



# Regulations of the UEFA Super Cup

2007



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## **Preamble**

The following regulations have been adopted on the basis of Article 49, paragraph 2b) and Article 50, paragraph 1 of the UEFA Statutes.

The present regulations govern the rights, duties and responsibilities of all parties participating and involved in the preparation and organisation of the 2007 UEFA Super Cup (hereinafter the competition).

## **I Representation – Duties and obligations**

### **Article 1**

#### **Representation**

- 1.01 The competition, in which the winners of the previous season's UEFA Champions League and UEFA Cup 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 Cup is considered as the visiting team. The competition takes place in August.
- 1.02 In order to participate in the competition, a club must have obtained a licence issued by the national association concerned in accordance with the applicable national club licensing regulations as accredited by UEFA in accordance with the UEFA club licensing manual (version 1.0).

### **Article 2**

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

- 2.01 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 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 in Lausanne as defined in the relevant provisions of the *UEFA Statutes*;
  - c) to comply with the *Laws of the Game* issued by the IFAB;
  - d) to respect the principles of fair play as defined in the *UEFA Statutes*;
  - e) to play in accordance with the present regulations and to field their strongest team;
  - f) to observe the *UEFA Safety and Security Regulations* (edition 2006);
  - g) not to play any other matches when travelling to and from this match;
  - h) to undertake that their team will arrive at the match venue by the evening before the match at the latest;

- i) not to represent UEFA or the UEFA Super Cup without UEFA's prior written approval.
- 2.02 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 the national 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.

## **II Cup and Medals**

### **Article 3**

#### **Cup**

- 3.01 A challenge cup donated by UEFA is presented to the winning club for one year. The holders are responsible in the event of the loss of or any damage to the cup, as well as for insuring the cup. The club must return the cup to the UEFA Administration in perfect condition two months before the next final tie. UEFA is responsible for engraving the cup with the name of the winning club. A scaled-down replica of the cup is awarded to the winners. The challenge cup becomes the permanent property of any club which wins the trophy three consecutive times or five times in total. Once a cycle of three successive wins or five in total has been completed, the club concerned starts a new cycle from zero.
- 3.02 The cup-holders may ask UEFA to have a copy of the trophy made. The copy will be clearly marked as such and will not exceed four-fifths of the size of the original.

#### **Medals**

- 3.03 Thirty gold medals are presented to the winning club and thirty silver medals to the runners-up. Additional medals may not be produced.



### **III Organisation – Responsibilities – Insurance**

#### **Article 4**

##### **Responsibilities**

- 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 The staging of the competition will be entrusted by the UEFA Executive Committee to a national association or club appointed for this purpose. The date and venue are chosen by the Executive Committee.
- 4.03 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.
- 4.04 The LOC is responsible for order and security before, during and after the match in accordance with the UEFA Safety and Security Regulations (edition 2006). The LOC may be called to account for incidents of any kind and may be disciplined.
- 4.05 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**

- 4.06 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 4 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 are not the owner of the relevant stadium in which the match is played, then the host association is also responsible for providing a fully comprehensive insurance policy, including without limitation third-party liability and property insurance, 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 shall ensure that UEFA is included in all insurance policies as defined in the present paragraph and shall hold UEFA harmless from any and all claims for liability accruing 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.

## **IV Competition System**

### **Article 5**

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

#### **Extra time**

5.02 If the result stands as a draw at the end of normal playing time, extra time of two periods of 15 minutes shall be played. If one of the teams scores more goals than the other during extra time, that team shall be declared the winners. If the two teams are still equal after extra time, the winners shall be determined by kicks from the penalty mark (Article 13).

### **Article 6**

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

6.01 Where a club refuses to play, it is disqualified and replaced by the second finalist in the previous season's UEFA Champions League or UEFA Cup final respectively. A club which refuses to play also loses all rights to payments from UEFA. Moreover, the following fine is imposed: CHF 500,000.

6.02 If, through the fault of a club, the match cannot take place or cannot be played in full, the Control and Disciplinary Body shall declare the match forfeited and/or disqualify the club concerned.

6.03 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.

6.04 In all cases, the Control and Disciplinary Body can take further action if the circumstances so justify.

6.05 Upon receipt of a justified and well documented request from the opposing club, the UEFA administration may set an amount of compensation due for financial loss.

## **V Fixture**

### **Article 7**

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

## **VI Stadium and Match Organisation**

### **Article 8**

#### **Stadium**

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

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

- 8.02 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 certificates**

- 8.03 The host association is responsible for:
- a) inspecting the stadium concerned and for issuing and sending a certificate to the UEFA administration confirming that the stadium meets the structural criteria of the required Stadium category;
  - b) sending the UEFA administration a copy of the certificate issued by the competent public authorities confirming 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 and meets all safety requirements laid down by the applicable national law.

The UEFA administration then approves the stadium on the basis of these certificates. Such decisions are final.

#### **Playing surface**

- 8.04 The match must be played on natural turf.

#### **Floodlights**

- 8.05 The host association will ensure that the stadium is equipped with floodlight installations which conform with the following provisions. The light average must correspond to Ev (lux) 1400 towards the main camera(s) and Ev (lux) 1000 towards areas of secondary interest. The host association must provide

UEFA with a current lighting certificate, which has been issued within the previous 12 months.

### **Clocks**

- 8.06 Clocks in the stadium showing the amount of time played may run during the match, provided they are stopped at the end of normal playing time in each half, i.e. after 45 and 90 minutes respectively. This stipulation also applies in the event of extra time being played (i.e. after 15 minutes and 30 minutes).

### **Giant screens**

- 8.07 Transmissions of any images and/or messages on giant viewing screens inside the stadium are in principle not allowed. However, transmissions of the above, and in particular, replays on such giant viewing screens inside the stadium may be authorised subject to a licence being granted by UEFA. On receipt of a justified request to this effect before this match, the UEFA administration may grant such a licence to the national association / local club entrusted with the organisation of the match. For the avoidance of doubt, simultaneous transmissions and replays are authorised for press monitors and closed-circuit channels.
- 8.08 Simultaneous or delayed transmissions on giant viewing or public screens outside the stadium in which the match is played (e.g in the stadiums of the participating clubs or in a public place anywhere) may be authorised subject to:
- a licence being granted by UEFA; and
  - authorisation received from the rights holder of the broadcasting rights in the territory of the screening.

### **Retractable roofs**

- 8.09 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 match-day 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.
- 8.10 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 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**

- 8.11 The balls will be supplied by UEFA.

## **Article 9**

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

- 9.01 If the host association/club deems that the field of play 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.
- 9.02 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 will decide on the field of play itself whether or not it is fit for play.
- 9.03 If the referee declares that the match cannot commence because the field is not fit for play, or because of the weather conditions, the match must in principle be played the following day, 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**

- 9.04 If the match is abandoned before the end of normal time or during any extra time because the field is not fit for play, or because of the weather conditions, a 90-minute replay must in principle be played the following day, 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.

### **Reasons beyond control**

- 9.05 If the match cannot commence or is abandoned before the end of normal time or during any extra time for reasons beyond control, a 90-minute replay must in principle be played the following day. If for reasons beyond control, the match cannot be replayed then (see paragraphs 9.03 and 9.04), the two clubs are free to agree to replay the match two days later than originally scheduled.

## **Article 10**

### **Match organisation**

- 10.01 The UEFA, UEFA Super Cup and Fair Play flags must be flown during the match. No national anthems are played.
- 10.02 The players are invited to shake hands with their opponents and the referees after the line-up procedure as well as after the final whistle, as a gesture of fair play.
- 10.03 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.
- 10.04 If space so permits, up to five additional technical seats are allowed for club staff providing technical support to the team during the match (kit manager,

assistant physiotherapist, etc.). Such seats shall be outside the technical area and positioned at least five metres behind 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.

- 10.05 Smoking is not allowed in the technical area during the match. Any violation of this rule will be reported to the Control and Disciplinary Body.
- 10.06 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.

### **Media arrangements**

- 10.07 Both clubs 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 so that a media 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.
- 10.08 Interviews are not permitted before, during or after the match on the field of play. The UEFA Media Officer, in conjunction with the two clubs, may designate an area between the substitutes' benches and dressing-rooms in which "flash" interviews can take place at half-time and at the end of the match. A "flash" interview during the half-time interval may only be conducted in the designated area with the coaches, or their assistants, of the two teams involved in the match, subject to their prior consent.
- 10.09 The post-match press conference at the venue must start no later than 15 minutes after the final whistle. The host association or club is responsible for the necessary infrastructure (technical equipment). Both clubs are obliged to make their team manager/coach, as well as a player if possible, available for this press conference.
- 10.10 After the match, a mixed zone must be set up for the media on the way from the dressing-rooms to the team transport area. This area – accessible only to coaches, players and representatives of the media, to offer reporters additional opportunities to conduct interviews – must be divided into three areas: one for broadcaster crews, one for radio reporters and one for journalists from the written press. The team dressing-rooms are off limits to representatives of the media before, during and after the match.
- 10.11 An adequate number of seats – covered, if available, and, in principle, at least half of them equipped with telephone points and modem plugs – must be put at the disposal of local and foreign media representatives (see *UEFA Guidelines for Media Facilities in Stadiums*, 1 January 2007). No representatives of the written press or radio journalists are allowed in the playing area or the area between the boundaries of the field and the spectators. In terms of the mass media, only a limited number of photographers, TV cameramen and the personnel required to operate an

electronic television camera of the host broadcaster – all equipped with the appropriate pitch-access accreditation – 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.

- 10.12 Clubs should accept accreditation applications from websites, on condition that they do not cover the game (for the sake of clarity, this includes press conferences and the mixed zone) live in sound and/or pictures. They may cover the game in text only. Therefore, subject to places being available in the press box, they should be accredited as written press, with access to the post-match press conference and mixed zone. Photographs taken by officially accredited photographers may be published for editorial purposes only on Internet websites as long as they appear as stills and not as moving pictures or quasi-video streaming. Should such photographs be published on Internet websites, they are to be limited to no more than ten photographs per half of normal playing time, and five per extra time period, if applicable. There must be an interval of at least one minute between the posting of each photograph on the website.

## **VII Laws of the Game**

### **Article 11**

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

#### **Substitution of players**

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

#### **Match sheet**

- 11.03 Before the match, each team will receive a match sheet on which the numbers, full names and, if applicable, the nicknames of the 18 players in the squad must be entered, together with the full names of the officials seated on the substitutes' bench and on the additional technical seats. The match sheet must be properly completed in block capitals, and signed by the captain and competent club official.
- 11.04 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.
- 11.05 Both clubs must hand their match sheets to the referee at least 75 minutes before kick-off.

- 11.06 The referee may ask to see the personal identity cards / passports of the players whose names are listed on the match sheet. Each player participating in a UEFA competition match must be in possession of a player's registration licence issued by his national association or an official personal identity card / passport, containing his photograph and date of birth.
- 11.07 If the match sheet is not completed and returned in time, the matter will be submitted to the Control and Disciplinary Body.
- 11.08 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.
- 11.09 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**

- 11.10 After the match sheets have been completed and signed by both teams and returned to the referee, and if the match has not yet kicked off, the following instructions apply.
- a) If any of the first 11 players listed on the match sheet are not able to start the match 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 be replaced by a 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 be replaced by any 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 goalkeepers not listed on the initial match sheet.

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

#### **Article 12**

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

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



## **Article 13**

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

- 13.01 For this match (see paragraph 5.02), kicks from the penalty mark are taken in accordance with the procedure laid down in the *Laws of the Game* promulgated by the IFAB.
- 13.02 The referee decides which goal will be used for the kicks from the penalty mark:
- a) In particular, but without limitation, for reasons of safety/security, state of the field of play, lighting, etc., 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 both goals 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.
- 13.03 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*.
- 13.04 If the taking of kicks from the penalty mark cannot be completed because of weather conditions or for other reasons beyond control, the results will be decided by the drawing of lots by the referee in the presence of the UEFA match delegate and the two team captains.
- 13.05 If through the fault of a club, the taking of kicks from the penalty mark cannot be completed, paragraphs 6.02 to 6.04 of the present regulations shall apply.

## **VIII Player Eligibility**

### **Article 14**

#### **General provisions**

- 14.01 In order to be eligible to participate in the UEFA Super Cup, players must be registered with UEFA by the 13 August 2007 and fulfil all the conditions set out in the following provisions. Only eligible players can serve pending suspensions.
- 14.02 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 national association for verification, validation 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.

- 14.03 The player lists may be amended at any time until 24.00 CET on the day before the match, provided that the club's national association confirms in writing that the new players are eligible to play at domestic level by the date of the UEFA Super Cup.
- 14.04 The club bears the legal consequences for fielding a player who is not named on List A or on List B, or who is otherwise not eligible to play.
- 14.05 The UEFA administration decides on questions of player eligibility. Challenged decisions are dealt with by the Control and Disciplinary Body.
- 14.06 Players must be duly registered with the national association concerned in accordance with the national association's own rules and those of FIFA, notably the FIFA Regulations for the Status and Transfer of Players.
- 14.07 A player registered with one national association may only be registered with another national association once the latter has received the International Transfer Certificate from the national association that the player is leaving.
- 14.08 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 Cup regulations.

#### **Conditions for Registration: List A**

- 14.09 No club may have more than 25 players on List A. As a minimum, places 20 to 25 on List A (six places) are reserved exclusively for "locally trained players" and no club may have more than three "association-trained players" listed in places 20 to 25 on List A. List A must specify the six 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.
- 14.10 A "locally trained player" is either a "club-trained player" or an "association-trained player".
- 14.11 A "club-trained player" is a player who – 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 league championship and ending with the last official match of that relevant national championship) or of 36 months 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).
- 14.12 An "association-trained player" is a player who – irrespective of his nationality and age – has been registered with a club or with other clubs affiliated to the same national association as that of his current club for a period, continuous or not, of three entire seasons or of 36 months 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).

- 14.13 If a club has fewer than six locally trained players in its squad (i.e. in places 20 to 25 on List A), then the maximum number of players on List A is reduced accordingly. Furthermore, if a club lists a player in places 20 to 25 on List A who does not fulfill the conditions set out in this article, that player is not eligible to participate for the club in the competition and the club will be unable to replace him on List A.

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

- 14.14 Each club is entitled to register an unlimited number of players on List B.
- 14.15 A player may be registered on List B if he is born on or after 1 January 1986 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.

### **IX Kit**

#### **Article 15**

##### **UEFA Kit Regulations**

- 15.01 The UEFA Kit Regulations (edition 2004) apply to any kit (sports equipment) used in the stadium during the competition.

##### **Colours**

- 15.02 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 Cup 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.

##### **Players' names**

- 15.03 It is mandatory to place the player's name on the back of their shirts (see Article 9 of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*).

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

- 15.04 According to Article 30 of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*, the choice of shirt sponsor is limited to one of those used simultaneously by the club in one of its official domestic competitions organised under the auspices of its national association. This provision applies also the day before the match for the official training session and for any UEFA Super Cup media activities.

##### **Clash of shirt sponsor**

- 15.05 If the two clubs meeting in the UEFA Super Cup have the same shirt sponsor, the winners of the previous season's UEFA Champions League may wear their regular sponsor advertising whereas the winners of the previous season's UEFA Cup may only wear advertising for a product of the said sponsor. No identical advertising elements may appear on the shirts of

the two teams in question. The winners of the previous season's UEFA Cup must also send a sample of such new shirts to the UEFA administration for approval.

#### **Kit approval procedure**

- 15.06 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 6 August 2007. At a club's request, the UEFA administration may extend the aforementioned deadlines as far as the announcement of the shirt sponsor is concerned.

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

- 15.07 All items worn by players and club officials which do not form part of the playing attire (shirt, shorts and socks) must be free of sponsor advertising. Manufacturer identification is allowed in accordance with chapters VIII, IX and X of the UEFA Kit Regulations. This provision applies the day before the match for any UEFA Super Cup media activities (in particular for interviews and press conferences), to all official training sessions and, on the day of the match, from arrival at the stadium until departure from the stadium, including any UEFA Super Cup media activities.
- 15.08 All special material used in the stadium, such as kit bags, medical bags, drink containers, etc., must be free of any sponsor advertising and/or manufacturer identification. This provision applies the day before the match for any UEFA Super Cup media activities (in particular for interviews and press conferences), to any official training sessions and, on the day of the match, from arrival at the stadium until departure from the stadium, including any UEFA Super Cup media activities.

#### **Warm-up bibs**

- 15.09 By way of derogation from paragraph 57.02 of the *UEFA Kit Regulations*, the manufacturer identification used once on the front and once on the back of warm-up bibs may not exceed 20 cm<sup>2</sup>.

#### **Disclaimer**

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

## **X Referees**

### **Article 16**

- 16.01 The *General Terms and Conditions for Referees* apply to the referee team appointed for this final.

#### **Appointment**

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

#### **Arrival**

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

#### **Late arrival of referees**

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

#### **Unfit referee**

- 16.05 If a referee or assistant referee becomes unfit before or during the match through illness, injury, etc., and is unable to continue to officiate, he is replaced by the fourth official (see paragraph 16.02 above).

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

- 16.06 Directly after the match, the referee completes the official report, signs it and faxes it to the UEFA administration (+41 848 03 27 27), together with both match sheets. In addition, the originals must be sent by post within 24 hours of the end of the match. The referee must keep a copy of his report and both match sheets.
- 16.07 On his report, the referee reports in as much detail as possible on any incidents before, during, or after the match, such as:
- a) misconduct of players, leading to caution or expulsion;
  - b) unsporting behaviour by officials, members, supporters, or anyone carrying out a function at a match on behalf of an association or club;
  - c) any other incidents.

### **Referee liaison officer**

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

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

### **Article 17**

#### **UEFA Disciplinary Regulations**

- 17.01 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.
- 17.02 Participating players agree to comply with the *Laws of the Game*, *UEFA Statutes*, competition regulations, *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*, *UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations*, as well as the *UEFA Kit 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 18**

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

- 18.01 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.
- 18.02 Single yellow cards are cancelled at the end of the match and are not carried forward to another UEFA club competition.

### **Article 19**

#### **Declaration of protests**

- 19.01 Member associations and their clubs are entitled to protest. The party protested against and the disciplinary inspector have party status.
- 19.02 Protests must reach the Control and Disciplinary Body in writing, stating the reasons, within 24 hours of a match.
- 19.03 This 24-hour time limit cannot be extended.

- 19.04 The protest fee is CHF 1,000. It must be paid at the same time as the protest is filed.

## **Article 20**

### **Reasons for protest**

- 20.01 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.
- 20.02 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.
- 20.03 Protests cannot be lodged against factual decisions taken by the referee.
- 20.04 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 21**

### **Appeals**

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

## **Article 22**

### **Doping**

- 22.01 Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set out in the *UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations*.
- 22.02 Doping is forbidden and is a punishable offence. In case of anti-doping rule violations, UEFA will instigate disciplinary proceedings against the perpetrators in accordance with the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations*. This may include the imposition of provisional measures.
- 22.03 UEFA may test any player at any time.
- 22.04 Testing and any other anti-doping related matters that are not governed by the *UEFA Disciplinary Regulations* will be conducted in conformity with the *UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations*.

## **XII Financial Provisions**

### **Article 23**

- 23.01 The costs of board and lodging of the four members of the refereeing team, as well as their domestic and international travel expenses and daily allowances are covered by UEFA.

- 23.02 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 (including the *UEFA Safety and Security Regulations*), guidelines and/or directives for the sale and/or distribution of tickets. Such UEFA decisions and/or requirements are final. Furthermore, the host association and the participating clubs shall provide all necessary cooperation to UEFA to enforce such ticketing terms and conditions.
- 23.03 The Executive Committee decides on the financial distribution model in favour of:
- a) the two participating clubs
  - b) the host association
  - c) UEFA
- 23.04 Each club is responsible for its own expenses (except for hotel accommodation, which is covered by the LOC).
- 23.05 The accounts of this match must be submitted to the UEFA administration within one month of this match taking place.
- 23.06 The amounts paid by UEFA correspond to gross amounts. As such they cover any and all taxes, levies, charges, etc. (including, but not limited to, Value Added Tax).

### **XIII Ownership and Exploitation of Commercial Rights**

#### **Article 24**

- 24.01 UEFA is the exclusive, absolute and beneficial owner of the Commercial Rights which comprise all commercial rights in relation to the UEFA Super Cup, including without limitation the following: (a) all current and/or future world-wide visual, audio-visual and sound-broadcasting rights of still and/or moving images from the UEFA Super Cup transmitted via radio, television, or current and/or future electronic media (including internet and wireless technology) on a live and/or delayed basis, as well as any current and/or future secondary rights deriving therefrom; and (b) all marketing, sponsorship, advertising, licensing, franchising, hospitality and ticketing rights as well as any rights to the results, data and statistics of the UEFA Super Cup.
- 24.02 UEFA shall be entitled to exploit, retain and distribute all revenues derived from the exploitation of such Commercial Rights exclusively (or appoint a



third party to act on its behalf in this regard). No third party shall enter into any contract for the exploitation of the Commercial Rights without UEFA's prior written approval.

- 24.03 No existing contracts of any kind, including without limitation for the exploitation of audio-visual and sound-broadcasting rights, ground advertising, merchandising and licensing, reserved seats or otherwise, will be recognised for the UEFA Super Cup without UEFA's prior written approval.
- 24.04 The clubs participating in the competition shall grant UEFA the right to use and authorise others to use photographic, audio-visual and visual material of the team, players and officials (including their names, relevant statistics, data and images), as well as the club name, logo, emblem and team shirt (including references to the shirt sponsors and kit manufacturers) free of charge 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 commercial 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.

#### **XIV Intellectual Property Rights**

##### **Article 25**

- 25.01 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.
- 25.02 All rights to the fixture are the sole and exclusive property of UEFA.

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

##### **Article 26**

- 26.01 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.

#### **XVI Unforeseen Circumstances**

##### **Article 27**

- 27.01 Any matters not provided for in these regulations, such as cases of force majeure, will be decided by the Emergency Panel and, if not possible due to

time constraints, by the President or, in his absence, by the General Secretary. Such decisions are final.

## **XVII Closing Provisions**

### **Article 28**

- 28.01 All annexes form an integral part of these regulations.
- 28.02 If there is any discrepancy in the interpretation of the English, French or German versions of these regulations, the English version shall prevail.
- 28.03 The UEFA administration is entrusted with the operational management of the competition and adopts, in the form of directives, the detailed provisions necessary for implementing these regulations.
- 28.04 These regulations come into force on their approval by the UEFA Executive Committee on 23 June 2007.

For the UEFA Executive Committee:

Michel Platini  
President

David Taylor  
General Secretary

Nyon, 23 June 2007

## ANNEX I: Fair Play Assessment

### Introduction

1. Conduct according to the spirit of fair play is essential for the successful promotion and development of and involvement in sport. The objective of activities in favour of fair play is to foster a sporting spirit, as well as the sporting behaviour of players, team officials and spectators, thereby increasing the enjoyment of all those involved in the game.
2. In its efforts to promote fair play, UEFA establishes association fair play rankings for each season, based on all matches played in all UEFA competitions (national representative and club teams) between 1 June and 31 May. In establishing these rankings, only those associations whose teams have played at least the required number of matches (total number of matches assessed divided by the number of associations) are taken into account. For this purpose, fair play conduct is assessed by the appointed UEFA match delegate. In reward for the fair play example they set, a maximum of three associations which attain a previously-defined standard (average of 8.0 points or more in the rankings) each receive one additional place in the UEFA Cup of the next season. These additional places are reserved for the winners of the respective domestic top-division fair play competition. If the winners of the domestic top-division fair play competition in question have already qualified for a UEFA club competition, the UEFA Cup fair play place goes to the highest team in the domestic top-division fair play rankings which has not already qualified for a UEFA competition.
3. After the match, the match delegate is expected to complete a fair play assessment form in consultation with the referee and, where applicable, the referee observer. The referee confirms that fair play aspects have been duly discussed by signing the fair play assessment form.

### Methods of Assessment

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

#### a) The individual items on the assessment form

5. **Red and yellow cards.** Deduction from a maximum of 10 points:
  - yellow card      1 point
  - red card          3 points

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

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

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

## 6. **Positive play**

- maximum 10 points
- minimum 1 point

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

### **Positive aspects:**

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

### **Negative aspects:**

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

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

## 7. **Respect of the opponent**

- maximum 5 points
- minimum 1 point

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

In assessing the players' behaviour vis-à-vis the opposition, double counting against the item 'red and yellow cards' should be avoided. However, the

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.

8. **Respect of the referee**

- maximum 5 points
- minimum 1 point

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

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

9. **Behaviour of team officials**

- maximum 5 points
- minimum 1 point

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

Positive and negative aspects of the behaviour of team officials should be assessed; e.g. whether they calm or provoke angry players or fans, how they accept the referee's decisions, etc. 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.

10. **Behaviour of the crowd**

- maximum 5 points
- minimum 1 point

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

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

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

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

### **b) Overall assessment**

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

Example:

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

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

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

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

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

13. In addition to this assessment, the 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 14):

	<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	19	6	0	25
2	25	19	5	1	25
3	25	19	5	0	24
4	25	19	4	2	25
5	25	19	4	1	24
6	25	19	4	0	23
7	25	19	3	3	25
8	25	19	3	2	24
9	25	19	3	1	23
10	25	19	3	0	22
11	25	19	2	3	24
12	25	19	2	2	23
13	25	19	2	1	22
14	25	19	2	0	21
15	25	19	1	3	23
16	25	19	1	2	22
17	25	19	1	1	21
18	25	19	1	0	20
19	25	19	0	3	22
20	25	19	0	2	21
21	25	19	0	1	20
22	25	19	0	0	19

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