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Regulations of the UEFA Super Cup  
2012-15 Cycle

2012

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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 2012 UEFA Super Cup (hereinafter the competition).

## **II Representation – Duties and obligations**

### **Article 2**

#### **Representation**

- 2.01 The competition, in which the winners of the previous season's UEFA Champions League and UEFA Europa League are automatically invited to compete, is organised by UEFA at the start of each season. The winner of the UEFA Champions League is considered as the home team while the winner of the UEFA Europa League is considered as the visiting team. The competition takes place in August.
- 2.02 In order to participate in the competition, a club 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.

### **Article 3**

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

- 3.01 Participating clubs agree:
- a) to 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) to 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) to comply with the *Laws of the Game* issued by the IFAB;
- d) 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 official letter, fax or email);
- e) to respect the principles of fair play as defined in the *UEFA Statutes*;
- f) to play in accordance with the present regulations and to field their strongest team;
- g) to observe the *UEFA Safety and Security Regulations* (2006 edition);
- h) to comply with the monitoring requirements as set out in the *UEFA Club Licensing and Financial Fair Play Regulations*;
- i) not to play any other matches when travelling to and from this match;
- j) to 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;
- k) not to represent UEFA or the UEFA Super Cup without UEFA's prior written approval.
- l) 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.

3.02 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 member association (hereinafter 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 4**

##### **Trophy**

- 4.01 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 Super Cup winners' trophy, is awarded to the winning club.
- 4.02 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.
- 4.03 Replica trophies awarded to winners of the UEFA Super Cup (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 the UEFA administration may issue from time to time.

##### **Medals**

- 4.04 Forty gold medals are presented to the winning club and forty silver medals to the runners-up. Additional medals may not be produced.

### **IV Responsibilities – Insurance**

#### **Article 5**

##### **Responsibilities**

- 5.01 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.
- 5.02 The staging of the competition will be entrusted by the UEFA Executive Committee to an association or club appointed for this purpose. The date and venue are chosen by the Executive Committee.
- 5.03 The host association and the local club will form, with representatives of relevant host city authorities, a local organising committee (hereinafter "LOC") who shall organise the competition on the basis of a staging agreement between UEFA and the LOC.
- 5.04 The LOC is responsible for order and security before, during and after the match in accordance with the *UEFA Safety and Security Regulations*. The

LOC may be called to account for incidents of any kind and may be disciplined.

- 5.05 The LOC shall hold UEFA harmless from any and all claims for liability accruing in relation to the staging and organising of the match.

#### **Insurance**

- 5.06 All persons involved in the competition are responsible for their own insurance coverage.
- a) The participating clubs are responsible for and undertake to conclude all necessary and adequate insurance coverage for their delegation, including players and officials, at their own cost.
  - b) In addition, the host association and the local club staging the competition must conclude adequate insurance coverage for all of their risks arising under these regulations at their own cost, in accordance with their respective responsibilities, as set out in Article 5 of these regulations and in the staging agreement.
  - c) UEFA will conclude insurance coverage in accordance with its respective responsibilities, as set out in the staging agreement.
  - d) If the host association or local club is not the owner of the stadium used, then the host association 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. If appropriate insurance is not provided by the stadium owner and/or tenant in due time, the host association concludes the necessary additional insurance cover at its own cost. In the case of failure, it agrees that such insurance may be concluded by UEFA at the host association's cost.

In any case, the host association and the local club 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 competition. At any time, UEFA may request from all involved, in writing and free of charge, releases of liability and/or confirmations or copies of the policies concerned in one of UEFA's official languages.

## **V Competition System**

### **Article 6**

- 6.01 The competition is staged as one single match in a neutral venue.

#### **Extra time**

- 6.02 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 15).

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

### **Article 7**

#### **Refusal to play, match abandoned or not played through the fault of a club**

- 7.01 If a club refuses to play, it is disqualified and replaced by the second finalist in the previous season's UEFA Champions League or UEFA Europa League final respectively. A club which refuses to play also loses all rights to payments from UEFA. Moreover, the following fine is imposed: EUR 300,000.
- 7.02 If a club is responsible for the 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.
- 7.03 Exceptionally, the Control and Disciplinary Body can validate the result as it stood at the moment when the match was abandoned if the match result was to the detriment of the club responsible for the match being abandoned.
- 7.04 In all cases, the Control and Disciplinary Body can take further measures if the circumstances so justify.
- 7.05 Upon receipt of a reasoned and well-documented request from the club, the UEFA administration may set an amount of compensation due for financial loss.

### **Article 8**

#### **Unfit field of play, bad weather**

- 8.01 If the host association/club deems that the field will not be fit for play, it will immediately inform the UEFA administration, which will inform the two clubs and the referee before their departure for the venue.
- 8.02 If any doubt arises as to the condition of the field of play after the departure of the two teams for the venue, the referee decides on the spot whether or not it is fit for play.
- 8.03 If the referee declares that the match cannot commence, for example because the field is unfit for play, the match must in principle be played the next day, unless, for reasons beyond control, the match cannot take place then. In this case, the UEFA administration will set a new date for the match or, if need be, decide on its cancellation.

### **Match abandoned**

- 8.04 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.
- 8.05 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 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;
  - 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.

## **VII Fixture**

### **Article 9**

- 9.01 The date of the competition is set by the UEFA Executive Committee. The date set is final and binding on all parties concerned.
- 9.02 Kick-off time will be set by the UEFA administration.

## **VIII Stadium**

### **Article 10**

#### **Stadium category**

- 10.01 Unless stipulated otherwise in these regulations, the match must be played in a stadium which meets the category 3 structural criteria as defined in the *UEFA Stadium Infrastructure Regulations (2010 edition)*.

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

- 10.02 The UEFA administration may grant an exception to a specific structural criterion of this stadium category in cases of particular hardship and upon reasoned request, for instance owing to the current national legislation. Such decisions are final.

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

- 10.03 The host association is responsible for:
- a) inspecting the stadium concerned and issuing a stadium certificate which has to be forwarded to the UEFA administration, confirming that the stadium meets the structural criteria of the required stadium category;
  - b) confirming to the UEFA administration that the stadium, including its facilities (emergency lighting system, first aid facilities, type of protection against intrusion by spectators into the playing area, etc.), has been thoroughly inspected by the competent public authorities and meets all safety requirements laid down by the applicable national law.

The UEFA administration accepts or rejects the stadium on the basis of the above certificate and confirmation. Such a decision is final.

#### **Playing surface**

- 10.04 The match must be played on natural turf.

#### **Floodlights**

- 10.05 The host association must ensure that the stadium is equipped with floodlights, guaranteeing minimum horizontal and vertical illuminance levels of Ev 1,500 lux and uniform lighting.

### **Clocks**

- 10.06 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).

### **Public screens**

- 10.07 Simultaneous or delayed transmissions on public screens outside the stadium in which the match is played (e.g. in each participating club's stadium 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.

### **Retractable stadium roofs**

- 10.08 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.
- 10.09 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.

### **Balls**

- 10.10 The balls for the match and the official training sessions prior to the match will be supplied by UEFA and must be used to the exclusion of any other balls.

## **IX Match organisation and Media Matters**

### **Article 11**

#### **Flags**

- 11.01 The UEFA, UEFA Super Cup and Respect flags must be flown during the match.

### **Training sessions on the pitch**

- 11.02 Upon request, and weather permitting, the two clubs will be allowed to train on the field where the match is to take place the day before the match. UEFA will agree with the two clubs on the time and length of their training sessions.

### **Handshakes and anthems**

- 11.03 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. National anthems may not be played.

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

- 11.04 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 persons. The names of all these persons and their functions must be listed on the match sheet.
- 11.05 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.
- 11.06 Smoking is not allowed in the technical area during the match.
- 11.07 During the match, players and team officials listed on the match sheet are not allowed access to any TV footage of the match.

## **Article 12**

### **Pre-match press conferences**

- 12.01 Each club must hold a pre-match press conference the day before the match, timed to respect the media deadlines in the two countries. The two press conferences must be arranged by the two clubs and UEFA together, so that a reporter can attend both. Each press conference must be attended by at least the manager/head coach of the team plus one or, preferably, two players. 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.

### **Training sessions**

- 12.02 Both clubs must make their training session on the day before the match open to the media for at least 15 minutes. This training session takes place in the match stadium 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, i.e. audiovisual media, audio media, written press, photographers, the official

club platforms and the club photographers. If a club starts its training session before the scheduled time, the session must nevertheless be open to media until the scheduled closing time.

- 12.03 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(s) must be given the same opportunity.
- 12.04 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.
- 12.05 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.

#### **Interviews and pitch-side presentations**

- 12.06 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 UEFA media officer.
- 12.07 Interviews are allowed with coaches and players upon their arrival at the stadium subject to their agreement.
- 12.08 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.
- 12.09 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.
- 12.10 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.
- 12.11 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.

### **Post-match press conferences and mixed zone**

- 12.12 The post-match press conference at the venue must start no later than 20 minutes after the final whistle. The host association or club is responsible for providing the necessary technical infrastructure and services, including interpretation. Both clubs must make their team manager/coach available for this press conference.
- 12.13 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 be divided into separate areas for audiovisual rights holders, club media platforms and uefa.com, audiovisual non-rights holders, audio media, and written press as directed by the UEFA media officer. The host association or club must ensure that the area is safe for players and coaches to walk through. All players of both teams that are listed on the official team 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.

### **Dressing rooms**

- 12.14 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 main reporter or presenter from such audiovisual rights holder. This filming must be completed well before the arrival of the players, ideally some two hours before kick-off.

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

- 12.15 No media representatives are allowed to go onto the field of play before, during or after the match, with the exception of the hand-held camera crew covering the team line-ups at the start of the match 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.
- 12.16 A limited number of photographers, audiovisual rights-holding TV cameramen and the personnel required to operate an electronic television camera of the host broadcaster – all equipped with the appropriate pitch-access accreditation and bibs – are allowed in the area between the boundaries of the field and the spectators, where they will carry out their work in the specific locations assigned to them by the UEFA media officer.

### **Written press**

- 12.17 Media reporting in writing only, for whatever media (e.g. newspaper, internet websites, mobile portals), may be accredited as written press, with access to the post-match press conference and mixed zone, on condition that they do not cover the game live in sound and/or pictures (for the sake of clarity, this includes press conferences and the mixed zone).

### **Photographers**

- 12.18 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.

## **X Laws of the Game**

### **Article 13**

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

### **Substitution of players**

- 13.02 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. The substitution boards must be numbered on both sides.
- 13.03 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**

- 13.04 Before the match, each team receives a match sheet on which the numbers, surnames, first names 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.

- 13.05 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.
- 13.06 Both clubs must hand their match sheets to the referee at least 75 minutes before kick-off.
- 13.07 The referee may ask to see the personal identity cards / 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.
- 13.08 If the match sheet is not completed and returned in time, the matter will be submitted to the Control and Disciplinary Body.
- 13.09 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.
- 13.10 If there are fewer than seven players on either of the teams, the match will be abandoned. In this case, the Control and Disciplinary Body decides on the consequences.

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

- 13.11 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 14**

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

- 14.01 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 15**

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

- 15.01 For this match (see paragraph 6.02), kicks from the penalty mark are taken in accordance with the procedure laid down in the *Laws of the Game* promulgated by the IFAB.
- 15.02 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.
- 15.03 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*.
- 15.04 If through the fault of a club, the taking of kicks from the penalty mark cannot be completed, the provisions of paragraphs 7.02 to 7.04 apply.

## **XI Player Eligibility**

### **Article 16**

#### **General provisions**

- 16.01 In order to be eligible to participate in the UEFA Super Cup, players must be registered with UEFA by the 10 August 2012 and fulfil all the conditions set out in the following provisions. Only eligible players can serve pending suspensions.
- 16.02 Players must have undergone a medical examination in accordance with the mandatory criteria as set out in Annex III.
- 16.03 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 competition, 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 for ensuring that the requested players' medical examination has been duly performed.

- 16.04 The player lists may be amended at any time until 24.00 CET on the day before the match, provided that the club's association confirms in writing that the new players are eligible to play at domestic level by the date of the UEFA Super Cup.
- 16.05 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.
- 16.06 The UEFA administration decides on questions of player eligibility. Challenged decisions are dealt with by the Control and Disciplinary Body.
- 16.07 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 for the Status and Transfer of Players.
- 16.08 A player who participates in the UEFA Super Cup may play in other UEFA club competitions subject to the conditions set forth in the UEFA Champions League and UEFA Europa League regulations.

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

- 16.09 No club may have more than 25 players on List A, two of whom must be goalkeepers. 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 the 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 II.
- 16.10 A "locally trained player" is either a "club-trained player" or an "association-trained player".
- 16.11 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.
- 16.12 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.

- 16.13 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.

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

- 16.14 Each club is entitled to register an unlimited number of players on List B. The official list must be submitted to the UEFA administration, duly signed by the club and the association, by no later than 24.00 CET on the day before the match.
- 16.15 A player may be registered on List B if he is born on or after 1 January 1991 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.

## **XII Kit**

### **Article 17**

#### **UEFA Kit Regulations**

- 17.01 The *UEFA Kit Regulations* (2012 edition) apply to any kit (sports equipment) used in the stadium during the competition unless specified otherwise in these regulations,.

#### **Colours**

- 17.02 Both teams may wear their first-choice kit announced to the UEFA administration on the entry form. However, if there is a clash, the winners of the previous season's UEFA Europa League 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.

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

- 17.03 Player names must be shown on the back of shirts (see Article 11 of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*).
- 17.04 All registered players 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.

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

- 17.05 According to Article 34 of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*, the choice of shirt sponsor is limited to one of those used simultaneously by the club in one of its official domestic competitions organised under the auspices of its

association. This provision applies also the day before the match for the official training session and for any UEFA Super Cup media activities.

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

- 17.06 If the national legislation applicable at the match venue prevents a visiting club from using its approved shirt sponsor (see paragraph 32.02 of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*), the club may ask UEFA to replace its sponsor with a UEFA-endorsed programme (e.g. Respect campaign) or with a charity in compliance with the UEFA requirements. Furthermore, a club may wear advertising for a product of its sponsor as long as it complies with the applicable national legislation and is approved by UEFA. Such requests must be submitted to the UEFA administration at least seven days before the match.

### **Kit approval procedure**

- 17.07 The players' kit and advertising by the club sponsor and manufacturer's identification must be approved by the UEFA administration. The participating clubs must therefore submit samples of their first and second-choice strips (shirt, shorts and socks) to the UEFA administration, together with a duly completed and signed corresponding application form by 2 August 2012. At a club's request, the UEFA administration may extend the aforementioned deadlines as far as the announcement of the shirt sponsor is concerned.

### **Competition badge**

- 17.08 The UEFA Super Cup competition badge must appear on the free zone of the right shirt sleeve. UEFA will provide the clubs with sufficient badges to cover their needs (as determined by UEFA). The UEFA Super Cup competition badge may not be used in any other competition.

### **Respect badge**

- 17.09 The UEFA Respect badge must be used on the free zone of the left shirt sleeve. UEFA will provide the clubs with sufficient badges to cover their needs (as determined by UEFA).

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

- 17.10 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 IX, X and XI 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**

- 17.11 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 unless instructed otherwise by UEFA in writing. 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.

## **XIII Referees**

### **Article 18**

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

### **Appointment**

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

### **Arrival**

- 18.04 Referees and assistant referees must arrange to arrive at the venue the day before the match, in principle by 17.00 hours (local time).
- 18.05 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**

- 18.06 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**

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

### **Referee liaison officer**

- 18.08 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 entrusted with the organisation of the match.

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

### **Article 19**

#### **UEFA Disciplinary Regulations**

- 19.01 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.
- 19.02 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 20**

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

- 20.01 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.
- 20.02 Single yellow cards are cancelled at the end of the match and are not carried forward to another UEFA club competition.

### **Article 21**

#### **Declaration of protests**

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

## **Article 22**

### **Reasons for protests**

- 22.01 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.
- 22.02 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.
- 22.03 Protests cannot be lodged against factual decisions taken by the referee.
- 22.04 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 23**

### **Appeals**

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

## **Article 24**

### **Doping**

- 24.01 Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set out in the *UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations*.
- 24.02 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.
- 24.03 UEFA may test any player at any time.

## **XV Financial Provisions**

### **Article 25**

- 25.01 The costs of board and lodging of the referee team, as well as their domestic and international travel expenses and daily allowances are covered by UEFA.
- 25.02 For this match, UEFA owns all rights relating to the tickets and decides on the number of tickets to be allocated to the participating clubs (these allocations do not necessarily have to be equal) and to the host association, specifies the size of the various ticket allocations delivered at any one time,

and issues special instructions for the distribution of these tickets. Such decisions and instructions are final and binding. 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 participating clubs must provide all necessary cooperation to UEFA for enforcing such ticketing terms and conditions.

- 25.03 The Executive Committee decides on the financial distribution model in favour of:
- a) the two participating clubs
  - b) the host association
  - c) UEFA.
- 25.04 Each club is responsible for its own expenses (except for hotel accommodation, which is covered by the LOC).
- 25.05 The accounts of this match must be submitted to the UEFA administration within one month of this match taking place.
- 25.06 The amounts paid by UEFA are gross amounts. As such they cover any and all taxes, levies and charges.

## **XVI Commercial Rights**

### **Article 26**

- 26.01 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 competition 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 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 the competition ("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 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; and
- e) “partner” means any party accepted by UEFA under contract to exercise the commercial rights (or any of them) of the competition.

26.02 UEFA is the exclusive, absolute legal and beneficial owner of the commercial rights. 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 for the competition.

26.03 Exploitation of commercial rights for the competition:

- a) Media rights

All media rights in and to the competition are exploited by UEFA.

- b) All other commercial rights

UEFA has the exclusive right to exploit all other commercial rights and to appoint partners for the competition.

In accordance with Article 17 of the present regulations and the *UEFA Kit Regulations*, advertising on players’ kits is exempt from this exclusivity.

### **Support**

26.04 Each club must support and ensure that its players, officials and other employees also support the “commercial programme” established by UEFA for the exploitation of the commercial rights and, in particular, the promotional programmes run by UEFA and the partners at the competition (e.g. ball kids, centre circle carriers, flag bearers, player escorts, match ball carrier, referee escorts, man of the match and stadium tours).

### **Promotional purposes**

26.05 The clubs participating in the competition 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, stadium image and team shirt (including references to the shirt sponsors and kit manufacturers) free of charge 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.

### **Disclaimer**

- 26.06 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**

- 26.07 Each club indemnifies, defends and holds UEFA, its subsidiaries and any LOC (as referred to in paragraph 5.03) 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.

## **XVII Intellectual Property Rights**

### **Article 27**

- 27.01 UEFA is the exclusive owner of all intellectual property rights of the competition, including any current or future rights of UEFA's names, logos, brands, medals and trophies. Any use of the aforementioned rights requires the prior written approval of UEFA, and must comply with any conditions imposed by UEFA.
- 27.02 All rights to the fixture are the sole and exclusive property of UEFA.
- 27.03 The clubs may not use or authorise any third party to use any of the UEFA Super Cup trademarks, music or any graphic material or artistic forms developed in connection with the UEFA Super Cup in programmes, promotions, publications or advertising or otherwise (including in connection with the exploitation of commercial rights that they are permitted to exploit by these regulations) without the prior written consent of UEFA or if not specifically permitted in these regulations. The clubs taking part in the competition must not develop, produce or distribute any competition related product without the prior written approval of UEFA.

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

### **Article 28**

- 28.01 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.

## **XIX Unforeseen Circumstances**

### **Article 29**

- 29.01 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.

## **XX Closing Provisions**

### **Article 30**

- 30.01 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.
- 30.02 All annexes form an integral part of these regulations.
- 30.03 Non-compliance with the obligations set out in these regulations may lead to disciplinary measures in accordance with the *UEFA Statutes* and other relevant regulations derived from them.
- 30.04 If there is any discrepancy in the interpretation of the English, French or German versions of these regulations, the English version prevails.
- 30.05 These regulations were adopted by the UEFA Executive Committee at its meeting on 21 March 2012 and come into force on 1 May 2012.

For the UEFA Executive Committee:

Michel Platini  
President

Gianni Infantino  
General Secretary

Istanbul, 21 March 2012

## **ANNEX I: 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 II: Locally trained players

Possible combinations to comply with the List A requirements (as defined in Article 16):

	<b>TOTAL LIST A (potential)</b>	<b>"FREE" PLAYERS</b>	<b>CLUB TRAINED</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TRAINED</b>	<b>TOTAL LIST A (effective)</b>
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 III : MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PLAYERS

The following tables A to G show what examinations and tests are mandatory for the competition.

Where a section or subsection is mandatory, it must be completed within one year of the start of the competition and be updated annually. Sections or subsections indicated as non-mandatory are strongly recommended.

#### A. PERSONAL FOOTBALL HISTORY

A player's personal football history represents the football-specific basis for their medical examination. This 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 suggest it would assist medical doctors with their internal medical audits.

		Mandatory?
<b>A1</b>	Total number of matches played in previous season (incl. friendly matches)	<b>no</b>
<b>A2</b>	Dominant leg	
<b>A3</b>	Position on the field	

#### B. MEDICAL HISTORY AND HEREDITY

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

		Mandatory?
<b>B1</b>	<b>Family history</b> (first generation, i.e. parents, brothers and sisters) a) Hypertension, stroke b) Heart conditions incl. sudden cardiac death c) Vascular problems, varicose, deep venous thrombosis d) Diabetes e) Allergies, asthma f) Cancer, blood disease g) Chronic joint or muscle problems h) Hormonal problems	<b>yes</b>

<b>B2</b>	<p><b>Medical history</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 one month</li> </ul>	<b>yes</b>
<b>B3</b>	<p><b>Present complaints</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Symptoms such as general pain (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>	<b>yes</b>
<b>B4</b>	<p><b>Medication/supplements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Specific medication currently being taken</li> <li>b) Evidence that a TUE (Therapeutic Use Exemption) has been granted (if required)</li> <li>c) Nutritional supplements being taken</li> <li>d) Awareness of anti-doping rules and responsibilities</li> </ul>	<b>yes</b>
<b>B5</b>	<p>Vaccination record (incl. dates)</p> <p><b>Strongly recommended:</b> Vaccination against Tetanus and Hepatitis A and B</p>	<b>yes</b>

### C. GENERAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION

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

		Mandatory?	
<b>C1</b>	a)	Height	<b>yes</b>
	b)	Weight	
	c)	Blood pressure (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)	
	d)	Head and neck (eyes, incl. vision test, nose, ears, teeth, throat, thyroid gland)	
	e)	Lymph nodes	
	f)	Chest and lungs (inspection, auscultation, percussion, inspiratory and expiratory chest expansion)	
	g)	Heart (sounds, murmurs, pulse, arrhythmias)	
	h)	Abdomen (incl. hernia, scars)	
	i)	Blood vessels (e.g. peripheral pulses, vascular murmurs, varicose veins)	
	j)	Skin inspection	
	k)	Nervous system (e.g. reflexes, sensory abnormalities)	
l)	Motor system (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 from the history, or with a new clinical event, 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:

- i) on all players at the latest before their 21st birthday;
- and
- ii) on all players who are older than 21 if they do not yet have an ECG and echocardiography in their personal medical records.

**The results of all examinations performed must be included in the player's medical records.**

		Mandatory?	
<b>D1</b>	a)	Electrocardiogram (12-lead ECG)	<b>yes,</b> according to Di and Dii above
	b)	Echocardiography	

## E. LABORATORY EXAMINATION

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 in accordance with national legislation (cf. confidentiality, discrimination, etc.).

		Mandatory?
<b>E1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Blood count (haemoglobin, haematocrit, erythrocytes, leukocytes, thrombocytes)</li> <li>b) Urine test ('dipstick test' to determine level of protein and sugar)</li> </ul>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>E2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Sedimentation rate</li> <li>b) CRP</li> <li>c) Blood fats (cholesterol, HDL- and LDL cholesterol, triglycerides)</li> <li>d) Glucose</li> <li>e) Uric acid</li> <li>f) Creatinine</li> <li>g) Aspartate amino-transferase</li> <li>h) Alanine amino-transferase</li> <li>i) Gamma-glutamyl-transferase</li> <li>j) Creatine kinase</li> <li>k) Potassium</li> <li>l) Sodium</li> <li>m) Magnesium</li> <li>n) Iron</li> <li>o) Ferritin</li> <li>p) Blood group</li> <li>q) HIV test</li> <li>r) Hepatitis screening</li> </ul>	<b>no</b>

## F. ORTHOPAEDIC EXAMINATION AND FUNCTIONAL TESTS

Points F1 (a) to (f) are mandatory checks that are common in sports medical examinations. Points F2 (a) to (c) are recommended to assist team doctors with preventive strategies and tests in the rehabilitation of injured players. In addition, team doctors are advised to consider running tests to exclude spondylolysis and spondylolisthesis.

References for 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, Oberg 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.

		Mandatory?
<b>F1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Spinal column: inspection and functional examination (tenderness, pain, range of movement)</li> <li>b) Shoulder: pain, mobility and stability</li> <li>c) Hip, groin and thigh: pain and mobility</li> <li>d) Knee: pain, mobility, stability and effusion</li> <li>e) Lower leg: pain (shin splint syndrome, Achilles tendon)</li> <li>f) Ankle and foot: pain, mobility, stability and effusion</li> </ul>	<b>yes</b>
<b>F2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Range of motion (ROM) and muscle tightness               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Adductors</li> <li>ii) Hamstrings</li> <li>iii) Iliopsoas</li> <li>iv) Quadriceps</li> <li>v) Gastrocnemius</li> <li>vi) Soleus</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) Muscle strength (one-leg hop test)</li> <li>c) Muscle balance test (SOLEC test: standing on one leg with eyes closed)</li> </ul>	<b>no</b>

## G. RADIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION AND ULTRASOUND SCAN

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

Any radiographies performed, particularly after injury, must be included in the player's medical records.

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