and kick-off time of the match. Its decision is final.

#### **Match abandoned**

- 10.08 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 another 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 clubs concerned. In case of dispute, the UEFA administration fixes the date and kick-off time of the match. Its decision is final.
- 10.09 If the remaining time of the match has to be played the next day or on another date set by the UEFA administration, the following principles apply:
- a) the match sheet may contain any of the eligible players who were on the players list 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;
- g) the match must restart on the same spot where the abandoned match action occurred (i.e. free-kick, throw-in, goal kick, corner kick, penalty, etc.). If the match was stopped during the normal flow of the game, a dropped ball on the spot where it was abandoned shall be used to restart.

### **Expenses**

- 10.10 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.

## **VIII Stadiums**

### **Article 11**

#### **Stadium category**

- 11.01 Unless stipulated otherwise in these regulations, matches in the competition must be played in a stadium which meets the structural criteria of category 1, as defined in the *UEFA Stadium Infrastructure Regulations* (2010 edition). The UEFA administration may set higher requirements to ensure proper TV coverage if need be. The stadium used for the senior team's UEFA Champions League match can only be used for the UEFA Youth League match if the latter is taking place the day after.

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

- 11.02 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. 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.

### **Pitch conditions**

- 11.03 The home club must make every reasonable effort to ensure that the pitch is in the best possible condition for play. If the pitch is not fit for play, the home club is requested to propose an alternative solution to allow the match to be played in accordance with UEFA's requirements.

### **Stadium and safety requirements**

- 11.04 Each association on whose territory matches in the competition will be played is responsible for:
- a) inspecting every stadium concerned and returning the corresponding online form 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.
- 11.05 The UEFA administration accepts or rejects the stadiums on the basis of the above form and confirmation. Such decisions are final.

### **Stadium inspections**

- 11.06 The UEFA administration and/or UEFA media and marketing partners 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.

### **Training facilities**

- 11.07 The home club should provide training facilities for the visiting club in case the latter asks to train on site. These facilities do not necessarily need to be the same as for the match, but should be of good quality, with dressing rooms able to accommodate 18 players and six club staff. These facilities should be located no more than a 30-minute bus drive from the visiting club's hotel.

### **Artificial turf standard**

- 11.08 Matches may be played on artificial turf, in accordance with the UEFA Stadium Infrastructure Regulations and provided that such artificial turf meets the FIFA International Artificial Turf Standard. A copy of the relevant FIFA certificate, issued within the 12 months preceding the relevant match, must be provided to the UEFA administration upon request.

- 11.09 The owner of the artificial turf and the home club are fully responsible for meeting the above requirements, in particular those related to:
- a) maintenance work and ongoing improvement measures; and
  - b) safety and environmental measures as set out in the *FIFA Quality Concept – Handbook of Test Methods for Football Turf* (January 2012 edition) and the *FIFA Quality Concept – Handbook of Requirements for Football Turf Surfaces* (January 2012 edition).
- 11.10 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.
- 11.11 UEFA cannot be held responsible for any damages to third parties resulting from the use of the artificial turf.

### **Floodlights**

- 11.12 Matches may be played in daylight or under floodlights.
- 11.13 Evening matches may only be played at stadiums equipped with floodlighting installations which provide sufficient light. The referee, in cooperation with the UEFA match delegate, takes a final decision in this respect.

## **IX Match Organisation**

### **Article 12**

#### **Flags**

- 12.01 The UEFA flag and the Respect flag must be flown at the stadium at all matches in the competition.

#### **Centre board**

- 12.02 The UEFA Youth League centre board must be installed at all matches in the competition, in accordance with UEFA's instructions.

#### **Handshake procedure**

- 12.03 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.

#### **Substitutes' benches and technical area**

- 12.04 Only six 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 13 persons). The names of all these persons and their functions must be listed on the match sheet.
- 12.05 Smoking is not allowed in the technical area during matches.



## **Medical requirements**

- 12.06 Minimum medical requirements concerning the provision of facilities, equipment and personnel by the home club are set out in the *UEFA Medical Regulations*. For the avoidance of doubt, the home club is solely responsible for the provision and operation of any facilities and equipment required in the above-mentioned regulations.

### **Venue data coordinator position and accreditation**

- 12.07 The home club must ensure that the venue data coordinator (VDC) appointed by UEFA to gather live data during the match is provided with:
- a) a commentary position (or an equivalent position), which needs to be in place from the morning of the match until 90 minutes after the final whistle, and
  - b) an accreditation permitting access to the referees' dressing room.

## **X Media Matters**

### **Article 13**

#### **Field of play and technical zone**

- 13.01 No representatives of the written press or audio media are allowed in the playing area or the area between the boundaries of the field of play and the spectators.
- 13.02 A limited number of photographers, cameramen and production staff of the audiovisual rights holders – all equipped with the appropriate pitch-access accreditation – are allowed in the area between the boundaries of the field of play and the spectators (see Annex III A and Annex III B). The only exceptions are the host broadcaster camera crew covering the team line-ups at the start of the match and up to two host broadcaster camera crews filming the teams after the end of the match.
- 13.03 Interviews are not permitted during the match on the field of play itself or in its immediate vicinity. Teams may be asked to make their head coach and players available to rights-holding audiovisual media for post-match interviews.
- 13.04 Further media requirements may be issued by the UEFA administration at any time during the competition.
- 13.05 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. Typical media equipment locations are set out in Annex III B.

## **XI Laws of the Game**

### **Article 14**

- 14.01 Matches are played in conformity with the *Laws of the Game* promulgated by the International Football Association Board (IFAB).
- 14.02 Each match lasts 2 x 45 minutes.

### **Article 15**

#### **Half-time interval**

- 15.01 The half-time interval lasts 15 minutes.

### **Article 16**

#### **Knockout system**

- 16.01 The round of 16 matches, quarter-finals, semi-finals and final are played as one single match. If the result of such a match stands as a draw at the end of normal playing time, no extra time is played. Kicks from the penalty mark (Article 17) determine the winning team.

### **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 his team, who also note down the numbers of the players on each team who take kicks from the penalty mark.

### **Article 18**

#### **Match sheet and substitution of players**

- 18.01 Before each match, each team receives a match sheet on which the numbers, surnames, first names and dates of birth of the 18 players in the squad must be indicated, together with the surnames and first names of the team officials seated on the substitutes' bench. The match sheet must be properly

completed in block capitals and signed by the captain and the authorised team official.

- 18.02 The referee or the match delegate 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 club's association or an official personal identity card/passport, each containing his photograph and date of birth.
- 18.03 The 11 players indicated on the match sheet as forming the starting 11 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.
- 18.04 Both teams must hand their match sheets to the referee at least 75 minutes before kick-off.
- 18.05 Only three of the substitutes listed on the match sheet may take part in the match. A player who has been substituted may take no further part in the match. The use of substitution boards (preferably electronic) to indicate the substitution of players is compulsory. Substitution boards must be numbered on both sides.
- 18.06 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**

- 18.07 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 11 players indicated on the match sheet as forming the starting 11 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.

## **XII Player Eligibility**

### **Article 19**

#### **Criteria**

- 19.01 Players are eligible to play in the competition if they meet all of the following criteria throughout the competition.
- 19.02 Players must be born on or after 1 January 1996.
- 19.03 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*.
- 19.04 All players must undergo a medical examination to the extent provided for by the *UEFA Medical Regulations*.
- 19.05 Each club is responsible for submitting a list of a maximum of 40 players for the entire season, duly signed, to its association for verification, validation, signature and forwarding to UEFA. This list must include the surname, first name, date of birth and nationality of all players to be fielded in the competition, as well as the surname and first name of the head coach. In addition, the list 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 for ensuring that the requested players' medical examination has been duly performed.
- 19.06 In accordance with 19.05 above, that list of 40 players has to be submitted by 24.00CET on 3 September 2014. No club may have more than 40 players on that list.
- 19.07 That list of 40 players may be amended at any time up until seven days before each match in the competition. Any new players must be registered in accordance with the requirements set out in 19.05 above.
- 19.08 Before each match in the competition, each club must submit a shortlist of 20 eligible players from its list of 40 players.
- 19.09 In accordance with 19.08 above, that shortlist of 20 players has to be submitted by 20.00CET the day before the match. No club may have more than 20 players on its shortlist before a match. As a minimum, ten places on that 20-player shortlist are reserved exclusively for players who have been eligible to play for the club concerned for an uninterrupted two-year period leading directly up to 15 September 2014.
- 19.10 A player may not play in the competition for more than one club in the course of the same season.

- 19.11 Any player who is fielded in three or more UEFA Champions League or UEFA Europa League matches (as of the group stages of those competitions) in the course of the 2014/15 season ceases to be eligible to play in the UEFA Youth League.

### **Responsibility**

- 19.12 The clubs and their national associations are responsible for ensuring that the aforementioned provisions concerning player eligibility and lists of players are observed. The club bears the legal consequences for fielding a player who is not named on the player list, or who is otherwise not eligible to play.
- 19.13 The UEFA administration decides on questions of player eligibility. In the event of disputes, the Control and Disciplinary Body takes a final decision.

## **XIII Kit**

### **Article 20**

#### **UEFA Kit Regulations**

- 20.01 The *UEFA Kit Regulations* (2012 edition) apply to all matches in the competition, unless specified otherwise in these regulations
- 20.02 For all matches in the competition up to and including the quarter-finals, clubs may use the shirt which has been approved for and worn in their domestic competition matches provided that the sponsor advertising on the shirt complies with Article 32 of the UEFA Kit Regulations. No sponsor may appear on the shorts or socks.
- 20.03 For the semi-finals and final sponsor advertising is allowed on players' shirts, in accordance with Articles 32 to 36 of the *UEFA Kit Regulations* unless the UEFA administration decides otherwise.

#### **Colours**

- 20.04 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. For group stage matches, teams will be asked, whenever possible, to wear the colours chosen by their senior teams for the corresponding UEFA Champions League match.
- 20.05 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.

## **Numbers**

- 20.06 Players must wear numbers between 1 and 99. If the number 1 is used, it must be worn by a goalkeeper.
- 20.07 A number may also appear on the front of the shorts, on either leg, in any position. This number must be between 10cm and 15cm in height and clearly legible.

## **Kit approval procedure**

- 20.08 Each club taking part in the competition must submit a signed copy of the official kit approval form by the deadline communicated by the UEFA administration.
- 20.09 Kit used as of the semi-finals must be approved by the UEFA administration if it is different to that used by the senior team in the UEFA Champions League. In this case, the official kit approval form and samples of the first-choice and second-choice kit, including the goalkeeper's kit (shirt, shorts and socks), must be submitted to the UEFA administration before the semi-finals.

## **Match balls**

- 20.10 The applicable official UEFA Champions League match ball provided by the UEFA administration must be used for all matches in the competition.

## **XIV Referees**

### **Article 21**

- 21.01 The *General Terms and Conditions for Referees* apply to the referee teams appointed for the competition.
- 21.02 The referee team is composed of the referee, two assistant referees, the fourth official and, if appointed, two additional assistant referees.

### **Appointments**

- 21.03 The Referees Committee, in cooperation with the UEFA administration, appoints a referee for each match. The rest of the referee team is, in principle, proposed by the association of the referee, in accordance with criteria established by the Referees Committee.

### **Unfit referee**

- 21.04 If a referee or assistant referee becomes unfit before or during a match, and is unable to officiate, he is replaced by another member of the referee team in accordance with the principles established by the Referees Committee.

### **Referee's report**

- 21.05 Directly after the match, the referee validates the official match report.

### **Referee liaison officer**

- 21.06 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.

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

### **Article 22**

#### **UEFA Disciplinary Regulations**

- 22.01 The provisions of the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations* apply for all disciplinary offences committed by players and clubs, officials, members or other individuals exercising a function at a match on behalf of a club, unless the present regulations stipulate otherwise.
- 22.02 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 23**

#### **Yellow and red cards**

- 23.01 As a rule, a player who is sent off the field of play is suspended for the next match in the competition. The Control and Disciplinary Body is entitled to augment this punishment, including by extending it to other competitions.
- 23.02 In case of repeated cautions, 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).
- 23.03 Cautions and pending yellow-card suspensions from matches played in this competition expire at the end of the season.

### **Article 24**

#### **Protests**

- 24.01 Participating clubs are entitled to protest against the validity of a match result within 24 hours of the end of the match in question, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the UEFA Disciplinary Regulations.

## **Article 25**

### **Doping**

- 25.01 Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set out in the *UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations*.
- 25.02 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.
- 25.03 UEFA may test any player at any time.

## **XVI Financial Provisions**

### **Article 26**

#### **A. Group stage, round of 16 and quarter-finals**

- 26.01 The home club retains its revenue (revenue from ticket sales, refreshments, concessions, etc.) and pays all match organisation costs (rental of match stadium, floodlighting, rental of training facilities for the visiting team, security and medical arrangements, if applicable, installations for the TV production, etc.).
- 26.02 The home club ensures the transportation of the visiting team's delegation, from their arrival in the city where the match is played until their departure, unless agreed otherwise by the clubs.
- 26.03 The travel and accommodation costs of the visiting team's delegation (up to 24 persons) will be borne by UEFA on the basis of the reimbursement policy communicated by UEFA at the start of the season. The difference between UEFA's contribution and the actual travel and accommodation costs will be borne by the visiting club.

### **Article 27**

#### **B. Semi-finals and final**

- 27.01 UEFA will ensure the organisation of these matches and will pay for all related costs (including the transport of the teams on site).
- 27.02 The travel and accommodation costs of the four teams (with up to 24 persons in each team) will be borne by UEFA on the basis of the reimbursement policy communicated by UEFA prior to the semi-finals. The difference between UEFA's contribution and the actual travel and accommodation costs will be borne by the clubs.



## **XVII Exploitation of the Commercial rights**

### **Article 28**

- 28.01 For the purposes of these regulations, the following definitions apply:
- a) “Commercial rights” means any and all commercial and media rights and opportunities in and in relation to the competition (including, without limitation, all competition matches), including, without limitation, the 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 competition matches 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 competition; to conduct public relations activities in relation to the competition; 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 competition.
  - d) “Data rights” means the right to compile and exploit statistics and other data in relation to the competition.
- 28.02 UEFA is the exclusive, absolute legal and beneficial owner of the Commercial rights.
- 28.03 UEFA has authorised the clubs to exploit certain media rights and marketing rights in the manner and to the extent set out in the Media and Marketing Guidelines issued to the clubs by UEFA.

## **XVIII 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 to UEFA’s names, logos, brands, music, medals, plaques, commemorative items 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.

## **XIX 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.

## **XX Unforeseen Circumstances**

### **Article 31**

- 31.01 Any matters not provided for in these regulations, such as cases of force majeure, are settled by the UEFA General Secretary, whose decisions are final.

## **XXI 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 26 March 2014 and come into force on 1 May 2014.

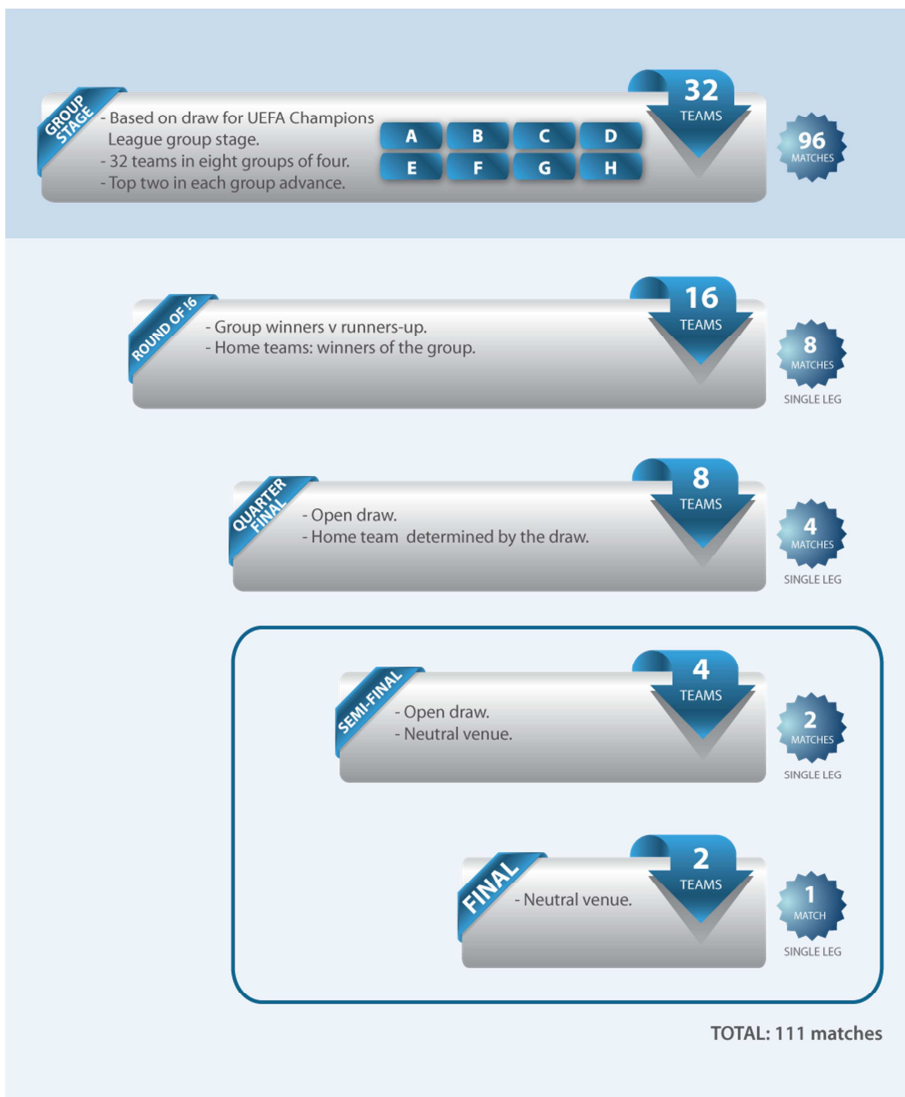
For the UEFA Executive Committee:

Michel Platini  
President

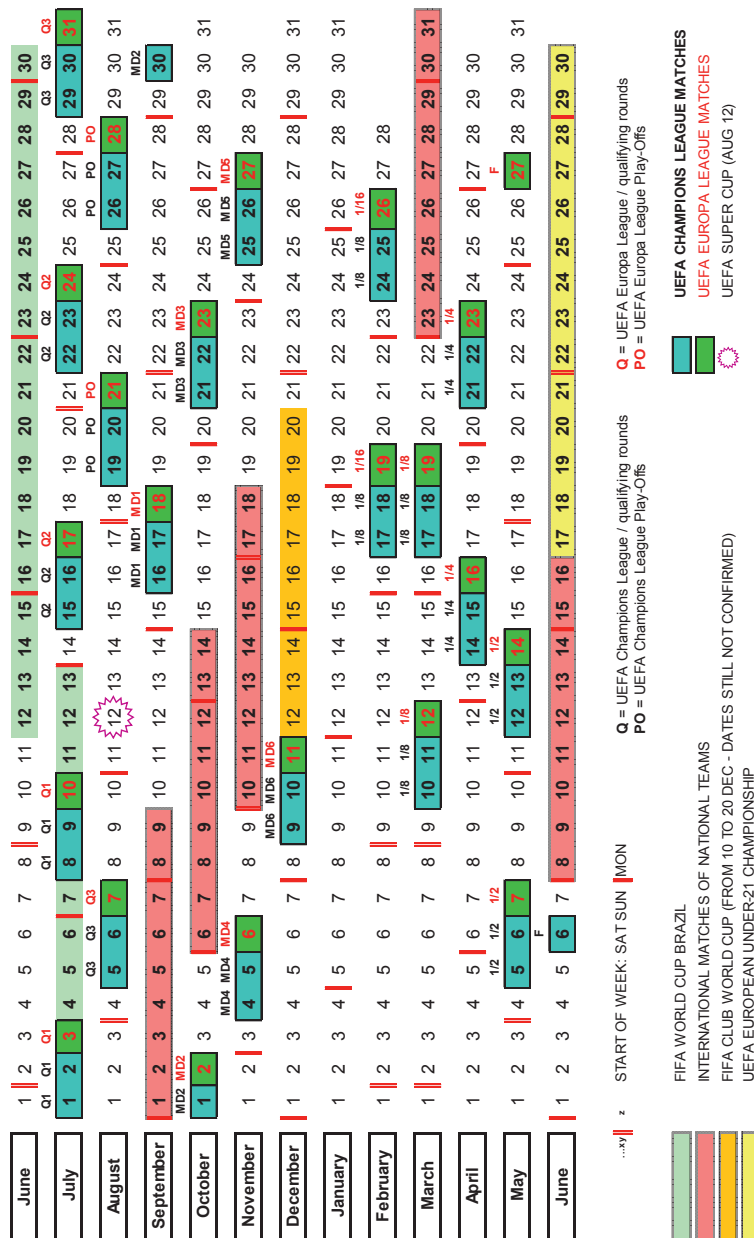
Gianni Infantino  
General Secretary

Astana, 26 March 2014

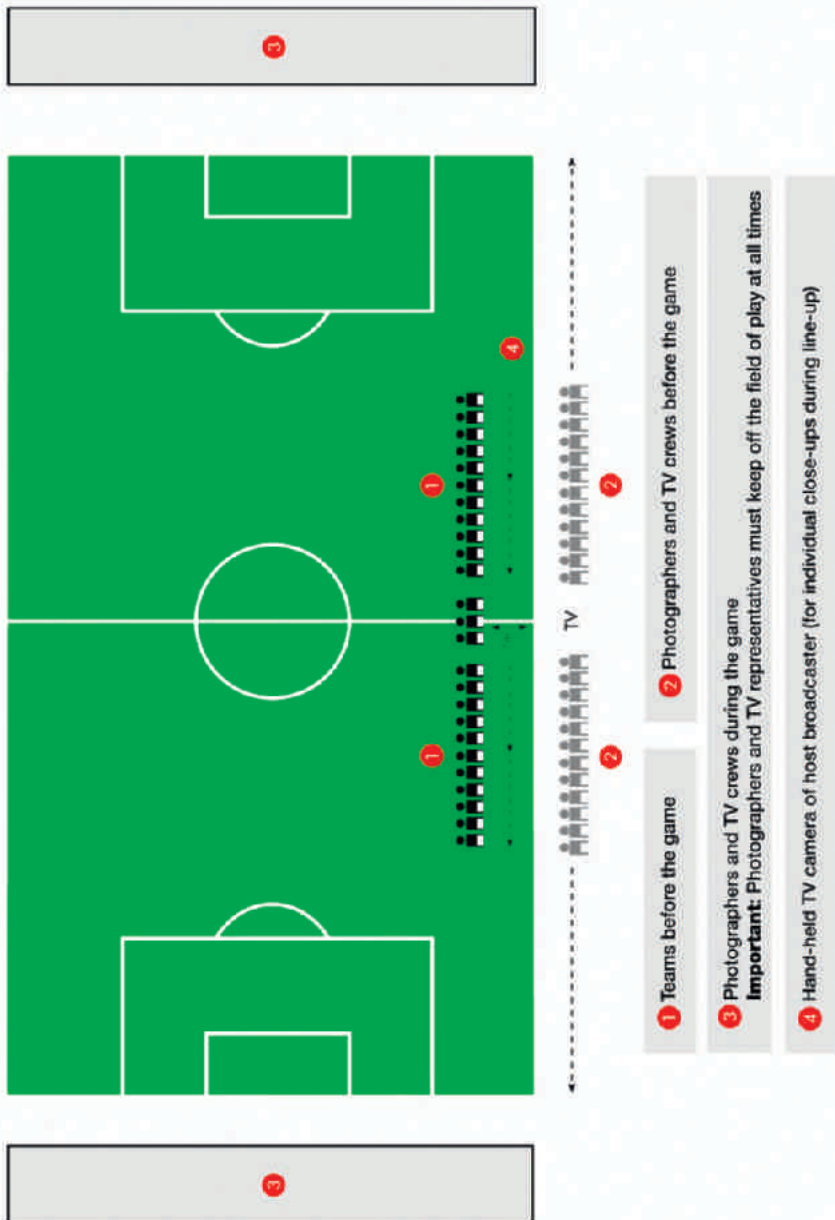
## ANNEX I - UEFA YOUTH LEAGUE COMPETITION SYSTEM



## ANNEX II - UEFA MATCH CALENDAR 2014/15



## ANNEX III A - MEDIA POSITIONING AT UEFA MATCHES



## ANNEX III B - TV CAMERA POSITIONS

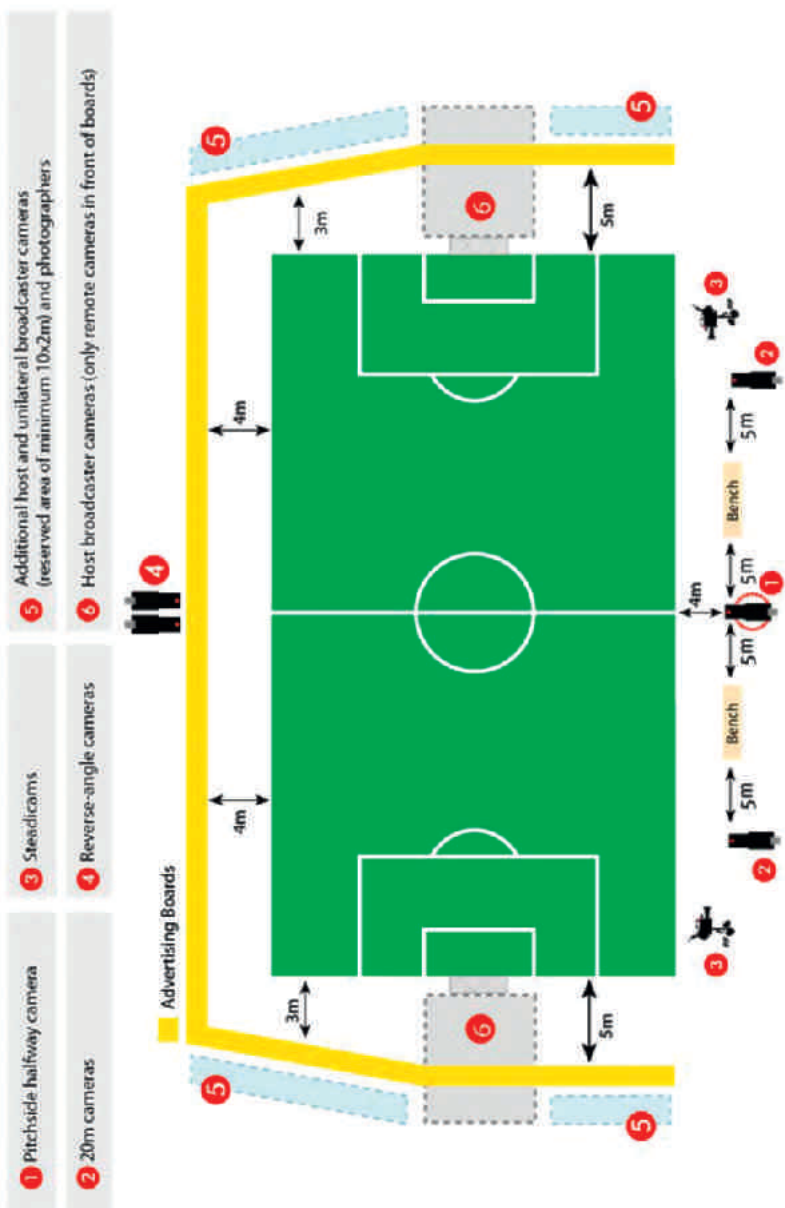


DIAGRAM SHOWS STANDARD PITCH SET-UP. ALL DETAILS SUBJECT TO INDIVIDUAL STADIUM CONDITIONS.

Note: Pitchside cameras to be positioned so that they do not present any danger to the players, coaches and match officials.

## **ANNEX IV - RESPECT FAIR PLAY ASSESSMENT**

### **1. Introduction**

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.

### **2. UEFA Respect fair play rankings**

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.

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

In reward for the fair play example they set, the three best-ranked associations 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.

### **4. Methods of assessment**

After the match, the UEFA 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. Individual items on the assessment form**

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.

### **5.1. 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.

### **5.2. 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:

a) 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

b) 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.

### **5.3. 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.

#### **5.4. Respect for the referee team**

- maximum 5 points
- minimum 1 point

Players are expected to respect the referee team 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 referee team 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.

#### **5.5. 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.

#### **5.6. 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.

## **6. Overall assessment**

**6.1.** 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.

**6.2.** 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 5.6 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:

$$(31/40) \times 10 = 7.75$$

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:

$$(24/35) \times 10 = 6.857$$

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

## **7. Written comments**

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.

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