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# UEFA Disciplinary Regulations

Edition 2013

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**On the basis of Article 56 of the *UEFA Statutes*, the UEFA Executive Committee issues the following disciplinary regulations:**

## **PRELIMINARY TITLE**

### ***Article 1 - Subject and objectives***

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- <sup>1</sup> These regulations contain the substantive and formal provisions governing the punishment of disciplinary offences falling within their scope of application. They describe the infringements, regulate the application of penalties and govern the organisation and actions of the disciplinary bodies and the procedure to be followed before these bodies.
- <sup>2</sup> These regulations serve to ensure that the objectives of UEFA are attained in accordance with Article 2 of the *UEFA Statutes*.

### ***Article 2 - Scope of material application***

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- <sup>1</sup> These regulations apply to any breach of UEFA's Statutes, regulations, directives or decisions, with the exception of any breach of the *UEFA Club Licensing and Financial Fair Play Regulations* which may be penalised by the Club Financial Control Body in accordance with the *Procedural rules governing the UEFA Club Financial Control Body*.
- <sup>2</sup> Where a case appears to come under the jurisdiction of both the Control and Disciplinary Body and the Club Financial Control Body, the chairmen of the two bodies decide at their own discretion which body will deal with the case. If they cannot reach an agreement, the chairman of the Appeals Body decides at his own discretion. Such decisions on jurisdiction may only be appealed against in combination with an appeal against the final decision of the body to which the case was assigned.
- <sup>3</sup> These regulations apply to every match and competition organised by UEFA.
- <sup>4</sup> They also apply to any serious violation of UEFA's statutory objectives, unless that violation is otherwise prosecuted in an appropriate manner by one of UEFA's member associations.
- <sup>5</sup> These regulations govern all matters to which the text explicitly or implicitly relates.

### ***Article 3 - Scope of personal application***

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- <sup>1</sup> The following are subject to these regulations:
  - a) all member associations and their officials (i.e. all persons assigned by a member association to exercise a function);
  - b) all clubs and their officials (i.e. all persons assigned by a club to exercise a function);
  - c) all match officials;
  - d) all players;
  - e) all persons assigned by UEFA to exercise a function.
- <sup>2</sup> The above-mentioned entities and persons are subject to UEFA's disciplinary powers. They are bound by and recognise UEFA's Statutes, regulations, directives and decisions, as well as the Laws of the Game as issued by the International Football Association Board (IFAB).

### ***Article 4 - Scope of temporal application***

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- <sup>1</sup> These regulations apply to all those who fall under UEFA's jurisdiction on the day the alleged disciplinary offence is committed.
- <sup>2</sup> Disciplinary proceedings instigated against someone who was under UEFA's jurisdiction on the day the alleged disciplinary offence was committed must not be abandoned by UEFA's disciplinary bodies solely because the person involved is no longer under UEFA's jurisdiction.

### ***Article 5 - Applicable law***

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The disciplinary bodies base their decisions on UEFA's Statutes, regulations, directives and decisions, as well as the Laws of the Game and Swiss law and any other law that the competent disciplinary body considers applicable.

## TITLE I: SUBSTANTIVE LAW

### Chapter I - General provisions

#### ***Article 6 - Disciplinary measures***

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- <sup>1</sup> The following disciplinary measures may be imposed on member associations and clubs:
- a) warning;
  - b) reprimand;
  - c) fine;
  - d) annulment of the result of a match;
  - e) order that a match be replayed;
  - f) deduction of points (for the current and/or a future competition);
  - g) order that a match be forfeited;
  - h) playing of a match behind closed doors;
  - i) full or partial stadium closure;
  - j) playing of a match in a third country;
  - k) withholding of revenues from a UEFA competition;
  - l) prohibition on registering new players in UEFA competitions;
  - m) restriction on the number of players that a club may register for participation in UEFA competitions;
  - n) disqualification from competitions in progress and/or exclusion from future competitions;
  - o) withdrawal of a title or award;
  - p) withdrawal of a licence.
- <sup>2</sup> The following disciplinary measures may be imposed on individuals:
- a) warning;
  - b) reprimand;
  - c) fine;
  - d) suspension for a specified number of matches or for a specified or unspecified period;
  - e) suspension from carrying out a function for a specified number of matches or for a specified or unspecified period;
  - f) ban on all football-related activities;
  - g) withdrawal of a title or award;
  - h) community football service.

<sup>3</sup> Fines must not be less than €100 or more than €1,000,000. In the case of individuals, a fine may not exceed €100,000.

<sup>4</sup> The above-mentioned disciplinary measures may be combined.

### ***Article 7 - Directives***

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<sup>1</sup> Directives demand certain behaviour on the part of those concerned.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to disciplinary measures, the disciplinary bodies may issue directives stipulating the manner in which a disciplinary measure must be carried out.

<sup>3</sup> The disciplinary bodies may also award compensation for damage where a member association or club is liable for that damage on the basis of Article 8 or 16.

### ***Article 8 - Responsibility***

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A member association or club that is bound by a rule of conduct laid down in UEFA's Statutes or regulations may be subject to disciplinary measures and directives if such a rule is violated as a result of the conduct of one of its members, players, officials or supporters and any other person exercising a function on behalf of the member association or club concerned, even if the member association or the club concerned can prove the absence of any fault or negligence.

### ***Article 9 - Disciplinary scope of decisions taken by the referee***

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<sup>1</sup> Decisions taken by the referee on the field of play are final and may not be reviewed by the UEFA disciplinary bodies.

<sup>2</sup> In cases where a decision by the referee involves an obvious error (such as mistaking the identity of the person penalised), only the disciplinary consequences of that decision may be reviewed by the disciplinary bodies. In cases of mistaken identity, disciplinary proceedings may, in accordance with these regulations, be opened only against the person who was actually at fault.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> In cases of serious misconduct, disciplinary action may be taken even if the referee and his assistants did not see the event in question and were therefore unable to take any action.

<sup>5</sup> The provisions of these regulations relating to protests against match results affected by a referee's decision that was an obvious violation of a rule remain applicable.

### ***Article 10 - Statute of limitations***

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<sup>1</sup> There is a statute of limitations on prosecution, which is time-barred after:



- a) one year for offences committed on the field of play or in its immediate vicinity;
  - b) eight years for doping offences;
  - c) five years for all other offences.
- <sup>2</sup> Match-fixing, bribery and corruption are not subject to a statute of limitations.
- <sup>3</sup> The statute of limitations set out above is interrupted by all procedural acts, starting afresh with each interruption.

## Chapter II - Offences

### ***Article 11 - General principles of conduct***

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- <sup>1</sup> Member associations and clubs, as well as their players, officials and members, must respect the Laws of the Game, as well as UEFA's Statutes, regulations, directives and decisions, and comply with the principles of loyalty, integrity and sportsmanship.
- <sup>2</sup> For example, a breach of these principles is committed by anyone:
  - a) who engages in or attempts to engage in active or passive bribery and/or corruption;
  - b) whose conduct is insulting or otherwise violates the basic rules of decent conduct;
  - c) who uses sporting events for manifestations of a non-sporting nature;
  - d) whose conduct brings the sport of football, and UEFA in particular, into disrepute;
  - e) who does not abide by decisions or directives of the UEFA Organs for the Administration of Justice, or decisions of the Court of Arbitration for Sport involving UEFA as a party;
  - f) who does not comply with instructions given by the match officials;
  - g) who culpably reports late – or not at all – for a match, or is responsible for a late kick-off;
  - h) who culpably causes a match to be interrupted or abandoned, or is responsible for its interruption or abandonment;
  - i) who enters a player on a match sheet who is not eligible to play;
  - j) who commits an act of assault;
  - k) who behaves in an unsporting manner.
- <sup>3</sup> Breaches of the above-mentioned principles and rules are punished by means of disciplinary measures.

### ***Article 12 - Integrity of matches and competitions and match-fixing***

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- <sup>1</sup> All persons bound by UEFA's rules and regulations must refrain from any behaviour that damages or could damage the integrity of matches and competitions and must cooperate fully with UEFA at all times in its efforts to combat such behaviour.
- <sup>2</sup> The integrity of matches and competitions is violated, for example, by anyone:
  - a) who acts in a manner that is likely to exert an unlawful or undue influence on the course and/or result of a match or competition with a view to gaining an advantage for himself or a third party;

- b) who participates directly or indirectly in betting or similar activities relating to competition matches or who has a direct or indirect financial interest in such activities;
  - c) who uses or provides others with information which is not publicly available, which is obtained through his position in football, and damages or could damage the integrity of a match or competition;
  - d) who does not immediately and voluntarily inform UEFA if approached in connection with activities aimed at influencing in a unlawful or undue manner the course and/or result of a match or competition;
  - e) who does not immediately and voluntarily report to UEFA any behaviour he is aware of that may fall within the scope of this article.
- <sup>3</sup> If filed after the relevant competition stage has finished, complaints regarding match-fixing can have no impact on the sporting result of the competition or match in question and, therefore, the match cannot be replayed, unless the competent disciplinary body decides otherwise.

### ***Article 13 - Doping***

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Doping is punished in accordance with the *UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations* and these regulations.

### ***Article 14 - Racism, other discriminatory conduct and propaganda***

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- <sup>1</sup> Any person under the scope of Article 3 who insults the human dignity of a person or group of persons by whatever means, including on the grounds of skin colour, race, religion or ethnic origin, incurs a suspension lasting at least ten matches or a specified period of time, or any other appropriate sanction.
- <sup>2</sup> If one or more of a member association or club's supporters engage in the behaviour described in paragraph 1, the member association or club responsible is punished with a minimum of a partial stadium closure.
- <sup>3</sup> The following disciplinary measures apply in the event of recidivism:
- a) a second offence is punished with one match played behind closed doors and a fine of €50,000;
  - b) any subsequent offence is punished with more than one match behind closed doors, a stadium closure, the forfeiting of a match, the deduction of points or disqualification from the competition.
- <sup>4</sup> If the circumstances of the case require it, the competent disciplinary body may impose additional disciplinary measures on the member association or club responsible, such as the playing of one or more matches behind closed doors, a stadium closure, the forfeiting of a match, the deduction of points or disqualification from the competition.
- <sup>5</sup> If the match is suspended by the referee because of racist and/or discriminatory conduct, the match may be declared forfeit.

<sup>6</sup> The above disciplinary measures may be combined with specific directives aimed at tackling such conduct.

<sup>7</sup> All forms of ideological, political and religious propaganda are forbidden. If this provision is breached, paragraphs 1 to 6 above apply by analogy.

### ***Article 15 - Misconduct of players and officials***

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<sup>1</sup> The following suspensions apply for competition matches:

- a) suspension for one competition match or a specified period for:
  - 1) a second caution in the same match;
  - 2) rough play;
  - 3) repeated protests against or a failure to comply with the referee's orders;
  - 4) insulting players or others present at the match;
  - 5) unsporting conduct;
  - 6) provoking spectators;
  - 7) participating in a match when suspended or otherwise ineligible to play;
- b) suspension for two competition matches or a specified period for pestering any match official;
- c) suspension for two competition matches or a specified period for clearly receiving a yellow or red card on purpose;
- d) suspension for three competition matches or a specified period for insulting any match official;
- e) suspension for three competition matches or a specified period for assaulting another player or another person present at the match;
- f) suspension for four competition matches or a specified period for acting with obvious intent to cause a match official to make an incorrect decision or supporting his error of judgement and thereby causing him to make an incorrect decision;
- g) suspension for five competition matches or a specified period for serious assault;
- h) suspension for fifteen competition matches or a specified period for assaulting a match official.

<sup>2</sup> Suspensions may be combined with fines.

<sup>3</sup> In the event of a serious offence, a suspension may be extended to cover all competition categories.

<sup>4</sup> If a national or club team conducts itself improperly (for example, if individual disciplinary sanctions are imposed by the referee on five or more players – three or more in the case of futsal – during a match), disciplinary measures may also be taken against the member association or club concerned.

## ***Article 16 - Order and security at UEFA competition matches***

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- <sup>1</sup> Host associations and clubs are responsible for order and security both inside and around the stadium before, during and after matches. They are liable for incidents of any kind and may be subject to disciplinary measures and directives unless they can prove that they have not been negligent in any way in the organisation of the match.
- <sup>2</sup> However, all associations and clubs are liable for the following inappropriate behaviour on the part of their supporters and may be subject to disciplinary measures and directives even if they can prove the absence of any negligence in relation to the organisation of the match:
  - a) the invasion or attempted invasion of the field of play;
  - b) the throwing of objects;
  - c) the lighting of fireworks or any other objects;
  - d) the use of laser pointers or similar electronic devices;
  - e) the use of gestures, words, objects or any other means to transmit any message that is not fit for a sports event, particularly messages that are of a political, ideological, religious, offensive or provocative nature;
  - f) acts of damage;
  - g) the disruption of national or competition anthems;
  - h) any other lack of order or discipline observed inside or around the stadium.

## **Chapter III - Determination of disciplinary measures**

### ***Article 17 - General principles***

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- 1 The competent disciplinary body determines the type and extent of the disciplinary measures to be imposed in accordance with the objective and subjective elements of the offence, taking account of both aggravating and mitigating circumstances.
- 2 If the competent disciplinary body is of the opinion that information provided by the party charged has been decisive in uncovering or establishing a breach of UEFA's rules and regulations, it may exercise its discretionary powers and scale down its disciplinary measures or even dispense with them entirely.
- 3 The disciplinary measures enumerated in Article 14 of these regulations are standard measures and can be reduced or increased by the competent disciplinary body only under exceptional circumstances.
- 4 The disciplinary measures enumerated in Article 15 of these regulations are standard measures. Unless stipulated otherwise in these regulations, disciplinary measures can be reduced or increased by the competent disciplinary body on the basis of the circumstances of the specific case.

### ***Article 18 - Concurrent offences***

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If the party charged has committed multiple offences, the disciplinary body takes the disciplinary measure to be imposed for the most serious of those offences and increases it accordingly.

### ***Article 19 - Recidivism***

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- 1 Recidivism occurs if another offence of a similar nature is committed within:
  - a) one year of the previous offence if that offence was punished with a one-match suspension;
  - b) three years of the previous offence if that offence was punished with a two-match suspension;
  - c) ten years of the previous offence if that offence was related to match-fixing or corruption;
  - d) five years of the previous offence in all other cases.
- 2 Recidivism counts as an aggravating circumstance.

### ***Article 20 - Suspension of disciplinary measures***

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- 1 All disciplinary measures may be suspended, with the exception of:
  - a) warnings;
  - b) reprimands;

- c) bans on all football-related activities.
- <sup>2</sup> The probationary period must be a minimum of one year and a maximum of five. This period may be extended in exceptional circumstances or suspended if the person penalised temporarily leaves UEFA's area of jurisdiction.
- <sup>3</sup> If a further offence is committed during the probationary period, the competent disciplinary body, as a rule, orders that the original disciplinary measure be enforced. This may be added to the disciplinary measure imposed for the new offence.

### ***Article 21 - Forfeit***

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- <sup>1</sup> If a match cannot take place or cannot be played in full, the member association or club responsible forfeits the match.
- <sup>2</sup> A match is declared forfeit if a player who has been suspended following a disciplinary decision participates in the match.
- <sup>3</sup> A match may be declared forfeit if a player who is ineligible under the regulations of the competition concerned participates in the match, as long as the opposing team files a protest.
- <sup>4</sup> The consequences of a match being declared forfeit are as follows:
- a) the team forfeiting the match is deemed to have lost 3-0 (5-0 in futsal competitions), unless the actual result is less favourable to the member association or club at fault, in which case that result stands;
  - b) if necessary, the UEFA administration amends the member association or club's ranking in the relevant competition accordingly.
- <sup>5</sup> If a match is declared forfeit, offences committed during the match remain punishable.

## TITLE II: PROCEDURAL LAW

### Chapter I - Organisation and competence

#### ***Article 22 - Disciplinary bodies***

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- <sup>1</sup> The disciplinary bodies are:
  - a) the Control and Disciplinary Body;
  - b) the Appeals Body.
- <sup>2</sup> Members of the Control and Disciplinary Body and Appeals Body are elected by the Executive Committee for a term of four years.

#### ***Article 23 - Control and Disciplinary Body***

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- <sup>1</sup> The Control and Disciplinary Body consists of a chairman, two vice-chairmen and seven other members. As a rule, the Control and Disciplinary Body reaches decisions in the presence of all of its members, but it is entitled to take decisions if at least three of its members are present.
- <sup>2</sup> The chairman of the Control and Disciplinary Body, one of its vice-chairmen or one of its members acting as ad hoc chairman may take a decision as a judge sitting alone:
  - a) in urgent or protest cases; or
  - b) in cases where the sanction imposed is a warning, a reprimand, a fine of up to €10,000, or a suspension from playing or carrying out a function of up to two matches.
- <sup>3</sup> The Control and Disciplinary Body has jurisdiction to rule on disciplinary issues and all other matters which fall within its competence under UEFA's Statutes and regulations. In particularly urgent cases (especially those relating to admission to, or exclusion from, UEFA competitions), the chairman may refer the case directly to the Appeals Body for a decision.
- <sup>4</sup> The Control and Disciplinary Body also has jurisdiction in the event of a UEFA member association and/or its members failing to prosecute, or prosecuting in an inappropriate manner, a serious violation of the UEFA statutory objectives.

#### ***Article 24 - Appeals Body***

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- <sup>1</sup> The Appeals Body consists of a chairman, two vice-chairmen and nine other members.
- <sup>2</sup> As a rule, the Appeals Body reaches decisions in the presence of three of its members. In cases that are particularly difficult or could set an important precedent, the chairman may expand the quorum to five members.



- <sup>3</sup> The chairman of the Appeals Body, one of its vice-chairmen or one of its members acting as ad hoc chairman may take a decision as a judge sitting alone:
- a) in urgent or protest cases;
  - b) in cases where the sanction imposed by the Control and Disciplinary Body is a fine of up to €25,000 or a suspension from playing or carrying out a function of up to two matches;
  - c) in cases where the requests of the parties and the disciplinary inspector are identical;
  - d) in cases where the appeal is clearly inadmissible; or
  - e) at the request of the parties and the disciplinary inspector.
- <sup>4</sup> The Appeals Body has jurisdiction to hear appeals against decisions by the Control and Disciplinary Body and to rule on particularly urgent cases referred to it directly by the chairman of the Control and Disciplinary Body.

#### ***Article 25 - Disciplinary inspectors***

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- <sup>1</sup> The Executive Committee appoints the necessary number of disciplinary inspectors and designates one of them chief inspector.
- <sup>2</sup> The disciplinary inspectors represent UEFA in proceedings before the Control and Disciplinary Body and the Appeals Body. They must act in accordance with UEFA's Statutes and regulations and they may not belong to any other organ or committee of UEFA.
- <sup>3</sup> They may:
- a) initiate disciplinary investigations;
  - b) lodge appeals against decisions by the Control and Disciplinary Body;
  - c) support UEFA in the event that a party lodges an appeal against a decision by the Appeals Body before the Court of Arbitration for Sport.
- <sup>4</sup> The UEFA Executive Committee, the UEFA President, the UEFA General Secretary and the disciplinary bodies may commission disciplinary inspectors to conduct investigations, either alone or in cooperation with other UEFA or non-UEFA bodies.
- <sup>5</sup> The general principles governing disciplinary inspectors' investigations are as follows:
- a) A disciplinary inspector may investigate possible offences falling within the scope of these regulations.
  - b) In principle, when an investigation is initiated, the parties concerned are informed. This does not apply where such notification is not deemed appropriate. Such investigations are conducted by means of written inquiries and, where necessary, the questioning of individuals. Other investigative

procedures may also be employed, including but not limited to on-site inspections, document requests and the procurement of expert opinions.

- c) A disciplinary inspector may appoint a member of the UEFA administration to act as secretary to the investigation.
- d) If a disciplinary inspector considers that one or more offences falling within the scope of these regulations have been committed, the disciplinary inspector's conclusions are submitted in the form of a report requesting the opening of proceedings.
- e) If a breach of Article 12 of these regulations is suspected, persons bound by UEFA's rules and regulations must provide the disciplinary inspector with any information, documents, data recordings and storage devices (text, images, sound, etc.) in connection with the possible offence or misconduct.
- f) If a person is questioned, the interview is generally recorded either electronically or in the form of minutes, which are then read and signed by the person questioned.
- g) An investigation may be reopened if new evidence or facts emerge which imply that an offence falling within the scope of these regulations may have been committed.

#### ***Article 26 - Independence***

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The members of the disciplinary bodies are independent and may not belong to any other UEFA organ or committee. They must act in accordance with UEFA's Statutes and regulations.

#### ***Article 27 - Recusal***

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- <sup>1</sup> Members of disciplinary bodies and disciplinary inspectors must decline to participate in cases relating directly to themselves, their national associations or clubs belonging to their national associations.
- <sup>2</sup> In the event of any doubt or dispute, the chairman of the disciplinary body concerned, or his nominee, decides on the participation of the person concerned.

#### ***Article 28 - Majority decision-making***

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- <sup>1</sup> The disciplinary bodies decide by a simple majority, with no abstentions. In the event of a tie, the chairman of the relevant disciplinary body has the casting vote.
- <sup>2</sup> Members of both the Control and Disciplinary Body and the Appeals Body are bound to secrecy.

### ***Article 29 - Disciplinary office***

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- <sup>1</sup> The UEFA administration places an office and the necessary staff at the disposal of the disciplinary bodies and inspectors at UEFA's headquarters.
- <sup>2</sup> The office is responsible for administrative tasks, for taking the minutes of meetings and for preparing draft versions of the decisions to be taken by the disciplinary bodies.
- <sup>3</sup> If it considers it necessary, the relevant disciplinary body may request the assistance of an ad hoc clerk.

### ***Article 30 - Liability***

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Members of the disciplinary bodies, disciplinary inspectors and the staff of the disciplinary office are not liable for any actions or failures to act in connection with disciplinary proceedings, cases of serious negligence or unlawful intent excepted.

## **Chapter II – Common provisions for proceedings before the disciplinary bodies**

### ***Article 31 - Parties***

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- 1 The parties comprise:
  - a) the individual, member association or club which is directly affected;
  - b) the individual/body which is entitled to protest and the opponent in that protest.
- 2 Member associations, clubs and other individuals/bodies that are not directly affected may be invited by the relevant disciplinary body or its chairman to participate in the proceedings as interveners.

### ***Article 32 - Representation***

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- 1 Member associations, clubs, players and officials may be represented.
- 2 Representatives must prove their authority by means of a signed power of attorney.
- 3 The competent disciplinary body decides on issues of representation.

### ***Article 33 - Languages***

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- 1 Disciplinary proceedings, both written and oral, are conducted in one of UEFA's official languages (i.e. English, French or German).
- 2 Any party wishing to use another language at a hearing must request, in good time, the services of an interpreter. Interpreters must be either chosen or approved by UEFA, which bears the cost of such interpreting services.

### ***Article 34 - Convocation, rights of the parties, hearings, decisions, communications and confidentiality***

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- 1 The disciplinary bodies are convened by their respective chairmen.
- 2 Unless these regulations specify otherwise, the parties and disciplinary inspectors are entitled to submit written statements, examine the case file and order copies of the case file before any decision is reached.
- 3 Hearings are recorded and archived. Parties are not given access to recordings of hearings; however, if a party claims that procedural rules in its favour have been breached during a hearing, the chairman of the competent disciplinary body, or his nominee, may allow that party to listen to and/or view the recording at UEFA headquarters. Recordings are destroyed after five years.
- 4 The disciplinary bodies may hold hearings and take decisions in the absence of one or all of the parties and/or the disciplinary inspector.
- 5 If the requests from the parties and the disciplinary inspector are identical, the disciplinary bodies may consider ruling in accordance with those requests.

- 6 The disciplinary bodies may take decisions via teleconference, videoconference or any other such method.
- 7 All communications concerning member associations, clubs or individuals (including notification of proceedings against them and notification of the decisions taken by the disciplinary bodies) is addressed to the member association or club concerned, which must then, if applicable, inform the individual in person. Such communications take the form of faxes or emails sent by the UEFA disciplinary office.
- 8 All papers and documents produced during disciplinary proceedings that are not publicly available must be kept confidential.
- 9 The competent disciplinary body may rectify any mistakes in calculation or any other obvious error in the decision at any time.

### ***Article 35 - Time limits***

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- 1 A time limit begins the day after which it is notified as per Article 34 paragraph 7. It is considered to have been observed if acted upon by 24.00CET (Central European Time) on the deadline date. Official holidays and non-working days are included in the calculation of time limits. Time limits are interrupted from 20 December to 5 January inclusive.
- 2 When a deadline expires on Saturday, Sunday or a public holiday in the Swiss canton of Vaud, where UEFA's headquarters are located, it is carried forward to the next working day..
- 3 If a time limit is not observed, the defaulter loses the procedural right in question.
- 4 Time limits laid down by these regulations may not be extended.

### ***Article 36 - Disorderly conduct penalties***

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- 1 Any participant whose conduct disrupts the orderly course of proceedings may be reprimanded, fined up to €3,000 or excluded from the hearing by the chairman.
- 2 Disorderly conduct penalties (i.e. penalties for contempt) apply exclusively to individuals and are incontestable. With the exception of reprimands, such penalties must be recorded, with the reasons stated, in the decision.

### ***Article 37 - Forms of evidence***

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- 1 Any type of evidence may be used during disciplinary investigations and proceedings, provided that human dignity is not violated. Valid forms of evidence in disciplinary investigations and proceedings include official reports and records, the examination of witnesses, the examination of parties and disciplinary inspectors, on-site inspections, expert opinions, television and video recordings, personal confessions, and other records and documents.
- 2 The disciplinary bodies can request further evidence at any time.

### ***Article 38 - Official reports***

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Facts contained in official UEFA reports are presumed to be accurate. Proof of their inaccuracy may, however, be provided.

### ***Article 39 - Witnesses***

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- <sup>1</sup> All persons under UEFA's jurisdiction are obliged to comply with a summons to appear as a witness. Anyone failing to comply with a summons may be sanctioned in accordance with these regulations. The disciplinary bodies may take due account of any unjustified refusal to appear at a hearing and/or provide evidence on the part of a party, a party's representative or a witness.
- <sup>2</sup> All persons called to testify before the disciplinary bodies are bound to tell the truth and answer in all good conscience any questions that they are asked.
- <sup>3</sup> The chairman of the relevant disciplinary body decides on the examination of witnesses proposed by the parties and the disciplinary inspector. Each party is responsible for ensuring the availability and covering the costs of the witnesses that it calls.
- <sup>4</sup> The disciplinary bodies may limit or reject the testimony of any witness, or any part thereof, on grounds of irrelevance.

### ***Article 40 - Anonymous witnesses***

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- <sup>1</sup> Where a person's testimony in disciplinary proceedings opened in accordance with these regulations could endanger his life or put that person or his family or close friends in physical danger, the chairman of the competent disciplinary body, or his nominee, may order that:
  - a) the witness not be identified in the presence of the parties and disciplinary inspector;
  - b) the witness not appear at the hearing;
  - c) all or some of the information that could be used to identify the witness be included only in a separate, confidential case file.
- <sup>2</sup> In view of the overall circumstances (particularly if no other evidence is available to corroborate that of the anonymous witness), and if it is technically possible, the chairman of the competent disciplinary body, or his nominee, may exceptionally order, on his own initiative or at the request of one of the parties or the disciplinary inspector, that:
  - a) the witness's voice be distorted;
  - b) the witness's face be masked;
  - c) the witness be questioned outside of the court room;
  - d) the witness be questioned in writing through the chairman of the competent disciplinary body or his nominee.

- <sup>3</sup> Disciplinary measures are imposed on anyone who reveals the identity of an anonymous witness or any information that could be used to identify him.

#### ***Article 41 - Identification of anonymous witnesses***

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- <sup>1</sup> To ensure their safety, anonymous witnesses are identified behind closed doors in the absence of the parties and the disciplinary inspector. This is carried out either by the chairman of the competent disciplinary body, or his nominee, alone, or by all the members of the competent disciplinary body together, and is recorded in minutes containing the witness's personal details.
- <sup>2</sup> These minutes are not communicated to the parties and the disciplinary inspector.
- <sup>3</sup> The parties and the disciplinary inspector receive a brief note which:
- a) confirms that the anonymous witness has been formally identified; and
  - b) contains no details that could be used to identify the anonymous witness.

#### ***Article 42 - Provisional measures***

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- <sup>1</sup> The chairman of the competent disciplinary body, or his nominee, is entitled to issue provisional measures where these are deemed necessary to ensure the proper administration of justice, to maintain sporting discipline or to avoid irreparable harm, or for reasons of safety and security. He is not obliged to hear the parties and/or the disciplinary inspector.
- <sup>2</sup> A provisional measure may apply for up to 30 days. The duration of any such measure may be deducted from the final disciplinary sanction. The chairman of the competent disciplinary body, or his nominee, may exceptionally extend the validity of a provisional measure by up to 15 days.
- <sup>3</sup> Provisional measures pronounced by the chairman of the Control and Disciplinary Body, or his nominee, may be appealed against in accordance with the relevant provisions of these regulations. However, the appeal must reach UEFA in writing and with grounds within three days of notification of the contested measure, and there is no appeal fee. The chairman of the Appeals Body, or his nominee, decides on such appeals as a judge sitting alone. Such decisions are final.

#### ***Article 43 - Appeal of decisions on preliminary issues***

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Decisions on preliminary issues may be appealed against separately only if they could cause irreparable harm to a party or to UEFA.

#### ***Article 44 - Costs of proceedings***

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- <sup>1</sup> The costs of proceedings before the Control and Disciplinary Body are borne by UEFA, except in protest cases, when they are borne by the defeated party.

- <sup>2</sup> The allocation of the costs of proceedings before the Appeals Body depends on the outcome of those proceedings. The Appeals Body decides at its own discretion how these costs are to be allocated to the various parties or borne by UEFA. The appeal fee is either deducted from the costs of proceedings or reimbursed.
- <sup>3</sup> Costs caused abusively by a party are charged to the party responsible, irrespective of the outcome of the proceedings.
- <sup>4</sup> Each party bears its own costs, including the costs of its own witnesses, representatives, legal advisers and counsel.

#### ***Article 45 - Publication of decisions***

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The UEFA administration publishes decisions issued by the disciplinary bodies. Where such a decision contains confidential information, the UEFA administration may decide, *ex officio* or at the request of either one of the parties or the disciplinary inspector, to publish an anonymised version.

#### ***Article 46 - Reopening of proceedings***

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- <sup>1</sup> On request, the competent disciplinary body reopens proceedings where a party or UEFA claims to have new and substantial facts or evidence that it was unable to provide before the decision became effective.
- <sup>2</sup> An application to reopen proceedings must be addressed to the disciplinary body that took the contested decision within 14 days of the grounds for review coming to light, and no more than four years after the decision in question became effective.

#### ***Article 47 - Court of Arbitration for Sport***

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The *UEFA Statutes* stipulate which decisions taken by the disciplinary bodies may be brought before the Court of Arbitration for Sport, and under which conditions.



## Chapter III - Proceedings before the Control and Disciplinary Body

### ***Article 48 - Opening of proceedings***

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Proceedings are opened by the UEFA administration:

- a) on the basis of official reports;
- b) where a protest has been lodged;
- c) for reported offences falling within the scope of these regulations;
- d) at the request of the UEFA Executive Committee, the UEFA President or the UEFA General Secretary;
- e) at the request of a disciplinary inspector;
- f) on the basis of documents received from a public authority;
- g) where a complaint has been filed.

### ***Article 49 - Declarations of protest***

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- <sup>1</sup> Member associations and their clubs are entitled to lodge protests. In the event of a protest, the disciplinary inspector may make submissions on behalf of UEFA.
- <sup>2</sup> Protests must reach the Control and Disciplinary Body in writing, indicating the relevant grounds, within 24 hours of the end of the match in question.
- <sup>3</sup> The 24-hour time limit may not be extended. For the sake of the smooth running of a competition, the corresponding competition regulations may shorten the protest deadline accordingly.
- <sup>4</sup> The protest fee is €1,000. It must be paid when the protest is lodged and is reimbursed only if the protest is admitted.

### ***Article 50 - Admissibility of protests***

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- <sup>1</sup> A protest is admissible only if it is based on:
  - a) an ineligible player's participation in a match;
  - b) an unfit field of play, as long as the referee was informed as soon as the problem was reported or observed (whether in writing before the match, or orally by a team captain, in the presence of the captain of the opposing team, during the match);
  - c) an obvious error by the referee as defined by Article 9 of these regulations, in which case the protest may be directed only at the disciplinary consequences of the referee's obvious error;
  - d) an obvious violation of a rule by the referee that had a decisive influence on the final result of the match;
  - e) any other significant incident that had a decisive influence on the final result of the match.

- 2 Protests may not be lodged against factual decisions taken by the referee.

### ***Article 51 - Clarification of facts and form of proceedings***

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- 1 As a rule, the Control and Disciplinary Body clarifies the facts of the case in a summary manner, on the basis of official reports. The Control and Disciplinary Body considers any other pertinent documents in its possession. It can summon further evidence, provided that doing so will not delay the proceedings unduly.
- 2 In principle, proceedings before the Control and Disciplinary Body are conducted in writing. However, the Control and Disciplinary Body may, in exceptional circumstances, decide to hold a hearing.

### ***Article 52 - Decisions***

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- 1 In principle, the Control and Disciplinary Body issues decisions without grounds, and only the operative part of the decision is notified to the parties, who are informed that they have five days from that notification to request, in writing, a decision with grounds. Failure to make such a request results in the decision becoming final and binding and the parties being deemed to have waived their right to lodge an appeal.
- 2 If a decision with grounds is requested within the time limit stipulated in paragraph 1 above, the time limit for lodging an appeal begins only on notification of the decision with grounds.
- 3 Any appeal lodged within the time limit for requesting a decision with grounds is regarded exclusively as a request for a decision with grounds.

## Chapter IV - Proceedings before the Appeals Body

### ***Article 53 - Appeals, deadlines and fees***

---

- <sup>1</sup> The parties directly affected by a decision and the disciplinary inspector all have the right to appeal.
- <sup>2</sup> A declaration of the intention to appeal against a decision by the Control and Disciplinary Body must be lodged with the UEFA administration, in writing, for the attention of the Appeals Body, within three days of notification of the relevant decision with grounds. Competition regulations may, however, shorten this deadline for the sake of the smooth running of the competition in question.
- <sup>3</sup> Within five days of the expiry of the time limit for the declaration of the intention to appeal, the appellant must file, in writing, the grounds for appeal, which must contain a legal request, an account of the facts, evidence, a list of the witnesses proposed (with a brief summary of their expected testimony) and the appellant's conclusions (in particular on whether to conduct the appeal proceedings orally or in writing). After this deadline, the parties and the disciplinary inspector are not authorised to produce further written submissions nor evidence. In urgent cases, the chairman may shorten this deadline.
- <sup>4</sup> The appeal fee is €1,000, payable on submission of the grounds for appeal at the latest. The disciplinary inspector is not subject to this fee.
- <sup>5</sup> If these deadlines are not observed, the chairman declares the appeal inadmissible.

### ***Article 54 - Admissibility of appeals***

---

- <sup>1</sup> Appeals against decisions by the Control and Disciplinary Body are admissible unless the disciplinary measure imposed in the first instance was limited to:
  - a) a warning;
  - b) a reprimand;
  - c) an automatic one-match suspension following a dismissal;
  - d) a disorderly conduct penalty under Article 36 of these regulations.
- <sup>2</sup> If the Control and Disciplinary Body combines one of the measures set out in paragraph 1 above with other disciplinary measures, an appeal is admissible, and the Appeals Body examines the overall measures imposed.
- <sup>3</sup> No appeal is admissible if a party does not request, in due time, the issuance of a decision with grounds, in accordance with Article 52 of these regulations.

### ***Article 55 - Stay of execution***

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- 1 An appeal has no staying effect.
- 2 The chairman may, on receipt of a reasoned request, award a stay of execution.
- 3 Such a request may not be submitted until the decision with grounds has been notified by the Control and Disciplinary Body.

### ***Article 56 - Reply to the appeal and cross-appeal***

---

- 1 The chairman notifies the disciplinary inspector and/or the parties concerned of the appeal. A reply to the appeal must be filed within the deadline set by the chairman.
- 2 The reply to the appeal may include the declaration of a cross-appeal. The procedural rules governing appeals apply equally to cross-appeals.

### ***Article 57 - Hearings***

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- 1 Proceedings before the Appeals Body are conducted either orally or in writing.
- 2 Where requested by a party or the disciplinary inspector, or where the chairman of the Appeals Body considers it necessary, the chairman sets a date for the hearing and summons the parties and the disciplinary inspector.
- 3 If a hearing is held, the parties and the disciplinary inspector are each entitled to two oral pleadings. The chairman decides on the sequence of the pleadings. If the first to plead waives its right to plead for a second time, the pleading process is terminated.

### ***Article 58 - Deliberations and decisions***

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- 1 The Appeals Body deliberates behind closed doors.
- 2 Within the framework of the appeal proceedings, the Appeals Body re-examines the case from both a factual and a legal perspective.
- 3 The decision by the Appeals Body upholds, amends or overturns the contested decision. In the case of a fundamental mistrial, the Appeals Body can overturn the contested decision and refer the case back to the Control and Disciplinary Body for reassessment.
- 4 If the accused is the only party to have lodged an appeal, or if the disciplinary inspector appeals in favour of the accused, the sanction cannot be increased.
- 5 If new disciplinary offences come to light while appeal proceedings are pending, they may be judged in the course of the same proceedings. In such a situation, the sanction can be increased.
- 6 The parties and the disciplinary inspector are notified of the decision in writing. The Appeals Body may decide to send the operative part first, with the grounds following at a later date.
- 7 Decisions by the Appeals Body are final, subject to Articles 62 and 63 of the *UEFA Statutes*.

## TITLE III: SPECIAL PROVISIONS

### Chapter I - Enforcement

#### ***Article 59 - Competence***

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- <sup>1</sup> The UEFA administration has the competence to enforce the decisions of the disciplinary bodies. It may order the member association concerned to enforce a decision.
- <sup>2</sup> As guarantee of enforcement, member associations are jointly and severally liable for fines, confiscation of pecuniary benefits and procedural costs imposed on their clubs, players, officials or members; clubs bear the same liability in relation to their players, officials and members.

#### ***Article 60 - Expulsion and accumulated cautions***

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- <sup>1</sup> Unless the competent disciplinary body decides otherwise, a player sent off the field of play or an official expelled from the technical area is automatically suspended for the next match of the competition in which the expulsion occurred.
- <sup>2</sup> A player who receives cautions in different matches of the same competition is suspended for the next match of that competition, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the regulations of the competition concerned and any directives published in a circular letter.
- <sup>3</sup> If a match is replayed in full, any cautions issued in the match to be replayed shall be cancelled.
- <sup>4</sup> Cautions issued in a match that is subsequently declared forfeit shall not be cancelled.

#### ***Article 61 - Ordinary enforcement of suspensions***

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- <sup>1</sup> Unless the competent disciplinary body decides otherwise and subject to the provisions below, match suspensions and suspensions from carrying out a function must be served during the next match(es) in the competition in which the offence in question was committed.
- <sup>2</sup> Any match suspension or suspension from carrying out a function that has not been completed when the relevant UEFA competition ends, is carried forward in accordance with the terms of the relevant competition regulations.
- <sup>3</sup> In the absence of such terms, the suspension is automatically carried forward to the next official competition of the same category for which the player or official in question would otherwise be eligible.

- 4 However, the following rules apply:
- a) A suspension that cannot be served during an Under-17 competition is carried forward to the following Under-19 competition automatically, unless it can be served during the FIFA U-17 World Cup.
  - b) A suspension that cannot be served during an Under-19 competition is carried forward to the following Under-21 competition for men and to the European Women's Championship for women automatically, unless it can be served during the relevant FIFA U-20 World Cup..
  - c) A suspension that cannot be served during an Under-21 competition is carried forward to the following European Football Championship automatically, unless it can be served during the Olympic football tournament or the FIFA World Cup.
  - d) A suspension that cannot be served during a European Championship is automatically carried forward to the following FIFA World Cup.
- 5 A suspension from a specific match in the representative team competitions category applies to all competition matches in this category, that take place the day before, the day of or the day after the match in question.
- 6 A suspension from a specific club competition match applies to all matches in any club competition that take place on either of the two days before or on either of the two days after the specific match in question, or on the same day.

#### ***Article 62 - Additional provisions affecting the suspension of a manager/coach***

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- 1 A team manager/coach who is suspended from carrying out his function may follow the match for which he is suspended from the stands only. He may not enter the dressing room, tunnel or technical area before or during the match, nor may he communicate directly or indirectly with the team's players and/or technical staff during the match.
- 2 Suspensions imposed on a player-coach apply to his capacity both as a player and as a coach.
- 3 If a player who has been suspended for a minimum of three matches takes on the role of an official or manager/coach, any remaining part of the suspension is served in this new capacity, subject to the provisions of Article 65 of these regulations.

#### ***Article 63 - Enforceability***

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Disciplinary measures and directives come into force as soon as they are notified, with the exception of:

- a) automatic suspensions following multiple yellow cards or a single red card, where there is no case for extending the suspension; such suspensions are enforceable immediately and no notification is required;

- b) disciplinary measures of a financial nature, which are enforceable within 90 days of their notification, unless the competent disciplinary body decides otherwise.

#### ***Article 64 - Extraordinary enforcement of suspensions***

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A match suspension is regarded as no longer pending if a UEFA competition match is:

- a) retroactively declared forfeit;
- b) abandoned before completion and not replayed.

#### ***Article 65 - Time limits on enforcement of decisions***

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- <sup>1</sup> Enforcement of decisions is barred:
  - a) for exclusions from UEFA competitions:
    - 1) after five years for one-season exclusions,
    - 2) after eight years for two-season exclusions,
    - 3) after ten years for exclusions in excess of two seasons;
  - b) for stadium closures and matches to be played behind closed doors:
    - 1) after five years for measures applying to one or two matches,
    - 2) after eight years for measures applying to three or four matches,
    - 3) after ten years for measures applying to more than four matches;
  - c) for the suspension of individuals:
    - 1) after three years for one-match suspensions,
    - 2) after six years for suspensions for two to six matches,
    - 3) after eight years for suspensions in excess of six matches;
  - d) after five years for all other disciplinary measures.
- <sup>2</sup> Offences involving match-fixing, bribery and corruption are not subject to these time limits.
- <sup>3</sup> The time limit on enforcement begins on 1 August after the season in which the disciplinary measure was imposed. The time limit comprises a specified number of years calculated according to the UEFA season, i.e. from 1 August of one year to 31 July of the next.

## Chapter II - Recognition and worldwide extensions

### ***Article 66 - Recognition of the sanctions of other authorities***

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- 1 The Control and Disciplinary Body may extend sanctions imposed by FIFA or a UEFA member association to UEFA competitions at the request of FIFA or the UEFA member association in question, especially in the event of serious offences committed in their respective jurisdictions.
- 2 The request must be made in writing to UEFA and be accompanied by all documentation relating to the case.
- 3 An extension is granted if the decision on which the request is based complies with the general principles of law and with UEFA's regulations.
- 4 In so far as they are compatible with UEFA's rules, measures taken by a government body or another sporting body in relation to doping are recognised by UEFA.
- 5 The decision to extend a sanction cannot alter the sanction itself.
- 6 The outcome of any appeal against a sanction applies equally to any decision to extend it.
- 7 An appeal lodged against a decision to extend a sanction may only be directed against the conditions of such an extension and not against the validity of the sanction itself.

### ***Article 67 - Extension of sanctions worldwide***

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For a UEFA disciplinary body's decision to take effect in the jurisdiction of another confederation or an association that is not a member of UEFA, the competent UEFA disciplinary body must submit a request to this effect to FIFA.



### Chapter III - Final Provisions

#### ***Article 68 - Equal treatment of men and women***

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The use of the masculine form in these regulations refers also to the feminine.

#### ***Article 69 - Effective date***

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These regulations come into force on 1 June 2013.

#### ***Article 70 - Transitional provisions***

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- <sup>1</sup> These regulations apply to disciplinary offences committed after their entry into force.
- <sup>2</sup> They also apply to disciplinary offences committed before their entry into force if they are more favourable towards the accused than the regulations in force at the time of the offence.

#### ***Article 71 - Authoritative text***

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If there is any discrepancy in the interpretation of the English, French or German versions of these regulations, the English text shall prevail.

For the UEFA Executive Committee:

Michel Platini  
President

Gianni Infantino  
General Secretary

London, 23 May 2013

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