



Referee Programme



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UEFA Referee Programme Practical Information for Match Officials

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Introduction

Since 2002, the UEFA Referees Committee has issued general conclusions and recommendations from all its courses and seminars for elite, new, women, futsal and assistant referees. These conclusions and recommendations are the result of open discussions at the course between referees, assistant referees and members of the UEFA Referees Committee.

This booklet summarises the conclusions from various summer and winter UEFA referee courses and is updated periodically.

The contents of this booklet are intended to assist match officials in their implementation of the FIFA Laws of the Game and should not be seen as contradicting them.

The first section provides a summary of the general instructions given to referees new to the FIFA list. It provides some further information on the administrative procedure from the moment UEFA appoints a referee to one of its matches. The second section containing some general instructions and advice once on the pitch and is based on *Additional Instructions for Referees, Assistant Referees and Fourth Officials* contained in The Laws of the Game booklet, as well as in the UEFA competition regulations.

The UEFA Referees Committee hopes that this booklet will be useful not only for international referees, assistant referees, observers and instructors but also all match officials within the UEFA member associations. UEFA also hopes that application of these practices will reinforce the uniform interpretation and application of the FIFA Laws of the Game.

Readers are warmly invited to provide the UEFA Refereeing Unit with their comments, which may help us to improve future editions of this booklet.

General instructions for UEFA Referees

The following information should provide referees new to the FIFA list with the necessary knowledge for the procedure and administration that goes hand in hand with refereeing a UEFA match.

UEFA Refereeing Services

All appointments and information referees receive from UEFA will come from the UEFA Refereeing Services Unit. The Unit works closely in conjunction with the UEFA Referees Committee, which is formed by the following persons (July 2009 to June 2011):

Referees Committee/ Commission des arbitres/ Schiedsrichterkommission

Chairman:	Angel María Villar Llona (Spain)
Deputy Chairman:	Senes Erzik (Turkey)
1st Vice-Chairman:	Borislav Mihaylov (Bulgaria)
2nd Vice-Chairman:	Geir Thorsteinnsson (Iceland)
Members:	Marc Batta (France)
	Pierluigi Collina (Italy)
	Hugh Dallas (Scotland)
	David R. Elleray (England)
	Bo Karlsson (Sweden)
	Jozef Marko (Slovakia)
	Volker Roth (Germany)
	Vladimir Sajn (Slovenia)
	Jaap Uilenberg (Netherlands)
	Kyros Vassaras (Greece)
	Sergey Zuev (Russia)



General Terms and Conditions for Referees (edition 2003)

A copy of these terms and conditions is given to all European international referees. The relationship between UEFA, the match officials and their national associations is described in these terms and conditions. Any referee accepting an appointment to officiate at a UEFA match agrees to be bound by and undertakes to respect these terms and conditions.

Appointments

- Referee appointments are prepared by the UEFA Administration under the responsibility of the Referees Committee.
- Assistant referees are, in principle, proposed by the referee's national association. However, on occasions, the UEFA Administration may make assistant referee appointments directly e.g. to prepare refereeing trios for final tournaments.

FAME

This is UEFA's match administration database and all UEFA football referees have access to it via a username and password. Referees may update their profiles in it, but more importantly, it is used for submitting documents/reports and informing UEFA of availability (see below).

Availability

Referees should inform UEFA directly via FAME of their availability as far in advance as possible. By default in FAME referees are not available; therefore the onus is on the referee to enter his/her availability. UEFA will make referee appointments based on who appears as available in FAME. *Referees should not wait to be appointed for a match before giving UEFA this information.*

Referees should never referee a match with an injury.

Match Documents

In recent seasons, the amount of paper documents sent to referees has decreased. Most are available in FAME and the referee report form is now completed and submitted electronically (see below). However, when going to a UEFA match, referees will need the following match documents for each match they referee:

- Referee keycode for the electronic report form (found in the original appointment letter sent to your association)
- Competition regulations
- Team sheets (copies found in FAME)
- 6 substitution sheets (3 green for the home team and 3 orange for the away team)
- 1 sheet for the fourth official's notes
- 4 UEFA Respect badges

A supply of the regulations, substitution sheets, 4th official notes card and Respect badges is mailed to each referee once a year via their national associations.

Online Referee Report

Since the beginning of the 2009/2010 season all UEFA referee reports have been completed and submitted online via FAME. To facilitate this process, UEFA appoints a Venue Data Coordinator (VDC) to every UEFA match. The VDC notes electronically, and often live, all major incidents in a match and then produces an electronic version of the referee report form for transmission to UEFA. Before this report can be transmitted it must be validated by the referee. The VDC will visit the referee before the match and then arrange to come to the referees' changing room shortly after the match. The referee must carefully check all the data



(particularly cards, goals, substitutions) and when satisfied that all is correct enter the unique match keycode (see Match Documents above) to verify the report officially. The VDC does not have access to this code and thus only the referee can verify the report.

Yellow card descriptions should be selected from the drop-down menus on the report form. Direct red cards, however, must still be described in detail and emailed separately by the referee to the following 2 UEFA email addresses: matchcentre@uefa.ch and disciplinary@uefa.ch *before 09:00 the morning after the match*. The description should be as precise as the scenario of a film: (who, where, when, what and how); the reader (UEFA Disciplinary Bodies) should have all the elements required to give an appropriate sanction.

Team sheets

The team sheets (match sheets) still need to be completed by hand by the team administrators. These should be handed to the referee at least 75 minutes before kick-off, depending on which competition. Please take careful note of the procedure for replacing injured players after the team sheet has been handed in as this may vary depending on the competition. Details of the procedures can be found in Annex 1. The team sheets must be faxed to UEFA and referees may give them to the Delegate who can send them with other documents he needs to fax to UEFA.

Travel arrangements: single matches

UEFA Administration arranges the international travel for all neutral referees, assistant referees and fourth officials appointed for any UEFA match.

Travel arrangements are negotiated directly between the referee's national association and the UEFA travel agent Carlson Wagonlit. However, for "confidential" matches i.e. UEFA Champions League, the latter stages of the UEFA Europa League and some EURO qualifying matches, where the names of the referees are not made public until 2 days before the match, all travel is arranged directly by email with the main referee.

Flights are usually arranged in Business Class. The referee team should always arrive before 17.00 on the day prior to the match and depart the day after in the late morning: **3-day principle**.

Travel by car or train may be authorised by UEFA in exceptional circumstances, but only with the prior written permission of UEFA.

Travel arrangements: mini-tournaments

Arranged as above by UEFA. Arrival the day before the first match and departure the day after the last match: **8-day principle**.

Other travel requirements

- The referee's national association should arrange visas. However, the referee must take final responsibility for ensuring he has the necessary visas.
- Referees should not be accompanied by any family members or friends (only the referee team).
- Referees should not accept or seek excessive hospitality (hotels will usually be 4 or 5 star with meals included).
- A mobile phone is recommended (in case of emergency)
- **UEFA 24 hour emergency number: +41 22 707 27 77**



Payment of Referees

Comprises:

- 1) daily allowances
- 2) lump sum to cover domestic expenses
- 3) match fees
- 4) category-based bonuses

1) As of 1 January 2007 the daily allowance rate is EUR 200, which corresponds to the allowance paid by UEFA to its delegates and referee observers.

2) Domestic travelling costs are covered by a lump sum of EUR 200 per match official. Domestic costs include, for example:

- the journey from home to the departure airport by car, train or taxi, and return,
- parking,
- visa costs,
- hotel night(s) in the country of the match officials the night before departure and/or the night after arrival.
- any other costs which enable the referee team to improve their preparation.

The national association of the referees is invited to cover additional costs in excess of the total lump sum allocated by UEFA.

3) Match fees are paid to referees and assistant referees, but not to fourth officials (they receive only daily allowances). Match fees depend on the competition and the stage of the competition in question, as follows:

UEFA competitions – MATCHES	Match fees per match per official	
	Referees	Assistant referees
European Championship (qualifying matches)		
UEFA Champions League (third qualifying round onwards)	EUR 1,000	EUR 350
UEFA Cup (as from the round of 16)		
European Under-21 Championship		
UEFA Champions League (first and second qualifying rounds)	EUR 700	EUR 250
UEFA Cup (up to and including the round of 32)		
Youth competitions (U-19 and U-17)		
European Women's Championship	EUR 300	EUR 150
UEFA Women's Cup as from the quarter-finals		
European Women's Under-19 Championship	EUR 200	EUR 100
UEFA Women's Cup (qualifying rounds)		

4) The category-based bonus for male referees depends on the category to which a referee has been assigned by the Referees Committee according to various criteria, such as performance assessment, level of fitness, experience, potential, language skills, attendance of UEFA courses, domestic ranking, etc.

Referee category	Bonus per match
Elite referees	EUR 3,500
Premier category referees	EUR 2,500
Category 2 referees	EUR 1,000
Category 3 and 4 referees	EUR 400



As from 2007/08 season, male assistant referees and fourth officials who are appointed with an elite, premier or category 2 referee will also be paid the following bonuses:

Bonus per match per assistant referee	
Assistant referee appointed with elite referee	EUR 1,000
Assistant referee appointed with premier referee	EUR 650
Assistant referee appointed with category 2 referee	EUR 350

Bonus per match for the fourth official	
Fourth official appointed with elite referee	EUR 350
Fourth official appointed with premier referee	EUR 350
Fourth official appointed with category 2 referee	EUR 200

As from 2007/08, elite and premier women referees will receive the following category-based bonuses:

Women referee category	Bonus per match
Women elite referee	EUR 350
Women premier referee	EUR 200

As before, no category-based bonuses are paid to futsal referees.

From 1 January 2007 all payments to match officials are paid directly to the individual match official's bank account. It is therefore imperative that UEFA has the full bank details of each appointed official and that we are informed of any changes in bank details.

Additional daily allowance

Carlson Wagonlit Travel will inform UEFA every time a trip exceeds three days for a match or eight days for a mini-tournament due to long travelling distances or the most suitable flight arrangements. The additional daily allowances will be added to the amount paid to each match official.

Press interviews

On no account should interviews be held with the press on matters related to the match. The referee is fully responsible for any statements made.

Referees' equipment

Referees must wear the adidas kit – the latest version - they received from UEFA; nothing from a competitor manufacturer should be visible on the referees' equipment. The fourth official should wear the UEFA tracksuit jacket (with the UEFA logo). If necessary, the referee will lend his/her UEFA jacket to the fourth official.

Language

English is the international language of communication.

Conclusions

Be well prepared and use common sense. Enjoy the match and your time away on UEFA duty.



At the UEFA match

Stadium Clocks

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

Giant screens

Simultaneous transmissions on giant viewing screens are allowed inside the stadium in which a UEFA match is played. Replays are **authorised** although stadium managers have been informed by UEFA to avoid showing potentially controversial replays for security reasons.

Should this rule not be respected, the match officials should report the facts to UEFA, usually after consultation with the UEFA Delegate.

Unfit fields of play

If any doubt arises as to the condition of the field of play after the visiting club's departure from home, the referee will visit and inspect the field of play and then decide whether or not it is fit for play. It is advisable, where possible, to consult the UEFA Match Delegate and/or UEFA Referee Observer before making and publicising a decision relating to the fitness of the field of play.

Number Officials & Players allowed in the Technical area

In UEFA competitions only six team officials 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.

If space permits, up to **five additional technical seats** are allowed for team 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 to the side or behind the benches but with access to the dressing rooms. The names of all persons occupying these seats and their functions must be listed on the match sheet. These persons occupying these seats may take no part in the game e.g. they may not convey instructions to the players, assist players who are warming up etc.

Substitutes

In UEFA competitions each team is allowed to substitute **three players** per team in the course of the match. The use of numbered substitution boards to indicate the substitution of players is compulsory. To allow good communication, the boards should be numbered on both sides.

During the game, substitute players are allowed to leave the technical area to warm up. No other person is allowed to warm up or coach the substitutes during their warming up.

At the pre-match organisational meeting, the referee will determine exactly where the substitutes should warm up (behind the first assistant referee or behind the advertising boards behind the goal) and how many substitute players are allowed to warm up simultaneously. *It is recommended that only three substitutes per team be allowed to warm up at the same time*; only in exceptional circumstances, and then only if space so permits, may the referee allow more than three of the seven substitutes of each team to warm up simultaneously in the determined designated area.

For UEFA matches when substitutions take place, they shall be supervised by the fourth official in co-operation with the referee. The assistant referee does not need to move to the halfway line.



Colour of the players' socks in UEFA competitions

Some players use white strapping (tape, bandages) or even a second pair of socks over their match kit socks. Some of this strapping radically changes the colour of the socks, potentially causing confusion with the socks of the players of the opposing team e.g. in cases of deflection of the ball.

For this reason **the strapping (or second pair of socks) must be either underneath the socks or of the same colour as the socks.**

As a transitional stage, with a view to ultimately eliminating different coloured strapping, the referee can allow **one single narrow white strip of tape or strapping not wider than two centimetres** in order to fix the shin guards.

Referees in UEFA matches are instructed to check that the colour of the socks is clearly recognisable. In all UEFA competitions, the referee should mention this directive at the organizational meeting and enforce it for all matches.

Checking goal nets

Goal nets should be checked after teams have warmed up and left the field before the start of the match and again at the end of the half-time interval (the referee must decide on who will be responsible for this, assistant referees or fourth official).

Role of officials at half-time and full-time in UEFA competitions

The UEFA Referee Committee recommends the following procedure for match officials at the end of each half:

1. The assistant referee closest to the players' tunnel goes into the tunnel immediately at half-time and full-time to supervise that area.
2. The fourth official remains in his 'working' position to monitor the occupants of the technical areas and to supervise the players' exit from the field of play.
3. The referee and other assistant referee remain in the centre circle until all the players have departed the field of play.



Reminder of some additional instructions to be applied in UEFA matches

(Please refer to the Laws of the Game and to UEFA competitions regulations)

Celebration of Goal

A player must be cautioned when:

- in the opinion of the referee, he makes gestures which are pro-vocative, derisive or inflammatory;
- he climbs on to a perimeter fence to celebrate a goal;
- he removes his shirt over his head or covers his head with his shirt.
- he covers his head or face with a mask or other similar item.

Leaving the field of play to celebrate a goal is not a cautionable offence but it is essential that the players return to the field of play as soon as possible.

Players must also not reveal undershirts that contain or display any form of slogan or advertising. The basic compulsory equipment must not contain any political, religious or personal statements. However, referees should note that removing a jersey to reveal slogans or advertising is not a cautionable offence, but the player will be sanctioned by the competition organiser.

Referees are expected to act in a preventative manner and to exercise common sense in dealing with the celebration of a goal.

Half-time / break before extra time

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, and at half time during extra time, at the discretion of the referee.

Liquid Refreshments

Players are entitled to take liquid refreshments during a stoppage in the match but only on the touchline. It is not permitted to throw plastic water bottles, bags or any other water containers onto the field.

Jewellery

Referees are reminded that, in accordance with Law 4, players may not wear any kind of jewellery. If it is dangerous it must be removed. It cannot be taped.

Indication of Additional Time Allowed

Fourth officials are reminded that when, on the instruction of the referee, the **minimum** additional time to be allowed at the end of each half is being indicated, this indication should only be made at the end of the final minute in each period of play.

The allowance for time lost is at the discretion of the referee. Referees are reminded that they must allow at least the full additional time indicated and not stop play before this time expires. If substitution(s), assessment of injury to players, removal of injured players from the field of play for treatment, time wasting or any other delay occurs during the additional time, the referee must make allowance for this time lost but it will not be indicated by the fourth official.



Management of Injured Players

The Laws of the Game are clear that the referee should only stop play if a player is seriously injured and that players should not be treated on the field of play. The referee should assume sole responsibility for stopping the match and players should not be encouraged to put the ball out of play. Players who do so should not expect the ball to be returned to them by their opponents at the restart of play.

Referees must observe the following instructions below when dealing with injured players:

- Play is allowed to continue until the ball is out of play if a player is, in the referee's opinion, not seriously injured.
 - Play is stopped immediately if, in the referee's opinion, a player is seriously injured.
 - **After questioning the injured player**, the referee authorises one or, at most, two doctors to enter the field to assess the injury and to arrange the player's safe and swift removal from the field.
 - Stretcher bearers should only enter the field of play with a stretcher following a signal from the referee.
 - The referee should ensure that an injured player is safely removed from the field of play.
 - A player is not allowed to be treated on the field, unless the injury is exceptionally serious and may be made worse by the player being moved.
 - A player bleeding from a wound must leave the field of play and may not return until the referee is satisfied that the bleeding has stopped. A player cannot wear clothing with blood on it.
 - If the referee has authorised the doctors to enter the field, the player must leave the field, either on the stretcher or on foot. If a player does not comply he is cautioned for unsporting behaviour.
- An injured player may only return to the field of play after the match has restarted and he receives a signal from the referee.
 - An injured player may only re-enter the field from the touchline when the ball is in play. When the ball is out of play, an injured player may re-enter from any of the boundary lines.
 - The referee alone is authorised to allow an injured player to re-enter the field, whether the ball is in play or not.
 - However, the referee may give permission for an injured player to return to the field of play if an assistant referee or the fourth official verifies that the player is ready.
 - If play has not otherwise been stopped for another reason, or if an injury suffered by a player is not the result of a breach of the Laws of the Game, the referee restarts play with a dropped ball.
 - The referee must allow the full amount of time lost through injury to be played at the end of each period of play.
 - When the referee has decided to issue a card to a player who is injured and has to leave the field of play for treatment, the referee must issue the card before the player leaves the field of play.

Exceptions: Exceptions to this ruling are made only:

- for injury to a goalkeeper;
- when a goalkeeper and an outfield player have collided and need immediate attention;
- when players from the same team collide and need immediate attention;
- when a severe injury has occurred e.g. swallowed tongue, concussion, broken leg etc.



UEFA Referee Committee technical recommendations

After discussions between the UEFA Referees Committee and referees and assistant referees attending UEFA referee courses, it was felt that following advice would reinforce the uniform interpretation and application of the Laws of the Game.

Correct decision-making; Fouls and consequences

The following criteria have been established to determine the seriousness of an offence and when an offence prevents an obvious goal-scoring opportunity or stops a promising attack (as well as the appropriate punishment in such situations).

Determining the seriousness of offences

In determining the seriousness of an offence (such as kicking, tripping, jumping at, striking, pushing, charging an opponent), referees are reminded that they should take into account:

- The element of intent or malice;
- The speed of the player's action (intensity);
- The tackler's chance of playing the ball;
- Direction of the feet and tackling with studs/sole;
- Is a player endangering the safety of the opponent?

Particular emphasis should be placed on the elimination of challenges where a player gives no consideration to the safety and welfare of an opponent, including when contact is made with the ball and opponent at speed. Referees must take firm action when they identify uncontrolled physical challenges made at speed and without thought or consideration for the possible consequences and safety of the opponent. When judging the element of intent or malice, referees should be especially alert to the direction of the tackler's feet and any use of studs.

A tackle may still be considered as reckless (or even involving excessive force) even though the ball is played. Where contact is made with the ball and opponent at speed and without consideration for the potential danger to the opponent, it should be punished appropriately – normally with a yellow card and, in cases of serious foul play, with a red card.

Any challenge involving excessive force, and therefore endangering the safety of an opponent, must be considered as serious foul play and the offender must be sent off. Brutality must always result in a red card.

If a player uses excessive force or endangers the safety of an opponent, it does not matter whether the tackle is from behind, the front or from the side.

Referees are reminded that they must allow hard/fair challenges, and only punish unfair actions, but it must not be forgotten that a player who exaggerates the effect of a challenge in order to have an opponent punished more severely is guilty of unsporting behaviour.

Circumstances

In addition to determining of the seriousness of an offence, referees must take into account the circumstances (including position on the field of play) in which the offence has been committed:

- Was an obvious goal-scoring opportunity denied (red-card offence)?
- Was a promising attacking move prevented (yellow-card offence)?

The following criteria should be used to determine if an offence denied an obvious goal-scoring opportunity:

- Possibility to control the ball.
- Position of the attacker.
- Overall direction of movement (the attacker and ball).



- Distance to the goal.
- Position of the defenders / goalkeeper.
- Was the attack very likely to produce a clear goal scoring opportunity had it not been stopped by an offence punishable by a free kick (or a penalty kick)?

The following criteria should be used to determine if there was a promising attacking move stopped by an offence:

- Position of the offence.
- The player's chance of playing ball.
- Position of his teammates.
- Position of the opponents.
- Distance to goal.
- Was the attack likely to develop in next few seconds had it not been stopped by an offence?

There is no difference if an obvious goal-scoring opportunity is unfairly denied by a goalkeeper or an outfield player.

Other unfair actions (holding, handling the ball...)

Referees are reminded that the sanction for offences such as holding or deliberately handling the ball is, according to the Laws of the Game, a free kick only. However, a player must be given a yellow card for unsporting behaviour if the offence was blatant e.g:

- blatantly prevents the opponent gaining possession of the ball or taking up an advantageous position
- prevents a promising attacking move to develop

When the offence denies an obvious goal-scoring opportunity the offender must be sent-off.

Offences committed when ball out of play

Offences can be committed when ball is in play or out of play. In both cases, the offenders must be punished according to the nature / seriousness of the offence. If an offence occurs when ball is out of play, the offender must still be punished according to the seriousness of the offence, only the circumstances of the offence will not be taken into account (since promising attack or obvious goal-scoring opportunity actually never occurred).



Physical Contacts (use of hands/arms)

Football is a sport in which physical contact is a natural part of the game and only unfair physical contact should be punished.

In order to achieve greater consistency criteria have been established to help referees distinguish between fair contact and punishable offences.

A referee's judgement should take into account the following criteria:

- Did the defender unfairly hinder or impede the movement of the attacker by his hand/arm contact?
- Did this contact negatively influence the advance of the attacker or the progress of the team attack?
- Was this contact designed to hinder (or was it accidental)?
- Did the defender use his hands/arms to clearly restrict the chosen position of the attacker on the pitch?
- Did the attacker initiate the illegal hand/arm contact?
- Did the attacker use the defender's body contact to try to deceive the referee and gain a free kick or penalty kick?

If after examining all criteria, a referee decides:

- unfair physical contact (holding, pushing...) - a free kick/penalty kick is awarded.
- the attacker attempted to deceive the referee - the simulation must be punished with a yellow card for unsporting behaviour and play restarted with an indirect free kick to the opposing team.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the initiator (first offender) of unfair physical contact may be an attacker or a defender. If both players use unfair physical contact, the initiator (first offender) is punished by a free kick/penalty kick to the opposing team. In addition, both players can be given a disciplinary sanction.

Illegal challenges with hands/arms

Improved concentration, enhanced scrutiny and greater awareness should make referees and assistant referees alert to the possible occurrence of illegal challenges with hands/arms. By focussing not only on feet/legs in challenges, referees will be able to identify those strong, unfair physical contacts with elbows and arms which must be punished appropriately and consistently.

Attention is drawn to the particular danger caused by a player jumping near an opponent and intentionally extending his arm in an unnatural manner (e.g. causing danger with the movement of his elbow).

Referees should be aware of their responsibility to protect players from unfair play by ensuring that any challenge involving excessive force (and therefore endangering the safety of an opponent) must be considered as serious foul play and result in a red card.

Elbows/arms used deliberately as a weapon against an opponent are, of course, included in this category.

Illegal use of the Arms prior to corner kicks/free kicks

The illegal use of the arms, particularly prior to the taking of corner kicks and free kicks near goal, has become increasingly apparent.

Referees should be pro-active prior to play re-starting at a corner kick or free kick and they should be clearly seen to take preventive action. Conflict can be avoided by taking early preventative action e.g. when players are jostling for positions in or near the penalty area. Players identified should be isolated and given a clear public warning. Where possible referees should use their assistants to ensure the ball does not enter the field of play until he gives a signal for the game to be re-started.



It is essential that any similar misconduct after a referee's initial preventive actions is dealt with firmly:

- Before the ball is in play it should result in either a yellow card or a red card depending upon the seriousness of the misconduct.
- After the ball is in play referees must deal very firmly with continued holding, pushing etc. by awarding a free kick/penalty kick depending upon which team commits the offence. In appropriate cases, further disciplinary sanctions may also be necessary.

Considerable improvement has been noticed recently and strict action has been taken. However, the referees are reminded to continue to take strict action against holding, pulling and pushing within the penalty area and to apply the recommended procedure!

Illegal use of the Body

There is a growing trend of the illegal use of the body to halt a promising attack or prevent a player moving to receive a pass from a teammate. While it is pleasing to note that there are fewer fouls involving trips or shirt pulling designed to stop attacks, many attacking movements are halted by the illegal use of the body ("bodycheck"). In all cases where a promising attack is unfairly stopped in this manner, referees are reminded that a yellow card for unsporting behaviour should be given in addition to the free kick/penalty kick. Where the illegal use of the body involves excessive force, violence or brutality, then, in accordance with the Laws of the Game, a red card must result.

Penalty kicks

Referees are reminded that the Laws of the Game now state that: "Feinting in the run-up to take a penalty kick to confuse opponents is permitted as part of football. However, feinting to kick the ball once the player has completed his run-up is considered an infringement of Law 14 and an act of unsporting behaviour for which the player must be cautioned."

This applies to penalty kicks during the game and also penalty kicks at the end of the game to decide the outcome of the match.

Simulation

Referees are reminded that simulating actions, intended to deceive the referee, committed anywhere on the field of play must be punished with a yellow card for unsporting behaviour.

Acts of simulation to deceive the referee may occur:

- when there is **no contact** between players;
- when a player **uses** a slight contact with an opponent;
- when a player **initiates** contact with an opponent;
- when a player **anticipates** a possible contact from an opponent.

Unfortunately, there has been an increase in this type of misbehaviour by players making the task of the referee more difficult. Referees must remain alert to these unsporting actions and punish offenders strictly to eliminate simulation from the game. When simulation occurs it is not acceptable for it to be recognised but then go unpunished.

However, where the players' actions are not intended to deceive the referee they should not be considered as simulation and play should be allowed to continue.



Handball Considerations

Although football is a game in which players constantly move their arms and hands as a natural part of their movement, in deciding if a player is handling the ball deliberately, it is essential to consider the following points:

- Was it a hand to ball situation or ball to hand?
- Are the player's hands or arms in a "natural" position?
- Does the player want to "make himself bigger" by using his arms?
- Does the player try to *avoid* the ball striking his hand?
- Distance the ball travelled before striking the player's hand
- Is the player able to avoid the ball striking his hand?
- Does he use his hand or arm to intentionally touch the ball?

Referees should also consider possible additional circumstances and consequences, e.g. how and where did the offence occur (stopped a promising attack? denied an obvious goal scoring opportunity?) and they must then punish fully in accordance with the Laws of the Game.

Incidents involving players' reactions/confrontations

Confrontation between players

Referees should ensure offenders are punished uniformly. There is a clear benefit in going quickly to the point of conflict and being seen to take immediate disciplinary action (yellow card, red card as appropriate).

It has been noted that when a referee does not go quickly to the location of the incident, reactions and retaliations often follow and the problem escalates.

If it is not possible to prevent the escalation of a confrontation between players immediately, the referee should observe what happens in detail and he should avoid being physically involved in separating fighting players.

Physical contact by a referee or assistant referee when intervening between players should normally be avoided. Strong use of the whistle might be helpful, but shouting at players should also be avoided.

Referees should not only punish the initial offender(s) where the offence warranted it (recklessness, brutality), but also players involved in further confrontation. The main aggressor(s) should be punished appropriately and it is recommended that **at least one player from each team is cautioned**. Yellow cards are not considered sufficient punishment where fighting (excessive physical contact etc) is involved. Any player approaching or joining such an incident from some distance must be identified and cautioned.

One assistant should monitor and record events and the other assistant should remain close to the referee. The fourth official should maintain his position between the technical areas while also monitoring the situation.

The referee and assistant referee(s), and 4th official if necessary, should communicate with each other before the match re-starts.

Referees should not allow time-wasting and ensure the match re-starts as quickly as possible.



Confrontation with the Referee – Undermining the Referee’s Authority

The UEFA President has endorsed the UEFA Respect campaign encouraging all people involved in the game to respect the roles of each other. With this in mind, referees are expected to maintain respect and to punish behaviour which is designed to undermine the referee’s authority.

According to the Laws of the Game, players who show dissent to the referee or assistant referee by word or action **must be cautioned**.

Players express dissent or undermine the referee’s authority in many ways, such as:

- by gestures or by running towards the referee or assistant referee in protest
- by crowding around the referee (mass protest / mobbing) - in this case it is expected that at least one player is given a yellow card
- by verbally or physically demanding a yellow card for the opponent

Referees should gain full respect and maintain it throughout the game. For this purpose the referees should:

- express strong personality if player(s) show first signs of disagreement;
- administer a caution if they consider the player’s action as dissent!
- administer a caution to a player who requests a yellow or red card for an opponent

A timely caution may have a preventative effect and stop other players showing dissent.

UEFA expects referees to deal firmly with dissent and the offenders to be cautioned.

UEFA is determined to stop dissent and the harassment of referees on and off the pitch.

Dealing with mass protests (‘mobbing’)

When managing heated situations (such as mass protests/confrontations) the referee must remain calm and focussed. He should try to defuse/calm the situation by quickly identifying the main protestor/aggressor, who should then be conducted to (and isolated in) a neutral zone, away from the group of players, as soon as possible in order to be given a yellow card for his unsporting behaviour. Dialogue should be kept to a minimum; the referee must remain calm, firm, maintain eye contact with the player concerned and be in total command. Where a serious offence, such as unsporting physical contact with the referee, is committed, the red card should be shown with calmness and dignity.

In such situations the nearest assistant referee may assist the referee. The other assistant and fourth official should observe and record the details of the incident. The fourth official must remain between the two technical areas.

Play should be re-started as quickly as possible. The time lost by the delay must be allowed in the normal way.



Communicating and Managing

Positive body language

It can sometimes be beneficial to use discreet explanatory signals appropriately to clarify an incident not apparently understood by some participants. This is a positive means of communicating with players and gives decisions credibly and conviction e.g. indicating simply that a yellow card is being given for a series of offences (persistently infringing the Laws of the Game) can be useful so that the players realise that the yellow card was not just the final offence.

However, such additional discreet signals (e.g. shirt pulling, etc) should only be used to clarify decisions and not to justify them.

The Technical Area

The fourth official should be alert to his duties, in accordance with the referee's expectations (as discussed before the match), but ensure that the coach can carry out his role responsibly without interference. In general, a 'low profile' approach is recommended.

Referees are reminded that one person at a time is allowed to remain at the edge of the Technical Area as long as he acts in a responsible manner.

In case of inappropriate reactions of the person(s) in the technical area, the fourth official should use his personality and try to calm down the person(s) in question. He should avoid becoming involved in confrontation or lengthy conversations with these persons.

However, in cases of irresponsible behaviour the fourth official should inform the referee, during a suitable stoppage in play, who will then issue a public warning to the person(s) concerned (or in more serious circumstances remove this person from the technical area). In cases of repeated irresponsible behaviour, the fourth official should again inform the referee who will then remove the person(s) concerned from the technical area.

In principle, therefore, the coach, acting responsibly, should be totally free to do his or her job, but that where he openly criticises the referee or other match officials, action should be taken to curb his behaviour.

If problems arise in the technical area or near the benches, necessitating the attention of the referee, the two assistant referees should retain their normal positions and be aware of anything that happens on the field of play, to report subsequently to the referee.

Advantage Considerations

Players, coaches and spectators want the game to flow but sometimes allowing advantage can threaten control.

When thinking about the possible use of advantage (or whether to stop play), it is essential that referees consider whether the team offended against would actually benefit from allowing play to continue – "team benefit" – as possession of the ball is not always a benefit for the team. If possible, referees should adopt a "wait and see" approach by delaying the whistle in order to assess whether the non-offending team really has a clear attacking possibility.

However, many teams now practise taking free kicks near their opponents' penalty area, so it is very often of greater team benefit to award a free kick, especially for a physical offence, rather than risk the use of advantage.

Referees should remember that whenever advantage is applied it is important to indicate this immediately by VOICE and the approved ARM SIGNAL so that players are aware that the foul had been seen and not just missed.

There is rarely any advantage just to keep the ball in its current position, to pass the ball backwards or to be put under pressure by defenders even when the ball is under control. In principle, advantage should normally only be played when a promising attack or an obvious goal scoring opportunity would occur.



In addition the referee should take into consideration:

- Where on the field the offence occurred.
- Should the player committing the foul be cautioned?
- Should the player committing the foul receive a second yellow card?
- Should the player committing the foul receive a direct red card and be dismissed from the field?

If the referee considers an offence to be reckless or serious, he should stop the game unless there is a very significant attacking opportunity i.e. the benefit of keeping the game under control must outweigh the 'team benefit'.

In those circumstances where the referee considers that the offending player should receive a second yellow card or a direct red card for the original offence, advantage should not be considered (except in the cases of obvious goal-scoring opportunities) and a free kick or penalty should be awarded immediately.

In summary:

- Referees must have a wider perspective and not focus just on the foul (its punishment and location).
- Where advantage is played, the correct disciplinary sanctions must still be taken once play stops.
- Too much advantage may cause more serious offences.
- It should be very rare to play advantage for defenders in or near to their own penalty area (only if they have full control of the ball; there are no opponents in the vicinity of the defender etc).

Management at free kicks

The following procedures should benefit the control and management of free kicks:

- Once any disciplinary measures have been dealt with, ensure that the ball is positioned where the offence occurred as quickly as possible.
- If the attacking team has decided not to take a 'quick' free kick, then clearly advise them (*by showing the whistle to the kicker*) that they must wait for a signal. If the kick is taken before the signal the free kick must be retaken in all cases, **regardless of the outcome of the premature kick**. The offending kicker will be given a yellow card.
- Manage and remove any defending players in front of the ball.
- Manage the 'wall' by measuring the distance, not through the wall but to the side and also simultaneously controlling the position of the ball. Any player who refuses to retreat the required minimum distance should be given a yellow card.
- Take up a correct position (monitoring the ball, wall and assistant referee).
- Signal that the free kick may be taken. If the defenders advance from the wall while the kick is being taken, re-take the free kick if a goal is not scored and yellow card the offending player(s).
- Ensure that the ball is placed in same position for the re-take and follow the same procedure.

In cases of misbehaviour of the players in the wall, the referees are advised that after issuing an initial warning any further misbehaviour should be punished by disciplinary sanction i.e. yellow or red card(s) - another warning is not appropriate.



Quick free kick

A free kick may be taken quickly – without the referee's whistle – provided that:

- no disciplinary sanction is to be taken
- the free kick is taken quickly after play is stopped (i.e. few seconds...)
- the ball is stationary at the place of the offence
- the free kick requires no management by the referee
- the referee has not yet started to control the wall / the opponents to get them back the appropriate distance

If an opponent deliberately prevents a quick free kick being taken he must be cautioned.

Dangerous play with contact

If a player acts in a dangerous manner and also makes contact with an opponent, the referee should punish the more serious offence, i.e. the contact and thus award a direct free kick. If necessary, disciplinary action should be taken e.g. a yellow card if the challenge is reckless.

Re-entering the field of play

After a player is given a signal by the referee to re-enter the field of play, the player can take part in play immediately.

Referees must carefully take into consideration the position of the ball and other players before signalling for a player to re-enter the field.

Disciplinary sanctions against substitutes

When taking disciplinary sanctions against a substitute, the referee must give a clear indication by using a yellow or red card.

Positioning

Good positioning and a side-on view are crucial for optimum judgment of the manner (seriousness) and the circumstances of an offence. The assistant can also often provide valuable information to the referee.

UEFA's top referees recognise the benefit of using a flexible and wide diagonal as recommended by the UEFA Referee Committee. The key principle of positioning (keeping play between referee and assistant referee) should be respected whenever possible, in order to improve the angle from which incidents are viewed, whilst maintaining eye contact with the assistant referee.

At free kicks near the penalty area, the referee should be seen to measure the 9.15m distance and then take a position, in principle to the left and not to the right with the exception of the free kicks near the left side (i.e. he once again moves on to his diagonal or other convenient position to monitor the incidents in the penalty area). It is felt that by taking up this position there is less chance of misjudging or missing incidents.

Identifying offending players

Lack of concentration or being too hasty can cause mistakes in **identifying offending players**. The following procedures should be beneficial when issuing disciplinary sanctions:

- Isolate and identify the player(s) to be disciplined
- All four match officials should note the identity of the player and check if the player has already been cautioned

Play should only be re-started once these procedures have been completed.



Co-operation: The Team of Match Officials

Pre-match discussions

Only by practising techniques and ensuring that every member of the team of officials has a common knowledge and interpretation of the Laws can teamwork improve. Team members should also respect their different roles. They can only be successful if the referee takes the responsibility for open and honest pre-match instructions and discussions, and is open for questions and the team agree the conclusions.

Teams of officials are reminded of the benefit and necessity of detailed pre-match discussions concerning the role of each member so that there is no doubt about their duties and responsibilities.

Referees should help prepare assistant referees and the 4th official to co-operate fully in a match by giving detailed pre-match instructions even if the team of officials has worked together on many earlier occasions. Following the standard approach will ensure greater consistency in the application of the Laws of the Game and, in particular, with offside. As the leader of the team in any match, the referee must accept the final responsibility for decisions taken.

Efficient communication from the referee to his team before and during the match is essential (improved awareness).

Eye contact and mutual awareness with two-way communication is essential.

It is also recommended that the Team of Officials finds time for a post match evaluation of the teamwork.

Offside

Assistant referees should only signal for offside when absolutely sure about an offside offence. If an assistant referee is not totally sure about an offside offence the flag should not be raised (i.e. the benefit of any doubt must be given to the attacking team).

In deciding whether an attacking player is nearer to the opponent's goal line than the second last defender, consideration should be given to the position of the attacker's head, feet and body in respect to that of the second last defender i.e. the attacker's arms should not be considered.

To ensure correct judgement of offside offences, an assistant referee should not raise the flag but use the "wait and see" technique to consider the following criteria:

- a. Movement of the ball (direction, speed, distance, any deflection, etc.)
- b. Involvement of the player in active play by:
 - interfering with play or
 - interfering with an opponent or
 - gaining an advantage.

Referees and assistant referees are reminded of the definitions in the "Interpretation of the Laws of the Game and guidelines for the referees" in the Laws of the Game booklet.

"The definitions of elements of involvement in active play are as follows:

- Interfering with play means playing or touching the ball passed or touched by a team-mate.
- Interfering with an opponent means preventing an opponent from playing or being able to play the ball by clearly obstructing the opponent's line of vision or movements or making a gesture or movement which, in the opinion of the referee, deceives or distracts an opponent.



- Gaining an advantage by being in that position means playing a ball that rebounds to him off a goal post or the crossbar having been in an offside position or playing a ball that rebounds to him off an opponent having been in an offside position.”

Referees and assistants should be aware of the following situations which fall within the category of "making a gesture or movement which, in the opinion of the referee deceives or distracts an opponent":

- A player in an offside position, by his manner and direction of movement, on or near the path of the ball interferes with an opponent by contributing to / provoking the opponent's uncontrolled clearance of the ball or other action).
- A player in an offside position and clearly in the goalkeeper's line of vision (between him and the kicker) interferes with the goalkeeper (distraction).

In connection with interpreting and applying the Offside Law concerning "gaining an advantage by being in that position", assistant referees are reminded of their responsibilities to be alert in situations where the ball rebounds from a goal post or cross bar or goalkeeper, to a player who was in an offside position when the ball was last played by his team-mate.

Assistant referees are also reminded that:

- When making judgements concerning offside, it is better to be slightly late and correct, than to be too quick and wrong.
- If a flag signal for offside is given and is not seen immediately by the referee; the assistant referee must keep signalling until it has been recognised or the ball is clearly in control of the defending team (the electronic beep signal is used to alert the referee to the flag signal).
- For very tight judgements where an assistant referee decides "not offside" a discreet hand signal may give valuable support to the referee when the referee makes eye-contact.

In the rare situation where the referee is convinced that a player is in an offside position and involved in active play, and the assistant does not raise his flag, the referee must take the ultimate responsibility to punish the offside offence. Similarly in the rare situation where an assistant raises his flag for an offside offence and the referee is of the opinion that the player is not involved in active play, the referee should acknowledge the flag signal and allow play to continue. Referees must be courageous and not act upon the signal of an assistant referee in cases of obvious error.

Ball out of the field of play

1. Assistant referees are reminded that, whenever the ball leaves the field of play, the flag signal of the assistant referee should show clearly the correct restart and direction. In clear throw-in situations, the assistant referee can directly show the direction (along the whole touch line). But if he has any doubt about the direction, the assistant referee should simply raise his flag, make eye contact with the referee and follow the referee's signal.

On very tight decisions, when the ball stays in play, a discreet hand signal could give valuable support to the referee.

2. Whenever an assistant referee signals the ball out of the field of play (even if players continue to play the ball) he must retain the signal until acknowledged by the referee taking action.
3. When the ball enters a goal:

To confirm a valid goal has been scored, an assistant referee should display clear movement down the touchline towards the centre line. In borderline cases - to signify the ball has completely crossed the goal line - the assistant should raise the flag (but not wave it), seek eye-contact with the referee and only then display clear movement towards the centre line.

If in his opinion a goal has not been scored correctly, the assistant referee should stand still, retaining any signal already given. The referee may then choose to consult further if he needs additional guidance.



Offences

An assistant referee should:

- use a raised flag signal to advise the referee that he has seen a foul committed (or unsporting behaviour or violent conduct) in his immediate vicinity or out of the referee's vision. The flag should be unfurled and waved/agitated to distinguish from the signal for offside.
- make eye contact with the referee and raise his flag when he is better positioned than the referee and the referee has not taken any action i.e. it is clear that the referee was unable to identify the offence.

If the assistant referee has additional information concerning the offence for the referee or, if the referee has not seen his flag signal, the communication system or/and electronic beep signal should be used, but only to supplement the flag signal already given.

It should be emphasised that such action by an assistant referee must be taken for all appropriate offences including those committed inside the penalty area.

In other cases discreet help should be given if sought by the referee.

It is also important to remember that:

- Before signalling for an offence, the assistant must determine that the referee would not have applied advantage if he had seen an offence; he should use the "wait and see" technique and make eye contact with the referee.
- If a flag signal for any offence is not seen immediately by the referee, the assistant referee must keep signalling until he is acknowledged by the referee or he recognises a clear advantage to the team against which the offence has been committed.

- Eye-contact and discreet hand signals from an assistant referee may be helpful in passing information to a referee e.g. type of offence, next action etc. This would reduce the need for him to come across to the assistant referee for consultation.
- Where direct consultation is necessary between the referee and assistant referee, the information should include, as concisely as possible, exactly what happened, which players were involved, the precise location, recommended action and the re-start of play. It is recommended that in such cases the assistant referee advances towards the referee by 4 to 5 metres.
- During consultation, the assistant referee and referee should both face the field of play. It is usually appropriate to avoid the consultation being heard or understood by others.
- Offences of violent conduct seen and signalled by an assistant referee must be acted upon in accordance with the Laws of the Game by the referee. If play has been stopped for the disciplinary action (even if the signal has not been seen immediately and play has continued), the restart must also be in accordance with the Laws (free kick / penalty kick). However, if the assistant referee's signal is not seen immediately and play has been re-started for a subsequent situation only the appropriate disciplinary action can be taken against the offending player.
- Where a referee seeks guidance from an assistant referee concerning the exact location of an offence near the boundary of the penalty area the action of the assistant referee should be as follows:
 - a. If the offence is inside the penalty area – the assistant referee moves visibly down the touchline towards the corner flag.
 - b. If the offence is outside the penalty area – the assistant referee stands still having moved to be in line with the edge of the penalty area.



Obvious incorrect disciplinary decision of the referee

If the fourth official and either of the assistant referees are aware that the referee has made an obvious disciplinary error (e.g. two yellow cards to the same player without sending him off; red or yellow card to the wrong player etc), they must intervene immediately (flag and beep or even enter the field of play). It is essential that errors are not made in connection with these responsibilities and the team of match officials must identify clearly offenders to be disciplined and make appropriate written notes at the time.

Control of the 9.15m distance

When a free kick is awarded very close to the touch-line near the assistant referee, the assistant referee may enter the field of play to control the 9.15m distance from the ball. It is recommended that the assistant referee does not physically measure the 9.15m but rather asserts his control from the position of the ball.

Role of 4th officials

As from 1st June 2010, the role of the 4th official has been extended beyond violent conduct, mistaken identity or a second yellow card not *resulting in a dismissal*. *The Laws of the Game now state: "He assists the referee to control the match in accordance with the Laws of the Game. The referee, however, retains the authority to decide on all points connected with play."*

It is important that the referee in his pre-match instructions establishes what assistance is expected from the 4th official.

Assistant Referee Positioning

Free kick close to the penalty area

At free kicks close to the penalty area, the assistant referee should position himself in line with the second last defender (controlling the offside), but also with an awareness of the goal line. The referee should control the ball and the wall.

After an offside

Ideally, after a free kick for offside has been awarded the assistant referee who gave the signal should position himself in line with the place where the ball should be positioned to re-start the game. He should then immediately take up a position to judge offside (level with the second-last defender), which is his priority.

Goal kick and goal clearance

For goal kicks and when the goalkeeper is in possession of the ball inside his own penalty area, it is advised that the assistant occasionally checks that the ball is correctly positioned or that the goalkeeper does not cross the 16 metre line before releasing the ball from his hands. This should be done in convenient situations (e.g. second last defender near the penalty area). Judgment of offside from subsequent play is the priority.

Corner kick

For corner kicks, it is recommended that the assistant involved takes a position behind the flag in line with the goal line.

Penalty kick

For a penalty kick awarded during the normal course of play, the assistant should be on the goal line where it meets the penalty area boundary line.



For kicks from the penalty mark to determine the winner of a match, one assistant should be positioned on the goal line where it meets the goal area boundary line, with the other assistant controlling the players within the centre circle. The referee must determine and agree the role of the assistant referee on the goal line and his own role in detecting any forward movement from the goal line by the goalkeeper. Referees and assistant referees are also reminded that the "inactive" goalkeeper should remain positioned on the goal line where it meets the penalty area boundary line, behind the assistant referee.

Flag technique

It is recommended that an assistant referee holds the flag in his hand nearest to the field of play by switching hands whenever he changes his direction of movement so that the flag is always visible to the referee.

When the assistant referee raises his flag for a foul or misconduct, he must use the hand that will be used to indicate the direction of the free kick.

It is recommended that UEFA member associations instruct new assistant referees in this way.

The referee observer shall continue to assess the performance of the assistant referee according to the accuracy of his decisions.

Throw-In responsibility

Assistant referees are reminded that the responsibility for ensuring a correctly-taken throw-in is shared by referee and assistant referee, with the referee normally checking the correct throwing action with the hands and the assistant referee observing compliance with the Laws of the Game in respect of the position of the feet (on or behind the line and touching the ground). However, referees have an overall responsibility to act accordingly if, from their position, they identify a foul throw.

Appendix 1: Replacement of players on the match sheet

UCL / UEL / UWCL / EURO qualification / WEURO qualification:

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**:

Replacement of a player (or players) of the starting 11

1. if any of the first 11 players listed on the match sheet are not able to start the match due to **unexpected physical incapacity**: please cross out this player on the match sheet
2. the player may only be replaced by any of the seven substitutes listed on the initial match sheet: *please draw an arrow on the match sheet to show which substitute replaces the player of the starting 11*
3. the substitute in question may then only be replaced by a player not listed on the initial match sheet: *please write the name and date of birth of this player (or ask the team responsible to write) in the part "additional players" on the match sheet*
4. the player which cannot start the match cannot sit on the substitutes' bench or additional technical seats
5. the **quota** of substitutes is **not reduced** (7 players on the bench)
6. during the match, three players may still be substituted
7. **inform** the UEFA Match Delegate and, if applicable, the UEFA Venue Director about the change



Replacement of a substitute (or substitutes)

1. if any of the seven substitutes listed on the match sheet are not able to be fielded due to **unexpected physical incapacity**: *please cross out this substitute on the match sheet*
2. the substitute may only be replaced by a player not listed on the initial match sheet: *please write the name and date of birth of this player (or ask the team responsible to write) in the part "additional players" on the match sheet*
3. **the substitute which is replaced cannot sit on the substitutes' bench or additional technical seats**
4. the **quota** of substitutes is **not reduced** (7 players on the bench)
5. during the match, three players can still be substituted
6. **inform** the UEFA Match Delegate and, if applicable, the UEFA Venue Director about the change

Replacement of goalkeepers

1. If **none** of the goalkeepers listed on the match sheet are able to be fielded due to **unexpected physical incapacity**: *please cross out the goalkeepers on the match sheet*
2. they may be replaced by goalkeepers not listed on the initial match sheet: *please write the name and date of birth of these goalkeepers in the part "additional players" on the match sheet and draw arrows to show which added player replaces which goalkeeper*
3. **the goalkeeper which cannot start the match and the substitute goalkeeper(s) which is/are replaced cannot sit on the substitutes' bench or additional technical seats**

4. the **quota** of substitutes is **not reduced** (7 players on the bench)
5. during the match, three players can still be substituted
6. **inform** the UEFA Match Delegate and, if applicable, the UEFA Venue Director about the change

Replacement of players on the match sheet

U-17 / U-19 / WU-17 / WU-19 / Regions Cup

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**:

Replacement of a player (or players) of the starting 11

1. if any of the first 11 players listed on the match sheet are not able to start the match for **any reason**: *please cross out this player on the match sheet*
2. the player may be replaced by any of the seven substitutes listed on the initial match sheet: *please draw an arrow on the match sheet to show which substitute replaces the player of the starting 11*
3. such replacements **reduce the quota** of substitute players accordingly
4. **the player which cannot start the match can sit on the substitutes' bench, but cannot take part in the match anymore**
5. during the match, three players may still be replaced
6. **inform** the UEFA Match Delegate and, if applicable, the UEFA Venue Director about the change



Replacement of a substitute (or substitutes)

1. if any of the seven substitutes listed on the match sheet are not able to be fielded for **any reason**: *please cross out this substitute on the match sheet*
2. the player may **not be replaced**
3. the **quota** of substitute players is **reduced** accordingly
4. **the substitute which cannot play can sit on the substitutes' bench, but cannot take part in the match anymore**
5. during the match, three players may still be replaced
6. **inform** the UEFA Match Delegate and, if applicable, the UEFA Venue Director about the change

Replacement of a goalkeeper

exchange of goalkeeper and substitute goalkeeper

1. if the goalkeeper listed first on the match sheet is not able to start the match **for any reason**
2. the goalkeeper may be replaced by the goalkeeper listed under the substitutes
3. **the original starting goalkeeper may, however, still be used as a substitute goalkeeper and, consequently, may sit on the substitutes bench**
4. during the match, three players may still be replaced
5. **inform** the UEFA Match Delegate and, if applicable, the UEFA Venue Director about the change

Replacement of the goalkeeper of the starting 11

1. if the goalkeeper listed first on the match sheet is not able to be fielded **for any reason**: *please cross out this goalkeeper on the match sheet*)
2. the goalkeeper may be replaced by the substitute goalkeeper listed on the initial match sheet
3. the substitute goalkeeper in question may then be replaced by another goalkeeper not previously listed on the match sheet: *please write the name and date of birth of this goalkeeper (or ask the team responsible to write) in the part "additional players" on the match sheet*
4. **the goalkeeper which is not able to be fielded cannot sit on the substitutes' bench or additional technical seats**
5. during the match, three players may still be replaced
6. **inform** the UEFA Match Delegate and, if applicable, the UEFA Venue Director about the change

Replacement of a substitute goalkeeper

1. if a substitute goalkeeper is not able to be fielded **for any reason**: *please cross out this goalkeeper on the match sheet*) *the substitute goalkeeper may be replaced by another goalkeeper not previously listed on the match sheet: please write the name and date of birth of this goalkeeper (or ask the team responsible to write) in the part "additional players" on the match sheet*
2. **the substitute goalkeeper which is replaced cannot sit on the substitutes' bench or additional technical seats**
3. during the match, three players may still be replaced
4. **inform** the UEFA Match Delegate and, if applicable, the UEFA Venue Director about the change



Replacement of players on the match sheet

WOWC / U-21 qualification:

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**:

Replacement of a player (or players) of the starting 11

1. if any of the first 11 players listed on the match sheet are not able to start the match due to **unexpected physical incapacity**: *please cross out this player on the match sheet*
2. the player may only be replaced by any of the seven substitutes listed on the initial match sheet: *please draw an arrow on the match sheet to show which substitute replaces the player of the starting 11*
3. the substitute in question may then only be replaced by a player not listed on the initial match sheet: *please write the name and date of birth of this player (or ask the team responsible to write) in the part "additional players" on the match sheet*
4. **the player which cannot start the match cannot sit on the substitutes' bench or additional technical seats**
5. the **quota** of substitutes is **not reduced** (7 players on the bench)
6. during the match, three players may still be substituted
7. **inform** the UEFA Match Delegate and, if applicable, the UEFA Venue Director about the change

Replacement of a substitute (or substitutes)

1. if any of the seven substitutes listed on the match sheet are not able to be fielded due to **unexpected physical incapacity**: *please cross out this substitute on the match sheet*
2. the substitute may only be replaced by a player not listed on the initial match sheet: *please write the name and date of birth of this player (or ask the team responsible to write) in the part "additional players" on the match sheet*
3. **the substitute which is replaced cannot sit on the substitutes' bench or additional technical seats**
4. the **quota** of substitutes is not reduced (7 players on the bench)
5. during the match, three players can still be substituted
6. **inform** the UEFA Match Delegate and, if applicable, the UEFA Venue Director about the change