ACTIVITY REPORT 2008

APRIL 2007 – MARCH 2008 | 58TH FIFA CONGRESS | SYDNEY 2008

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208 associations, one mission:
For the Game. For the World.

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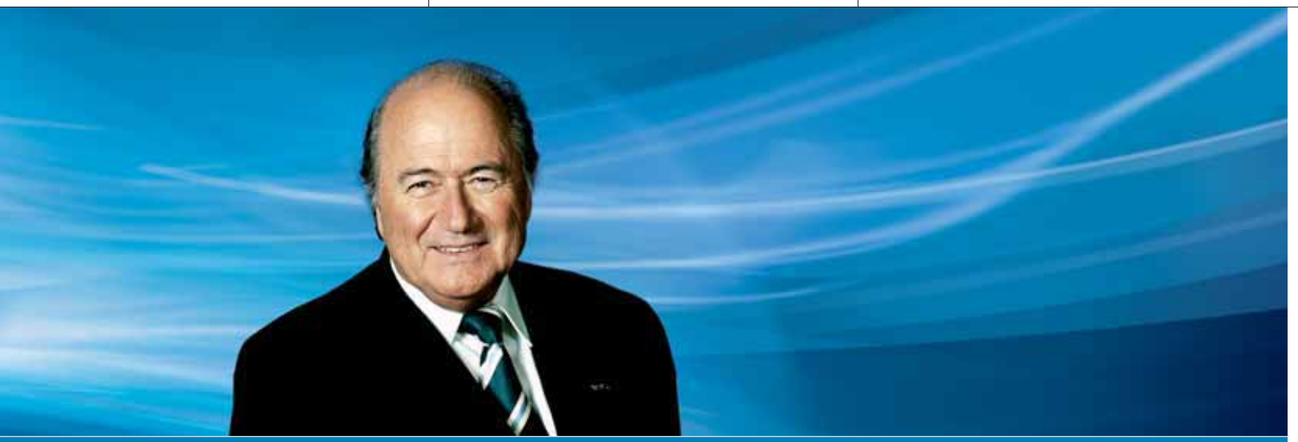

FIFA faces never-ending challenges caused by constant political and economic constraints as well as social and cultural restrictions.

Dear members of the international football family,

QUO VADIS, FOOTBALL? The question, in spring 2008, is more topical than ever. Our sport, which is a source of fun and games for one billion people around the globe, providing them with a worthwhile occupation or even a livelihood and subjecting them to a whole gamut of emotions, has reached an important juncture.

This poses major challenges, primarily for FIFA. As the world governing body, it is our duty not only to manage and promote football but also to keep guiding it towards the future. In doing so, FIFA is not swayed by selfish interests, which are usually motivated by financial considerations. Our sport should, above all, strive to maintain its multi-faceted and beneficial qualities and preserve its spirit as "the beautiful game". FIFA and I, as your President, are duty-bound by this responsibility. In keeping with the new slogan passed by the Congress in Zurich twelve months ago, "For the Game. For the World.", we are trying to achieve this duality and to fulfil the demands that all of you – associations, confederations, clubs, players, coaches, referees, attendants, officials, financial partners, media and, naturally, fans – consequently make on us.

The ever growing complexity of the environment around football does not make our work simpler – quite the contrary. FIFA faces never-ending challenges caused by constant political and economic constraints as well as social and cultural restrictions. The standard on which we have based all of our endeavours is our mission to develop the game, touch the world and build a better future. In other words, whereas in the past we concentrated on developing football and organising competitions, now FIFA has created a third dimension for the 2007-2010 World Cup cycle, namely to use football as a means of triggering social progress.

This report, which I am sending you ahead of the 58th FIFA Congress in Sydney on 29 and 30 May 2008, deals with these points and shows how FIFA intends to respond to them. Our report will this time appear not only in print but, as from mid-May, when you will already be holding it in your hands, as an e-book, in an effort to make the information available to a wider audience.

I hope that you will read this account of our activities with critical interest. I am already looking forward to being able to exchange views with you at the Congress in Sydney.

Joseph S. Blatter
FIFA President

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Inauguration of the Home of FIFA and the 57th FIFA Congress:
towards the end of May 2007, Zurich was at the centre of the football world.

Review of the past twelve months at FIFA

For the Game. For the World.

Beginning with the inauguration of the Home of FIFA and the Congress in Zurich, continuing with the FIFA World Cup™ Preliminary Draw in Durban and ending with the inclusion of the clubs in the football family, FIFA has an eventful 12 months to report on, in which it has brought many changes, all in keeping with its new slogan, "For the Game. For the World."

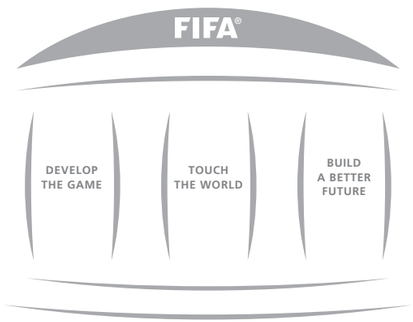
ACCORDING TO THE 2006 BIG COUNT survey, the findings of which were officially presented at the 57th FIFA Congress in Zurich on 30 and 31 May 2007, 270 million people around the world are actively involved in our sport, either as players, coaches, referees, elected officers or sports doctors.

In representation of this movement, which unites over a billion people worldwide when relatives and close friends of those involved in the sport are taken into account, delegates from FIFA member associations met in the city where the governing body has had its headquarters since 1932 and also attended the official inauguration of the Home of FIFA. "The Home of FIFA is your home – come on in," said FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter to the representatives of FIFA's member associations and numerous guests from the world of politics, business and culture during his welcome address. "It has been built on a foundation stone that contains earth from your home countries, so it is actually on your ground. We couldn't have wished for more solid foundations."

The inauguration provided a fitting curtain-raiser for the Congress. The meeting of world football's parliament will particularly be remembered for the admission of Montenegro as the 208th member of FIFA, Joseph S. Blatter's re-election for a third term of office, and a number of landmark decisions for the future of football, which offers society a symbol of hope and integration, beyond the confines of the pitch.

Third pillar

Over the past three decades, FIFA has worked hard to promote development in football and the professionalisation and commercial value of its competitions, particularly the FIFA World Cup™. As a reflection of football's increasing importance in society, FIFA has taken a vital step forward in its mission by accepting its social responsibility and promoting the development of society through football. The key values on which all FIFA's efforts are founded are authenticity, unity, performance and integrity. Authenticity means that football should remain a simple, fascinating game for everyone concerned. Unity helps to further solidarity throughout the entire football community, regardless of ethnic roots, gender, language or religion. Performance is important, as football can only preserve and continue to spread its appeal if it is also played at the very highest level and as an unparalleled emotional experience. Integrity is also indispensable, as fair play, tolerance and transparency must constitute the guiding principles of our sport. FIFA's mission, "Develop the game, touch the world and build a better future", is based on these values. This mission and its underlying values and claim are not mere buzzwords but will be deeds realised



at every level of the football pyramid, starting with the players themselves and stretching from clubs right up to the leagues, the associations and the confederations. "For the Game. For the World" is FIFA's new slogan. It implies both an opportunity and a challenge: an opportunity for FIFA and the football community to help build a better future as well as a challenge to fulfil our social responsibility while at the same time safeguarding the game. →

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From Task Force to Strategic Committee

FIFA has always followed up its words with actions. The Task Force "For the Good of the Game", created at the 2005 FIFA Congress in Marrakech to conduct a thorough analysis of the financial, political and organisational aspects of football, adopted a number of principles at its meetings in Zurich. A large number of these principles were put into practice during the period covered by this report. This chapter and those that follow provide a comprehensive overview of the measures adopted.

In the area of finance, the FIFA Club Licensing Regulations came into force at the beginning of 2008, introducing provisions governing club ownership and greater transparency with regard to ownership, finances and corporate governance. The Players' Agents Regulations, containing new provisions regarding fees and the period of validity of licences, also came into effect at the same time. Furthermore, since mid-August 2007, before the commencement of the preliminary competition for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, FIFA has been monitoring all betting activities surrounding World Cup qualifying matches with assistance from the Early Warning System GmbH company in order to pre-empt any fraudulent behaviour or attempts to fix matches. Progress was also made in relations between politics and football. The European Reform Treaty, which was agreed by the heads of state and government of the 27 EU member states in Lisbon on 18 October 2007, contains a first-ever reference to the specific nature of sport. According to article 149 of the treaty, the Union will contribute to the promotion of European sporting issues, while taking account of the specific nature of sport, its structures based on voluntary activity and its social and educational function. FIFA, the IOC and other sports federations had been vigorously lobbying for such recognition of sport's status for a number of years. At the same time, FIFA is determined to build on this historic achievement, in particular as it relates to the drafting and implementation of the relevant provisions. It remains FIFA's firm intention to maintain football's autonomy. All stakeholders need to have the strength and the courage to accept that responsibility and to settle footballing matters themselves.

Nevertheless, the subject of sport and politics is likely to remain an issue, as shown by regular cases of attempts by governments to interfere in association affairs. A standard agreement to define respective jurisdictions and spheres of influences and standard proceedings for elections at association level, the establishment of national dispute resolution chambers with equal representation and national sports arbitration tribunals should also bring improvements.

The subject of sport and politics is likely to remain an issue, as shown by regular cases of attempts by governments to interfere in association affairs.

Reconciliation with the clubs

In January 2008, FIFA and UEFA also managed to sever the Gordian knot that had formed in their relationship with clubs. At a historic meeting at the Home of FIFA, FIFA, UEFA and several top European clubs signed a declaration of intent which opened a new chapter in relations between associations and clubs.

These meetings and agreements are the result of negotiations and discussions under the aegis of the Task Force "For the Good of the Game" and the new Strategic Committee, which paved the way for such issues as the international match calendar, the release of players to national teams and clubs' financial involvement to be resolved. The diplomacy of the FIFA and UEFA Presidents, who had directly targeted the clubs, produced the final breakthrough.Both sides – FIFA and UEFA on the one hand and the clubs on the other – agreed to compromise, thus enabling football to take a giant step forward.

As a result of the negotiations, the G-14 interest group, which was never recognised by FIFA, became obsolete. In response to the FIFA President's call at the Congress in Zurich and as part of the declaration of intent, the group also withdrew all of its claims. For their part, FIFA and UEFA undertook – pending approval by the relevant bodies – to compensate clubs for the release of players for European Championships and World Cups. These measures were being finalised at the time of drafting and printing this report. →

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Brazil entrusted with the 2014 FIFA World Cup™: writer Paulo Coelho, Brazil coach Dunga, President Lula of Brazil, Romario and association President Ricardo Terra Teixeira symbolically take the FIFA World Cup Trophy into their midst.

The FIFA Executive Committee appointed Jérôme Valcke as the new FIFA General Secretary on 27 June 2007.

Continuity at the top

A key reason for the détente in sports-political relations in the past 12 months was the uncontested re-election of Joseph S. Blatter at the Congress in Zurich in May 2007. Returned to office by acclamation and with a standing ovation, the President began his third term of office with renewed energy.

In his presidential address, Blatter spoke of the challenges that lay ahead and called on the delegates to help FIFA and the global football community to set a new course. He also made the resolution of the above-mentioned major sports-political issues a priority, while emphasising FIFA's duty to assume more social responsibility. This prompted FIFA to take a new direction in connection with the award of FIFA World Cups™. In 2000, the FIFA Executive Committee agreed to rotate the hosting of FIFA World Cups™ among the different continents. This decision made it possible to award the 2010 World Cup to South Africa and the 2014 World Cup to Brazil as representatives of South America. However, restricting the eligibility to bid to countries from a single continent led to the undesirable side-effect of there only being one country in the running to host the 2014 World Cup. Due to the enormous interest in hosting the most important single-sport event in the world, at the end of October 2007 the FIFA Executive Committee decided to abandon the rotation principle and open up the bidding to all continents except those who had been awarded the previous two World Cups.

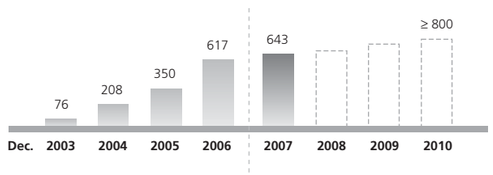
Doreen Nabwire, representing Kenya's Mathare Youth Sports Association, drew her country's name at the draw in Durban.

New administration

The commencement of the President's third term of office was accompanied by a number of personnel changes in the FIFA administration. Urs Linsi left his position as General Secretary in mid-June 2007, with former Director of Marketing Jérôme Valcke appointed as his replacement by the FIFA Executive Committee on 27 June. The new General Secretary's main task in the second half of the year was to reinvigorate and restructure the FIFA administration. As a service provider for member associations and a centre of expertise in planning and staging FIFA competitions, the general secretariat will, in future, be even stronger than before. The new structures and processes will ensure that FIFA is always able to fulfil its obligations to its partners. As this report went to press, the FIFA administration comprised over 300 employees from over 30 countries.

Equity Development

USD MILLION



Positive financial results

The financial results for the first year in the 2007-2010 cycle were also a cause for satisfaction. Despite a number of one-off payments – most notably the MasterCard case – FIFA succeeded in keeping its expenses in line and recorded a slight increase in equity. All things considered, income of USD 882 million, expenditure of USD 833 million and a surplus of USD 49 million represent a more than acceptable outcome, while FIFA's net assets stood at USD 643 million at the end of 2007. The change of reporting currency from Swiss francs to US dollars in accordance with IFRS guidelines, which require balance sheets to be drafted in the currency in which an entity primarily conducts its business, was completed without a hitch. Despite the continuing turmoil surrounding the dollar, FIFA can look to the future with confidence, having already made the necessary hedging arrangements. There is no light without shadow, however. The contractual dispute with MasterCard, with which FIFA had been burdened for more than a year, was settled out of court in June 2007 at a cost of more than USD 90 million. FIFA deliberately chose this course to avoid lengthy legal proceedings. Furthermore, the settlement of the MasterCard case paved the way for new partners Visa, who now provide committed support for FIFA and its numerous activities across the globe. This completes the field of six FIFA Partners for the 2007-2014 period. ●

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Associations
Clear commitment to maintaining independence

The 208 member associations of FIFA are important players in the football family. As umbrella organisations of clubs and leagues at national level and FIFA's extended arm for the promotion and control of football in their respective areas, they fulfil a key role.

TO ENSURE THE EQUITABLE ADMINISTRATION of football, it is crucial for FIFA to protect the associations from internal conflict (such as financial and administrative problems) as well as external, and above all, political interference. That is easier said than done as power struggles in associations or with political authorities and bodies can only be resolved by careful intervention and long-term normalisation measures.

It does not take much to upset the fragile balance, as is reflected in the work of the Associations Committee. Sports ministries frequently place the independence of associations in doubt. In doing so, they are quick to wield the weapon of accusation and blame against senior association figures, a move that more than once has subsequently proved to be nothing more than an obvious manoeuvre to gain influence. Elections to association bodies are also delicate affairs. Interested parties often directly or indirectly undermine statutory procedures, be it through attempts to put pressure on candidates or to nominate people who are not even eligible for election under the statutes.

It does not take much to upset the fragile balance between associations and governments.

In cases such as these, FIFA proceeds according to established procedures in cooperation with the confederation of which the association concerned is a member. The parties involved are brought around the table. The appointment of a transitional or normalisation committee provides respite to allow further steps, such as new elections etc., to be planned and instigated. Subsequently, FIFA representatives and the relevant confederation help the association with new elections, which they also monitor locally to ensure they are held correctly. Once the situation has returned to normal and the association is able to go about its duties without hindrance, FIFA closes the file upon completion of a probationary period.

In the period covered by this report, FIFA and the confederations had cause to intervene in some 20 associations for varying reasons (see FIFA.com > About FIFA). The problems are not just on one particular continent either. In the long term, FIFA intends to implement a whole series of measures in an attempt to find a solution. A standard agreement should see the establishment of mutual spheres of competence and influence in the relationship between government and associations, while a standard election procedure should help to avoid problems in appointing new association executives in future. ●

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Legal matters
Active on all fronts

There was no shortage of work for FIFA's Legal Affairs Advisory Division over the period covered by this report following milestones such as the decisions by the 2007 FIFA Congress to revise a number of provisions in the regulations on transfers and players' agents and introduce an early warning system to monitor betting activities.

THE CONGRESS IN ZURICH approved a number of amendments to the FIFA Statutes. As such, FIFA is now entitled to appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport against any doping decisions passed by its member associations or by the confederations. This right of appeal is an important step forward in football's fight against doping and has its basis in the World Anti-Doping Code. The Congress also strengthened FIFA's position by approving an amendment to article 62 of the statutes. As a consequence, the associations are now obliged to insert a clause in their statutes or regulations, stipulating that all disputes affecting the football family may not be taken to ordinary courts of law.

Further issues affecting the statutes will also be presented to the Congress in Sydney for decision, including a provision to protect and maintain the system governing the promotion and relegation of clubs (see also Chapter 5). In the last few months, the legal department that specialises in commercial law has also conducted a review of all documents relating to the award and organisation of FIFA events. One upshot of the review is that all the relevant requirements have been laid down in a contract that will be used in future for both competitions and the FIFA Congress.

Early warning system passes first test

In accordance with a decision by the Congress, FIFA developed an early warning system for sports betting in preparation for the qualifying matches for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ and for the general protection of football's integrity. The company founded for this purpose, Early Warning System GmbH, which has its own staff and offices in Zurich, has been operational since 1 July 2007. No irregular betting patterns were detected during the first phase of the World Cup preliminary competition.

FIFA's actions are intended to prevent sports betting from having any negative impact on football matches and, at the same time, raise awareness of this problem throughout the entire football community. To achieve these goals, FIFA will offer support from a technical perspective and in terms of personnel through Early Warning System GmbH. Through the company, FIFA has signed contracts with bookmakers and betting organisations, under which the latter will be required to report any irregular betting activities.

The ever-increasing range of sports bets now available, largely as a result of advances in new media and internet technology, is having a growing influence on football at national and international level. Experts estimate that over EUR 100 billion is spent on betting every year, leading to a risk of money laundering and other forms of organised crime.

The ever-increasing range of sports bets now available, largely as a result of advances in new media, is having a growing influence on football at national and international level.

2018 World Cup bidding supervised by Ethics Committee

The FIFA Ethics Committee, chaired by Lord Sebastian Coe, will be playing a central role in the bidding procedure for the 2018 FIFA World Cup™. As FIFA will be producing the protocol for the bidding, the chairman of the Ethics Committee was asked to define the relevant principles to oversee the procedure and is working with members of the committee to this end. If there are issues relating to a particular bid, the Ethics Committee members of the relevant country will step aside so as to avoid conflicts of interest.

To achieve this objective, the independent judicial body agreed at its plenary meeting in Zurich on 18 December 2007 to broaden its remit. In future, in addition to the member associations, the confederations and the Executive Committee, both the chairman and the deputy chairman of the Ethics Committee will, at their discretion, also be able to seek clarification on issues brought to their attention through different channels and bodies from those stipulated in the FIFA Code of Ethics.

With regard to irregularities that had occurred in the selection of Kenyan referees and assistant referees for the 2007 FIFA List of International Referees, the committee found it had a case to answer and passed its first judgment. As a result, three former Kenyan officials were banned from taking part in any football-related activity for unethical behaviour and bribery as a result of their involvement in the irregularities surrounding the selection of Kenyan referees and assistant referees for the 2007 FIFA List of International Referees. ●

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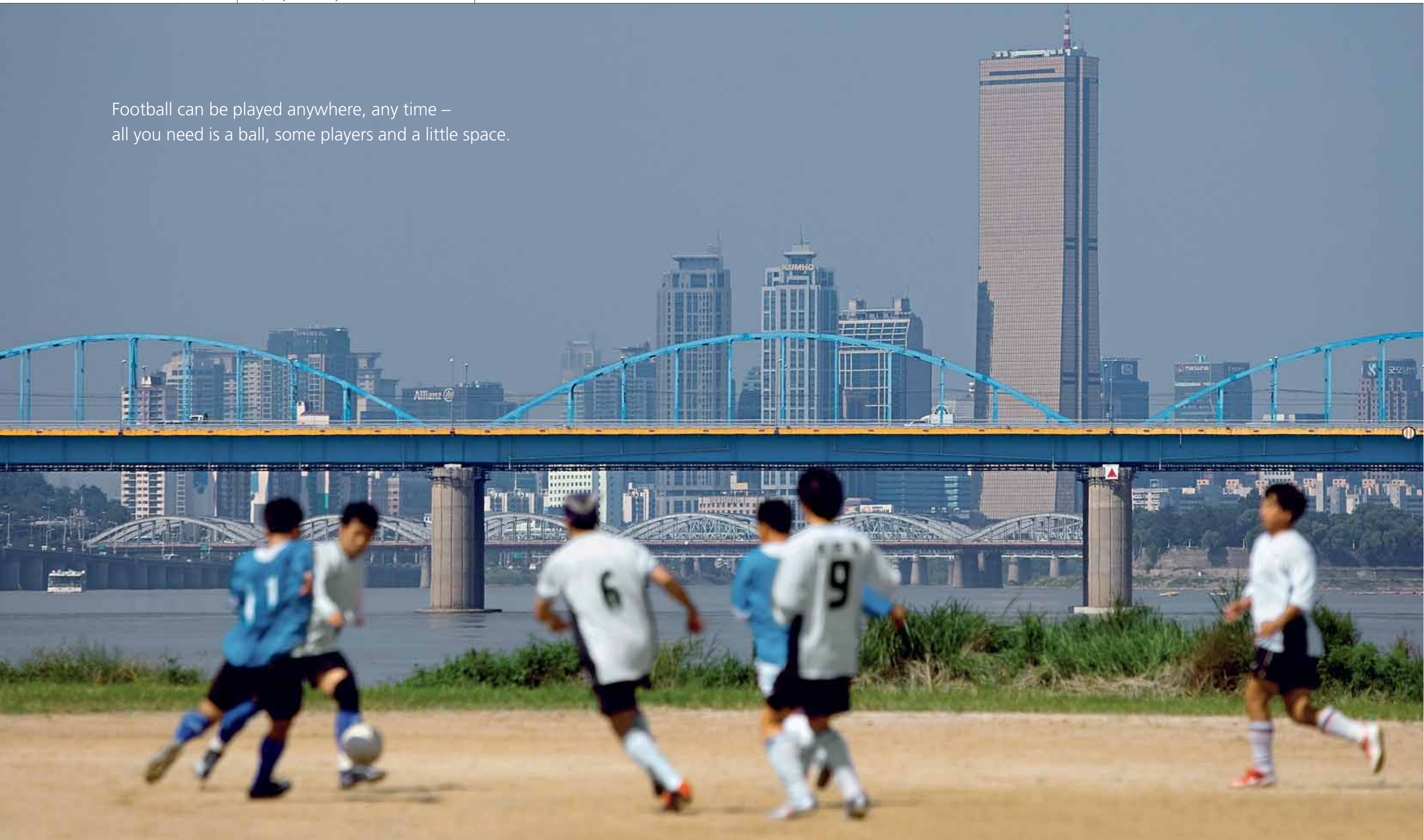

Football can be played anywhere, any time –
all you need is a ball, some players and a little space.

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Development programmes
On a higher strategic plane

As part of its threefold mission to develop the game, touch the world and build a better future, FIFA's development programmes represent one of the three pillars on which FIFA's activities rest. The development programmes represent the first pillar and provide the foundations that help to raise football standards around the world.

San Marino (left) and Sudan are two of the many countries with successful *Goal* projects.

THE *GOAL* PROGRAMME and the Financial Assistance Programme (FAP), both launched in 1999, are comparable to a backbone supporting an ever-growing body of initiatives to professionalise the operations and activities of FIFA's member associations. 2007 was a year of transition that saw these two programmes further refined. 2008 will see revisions of the relevant regulations and other measures to take the programmes one step further strategically.

Goal, with development offices dotted around the world, is the focal point as well as the driving force behind FIFA's football development work and it has now successfully established itself as a powerful brand. In the next few years, FIFA will be concentrating on breathing life into the "hardware", that is to say infrastructure such as football turf pitches, technical centres and association headquarters, by providing help with the "software", in terms of competition organisation and technical know-how, etc.

Goal has now successfully established itself as a powerful brand.

Goal Football: the success story continues

FIFA's work continued to pay dividends in 2007 with the inauguration and opening of 26 *Goal* projects, namely eight association headquarters, five combined projects (association headquarters/technical centre), five technical centres, seven artificial turf projects and one other project. By the end of 2007, a total of 189 countries had benefited from the *Goal* Programme through 316 individual projects. The objective of building a House of Football for each association has been realised. 170 projects have been completed and the remainder will soon be operational. What is more, 115 associations have been granted a second project and 12 have also been given the go-ahead for a third.

Technical experts have also helped to define the "*Goal* Football" programme, which will start in 2008 with five to ten pilot projects building on infrastructure projects (association headquarters, technical centres and artificial turf pitches). "*Goal* Football" will further improve the promotion, organisation and quality of football and youth football in particular. The third regional Asian office was opened in Amman (Jordan) in late September 2007, with the office in Moscow closing its doors for the final time at the end of December. FIFA currently has 12 regional offices that are responsible for implementing its development programmes and other projects at a local level. →

► http://en.fifa.com/aboutfifa/federation/index.html FIFA.com

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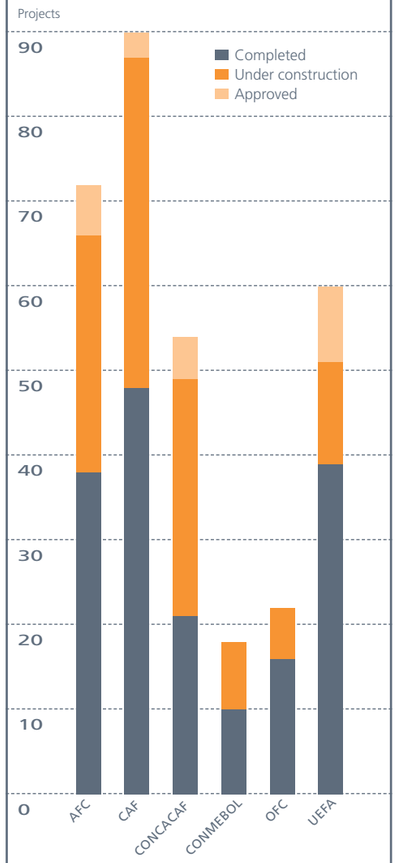
Status of *Goal* projects as at 31 December 2007

Project status by confederation
(316 projects in 189* associations)

* 188 FIFA members + 1 region



Infrastructure such as national or regional headquarters, a technical centre, a football academy or a well-maintained grass or artificial turf pitch will always be vital to associations and a key indicator of the quality of their football and management.

FIFA development offices around the world

Active support of member associations through twelve decentralised FIFA development offices.

Another new development saw the unveiling of a new, more dynamic *Goal* logo in line with FIFA's brand architecture. This fresh look is the ideal representation of the *Goal* Programme's new direction as it shifts its focus to the organisation of football in FIFA's member associations.

FAP: 15 per cent for women's football

The FAP is the most notable of FIFA's development programmes. Ever since its launch in 1999, it has been vital for the smaller associations and confederations in particular. Indeed, it is fair to say that many associations would struggle to fulfil their statutory obligations were it not for the FAP funding of USD 67 million that is paid out every year. Although it is indeed a sizeable figure, it cannot possibly cover the ever-increasing number of activities undertaken by the associations, which is why FIFA has decided to provide its associations with more support in their efforts to market football. FAP funding has also proven its worth in developing the women's game. Therefore, at its meeting in Tokyo on 15 December 2007, the FIFA Executive Committee decided to increase the percentage of FAP funding that associations must use to promote women's football from 10% to 15% (USD 37,000 per year). This increase reflects the growth in women's football, a game that continues to go from strength to strength.

Every year, respected local and international auditors supervise the use of funding provided through the Financial Assistance Programme. As in 2006, the vast majority of audit reports were positive in 2007 and only a few associations had to be warned as to their conduct. In addition, FIFA conducted a survey among its members to ensure that they were acting in accordance with the FIFA Standard Statutes and having their accounts audited by an external company. It also checked how the FAP revision process could be combined with statutory audits in future. The results are now being incorporated into the revised FAP regulations that are being drawn up with FIFA's external auditors KPMG. The process will be completed soon and the revised regulations will be submitted to the Executive Committee for approval later this year.

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Win in Africa with Africa
Solidarity and justice for African football

On 15 May 2004, South Africa was given more than just a FIFA World Cup™. The first FIFA World Cup™ on African soil shows at the same time a strong commitment to a continent which gives so much to football on a daily basis and provides the best leagues across the globe with numerous talented players.

Before – after
Varzea Stadium in Praia, Cape Verde

WIN IN AFRICA WITH AFRICA is FIFA's initiative to ensure that the entire African continent will benefit from the biggest football show on earth taking place from 11 June to 11 July 2010.

The initiative is not about sending aid to Africa so much as providing the continent with the tools to progress and the skills with which it can continue its own development. FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter, who launched the initiative together with South African President Thabo Mbeki in Berlin on 7 July 2006, summed up the initiative as follows: "We want to make a difference for African football by building new artificial pitches, supporting the national leagues and training African football executives."

Football development means investing in people and society at large. Football is an education for life. Win in Africa with Africa makes these goals become reality, thus building a legacy for African football. The core aims are to improve football facilities and general access to football and to enhance football management skills and the quality of sports medicine across Africa.

As a first step, 52 artificial turf pitches will be built across Africa with 27 already completed and the rest to be finalised by June 2008. To support and improve football in general, analyses and reform plans have already been conducted in 21 countries. In addition, 11 pilot projects are currently underway in Kenya, Cameroon, Morocco, Angola, Senegal, Tanzania, Cape Verde, Comoros, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon, handled by FIFA's Member Associations & Development Division with the aim of supporting the reorganisation of national football league formats, improving the professionalism of local training courses for coaching and refereeing as well as providing equipment for clubs.

Events and academic initiatives

More tournaments than ever before have been allocated to the African continent. Egypt and Nigeria will play host to the FIFA U-20 and U-17 World Cups, while South Africa will host both the FIFA Confederations Cup in 2009 and the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

In essence, *Win in Africa with Africa* is not about sending aid to Africa so much as providing the continent with the tools to progress and the skills with which it can continue its own development.

One very special project in *Win in Africa with Africa* was the creation of a complete and unique archive of African football, including footage of fantastic football action and historic moments that was previously scattered around the continent. To honour the contribution of the African continent to football, this unique collection of documentation will be made available to fans of the African game in a box set containing 7,000 documents, 2,000 photos, exclusive interviews, the complete collection of several African football publications as well as a first ever video compilation of all the goals scored by African teams at FIFA World Cups™.

To ensure the smooth running of professional football in Africa, it is important that sports administrators are up to their tasks. *Win in Africa with Africa* builds on the success of the International Center for Sports Studies (CIES) in Neuchâtel (Switzerland) through an extensive partnership with selected African universities to give students a solid grounding in areas as diverse as communications, law, finance, management, organisation of sporting events and marketing. A team of top-quality teachers make these management tools more effective by adapting them to meet local needs. A start was made at the Cheikh Anta Diop University in Senegal in April 2006 and was followed by the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University in South Africa, which is currently running its first course. In 2008 two further partnerships will start, one with the University of South Africa, whose distance-learning courses began in February 2008, and the other with Cairo University (Egypt) from September.

Even when all the infrastructure is in place, football still needs communication to be successful. Media plays an important role in spreading the message, helping to build brands and create anticipation as well as awareness, thus ensuring interest from sponsors. As part of *Win in Africa with Africa*, FIFA, with the help of experts, is also working on educational training for print, radio and television journalists with a view to leaving a lasting legacy. For the Game. For the World. For Africa! ●

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Education and technical development
Quality and sustainability

Some **6,652** people attended the **147** courses, seminars and workshops that FIFA organised in 2007, and once again, FUTURO III was at the centre of this education drive.

FOLLOWING THE SUCCESS of its standard and refresher courses, in 2007 FIFA focused on follow-up work in the shape of member association courses led by FUTURO III participants (national instructors) and supervised by FIFA experts. The overall aim is for highly qualified instructors to eventually hold such courses in their home regions and act as consultants for FIFA's development offices and member associations. With that in mind, FIFA will step up its drive to educate regional instructors in all areas in 2008.

As member associations often experienced problems when organising courses (changing dates or cancelling a course at the last minute, leaving it too late to make contact with customs authorities and therefore not having the necessary material available at the beginning of the course), FIFA felt compelled to impose stricter guidelines and, when necessary, hold the relevant associations responsible.

Course for referee instructors in Cape Verde

Long-term benefits

There is a great deal of work associated with Com-Unity seminars, both before and after the event. But for FIFA, it is all about quality rather than quantity, which is why the year 2007 saw only six seminars that focused on using football as a catalyst to develop the social, cultural and economic aspects of a country as well as a platform for communication. The seminars also concentrated on building and nurturing relations between the football family (including clubs), governments and the media.

New Zealand and Chile also hosted two women's football Com-Unity seminars for the first time ever. These seminars are part of the legacy programme and they will help the Chilean and New Zealand associations with their marketing drives for the U-20 and U-17 Women's World Cups later this year and with the promotion of women's football. Current and former players as well as coaches from the world of women's football, including Marta, Sissi, Doris Fitschen, Brandi Chastain, Tony DiCicco, Michele Cox, Steffi Jones, Carolina Morace, Hope Powell and others helped to make these seminars a resounding success. In 2008, in addition to the "FIFA ambassador programme", the host countries will organise international tournaments, regional Com-Unity seminars and coaching/refereeing courses to publicise the two tournaments and promote the development of women's football. →

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Participants in the Com-Unity seminar in New Zealand

The *Win in Africa with Africa* initiative also saw the introduction of a pilot project of courses for club managers, focusing in particular on how to manage football clubs in a professional manner. First of all, the league system is analysed together with the association and the league, and if necessary, changes are made. The educational programme will be officially launched in 2008 and also offered to associations belonging to other confederations. As in previous years, FIFA once again enjoyed flawless cooperation with Olympic Solidarity (OS) of the International Olympic Committee in 2007. It is the associations that benefit from this, however, in the form of courses or grants for their technical experts.

Programme expansion

The range of courses on offer will be extended in 2008 with the addition of new programmes. One of the main focus areas will be on grassroots sport, where a cooperation agreement between member associations and authorities will help to introduce and promote football for boys and girls between the ages of six and 12 in schools, communities, humanitarian organisations, etc. Mini-competitions and national tournaments (for example between schools and/or regional select XIs), competitions between communities and regions, popular events with the involvement of parents, schools and communities as well as specially tailored educational programmes for teachers, educators and members of humanitarian organisations will be at the centre of these efforts.

The second, crucial objective for 2008 will be the introduction of educational programmes in women's football. Courses for various levels, from grassroots right up to professional football, are currently being developed and they will be launched in the second half of 2008.

In addition to all of this, FIFA will also provide yet more support for the member associations' technical departments through consultancy, seminars and courses, while also evaluating the entire Com-Unity programme before re-launching it. Last not but least, and as previously mentioned, 2008 will also see a number of follow-up actions in the FUTURO III programmes. ●

Special Com-Unity seminars for women's football were held for the first time. The Chilean and New Zealand associations will receive assistance with the marketing of the U-20 and U-17 Women's World Cups and with the promotion of women's football.

COURSES AND SEMINARS BY TYPE

FUTURO III courses
Refereeing | **2 courses** | 50 participants
Coaching | **2 courses** | 50 participants
Admin. and management | **6 courses** | 210 participants
Football medicine | **3 courses** | 105 participants

FUTURO III refresher courses
Refereeing | **6 courses** | 150 participants
Coaching | **2 courses** | 50 participants
Admin. and management | **4 courses** | 140 participants

FUTURO III follow-up courses
Admin. and management | **2 courses** | 70 participants

Courses for **associations**
Coaches | **9 courses** | 315 participants
Female coaches | **7 courses** | 245 participants
Referees | **17 courses** | 595 participants
Female referees | **2 courses** | 80 participants
Admin. and management | **7 courses** | 245 participants
Football medicine | **2 courses** | 80 participants
Youth football | **4 courses** | 140 participants
Goalkeeping instructors | **4 courses** | 140 participants

Olympic **Solidarity courses**
11 courses | 385 participants

Com-Unity seminars
6 seminars | 900 participants
Women's football | **2 seminars** | 1,000 participants

FFTT courses (FIFA's Flying Teaching Team)
2 courses | 70 participants

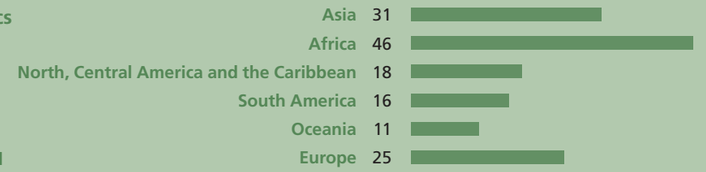
Futsal and beach soccer courses & seminars
Futsal coaching courses | **12 courses** | 420 participants
Futsal refereeing courses | **9 courses** | 315 participants
Beach soccer coaching courses | **3 courses** | 105 participants
Beach soccer refereeing courses | **2 courses** | 70 participants
Futsal and beach soccer seminars | **5 seminars** | 132 participants

Other seminars
Women's football seminar | **6 seminars** | 270 participants
FIFA instructors seminar | **6 seminars** | 150 participants
Regional artificial turf seminar | **1 seminar** | 50 participants

Win in Africa with Africa courses
Admin. and management | **1 pilot course** | 40 participants
Coaching | **2 pilot courses** | 80 participants

FIFA courses and seminars: statistics

6652 participants
160 participating associations
147 courses and seminars in total



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A strong declaration of commitment
Watershed year for women's football

The year 2007 was just what lovers of women's football had been waiting for as it proved that women's football is developing in leaps and bounds. Complementing strong activity by the member associations, the confederations worldwide and FIFA initiatives took the women's game to a new level of competitive excellence and global acceptance.

THE PROGRESS women's football had made was no more evident than at the FIFA Women's World Cup in China in September 2007. Those in attendance at the event witnessed the coming of age of a sport which has long been teetering on the verge of a global explosion. The high technical standard was set not just by the top four contenders, Germany, USA, Norway and crowd favourites Brazil, but also by glittering performances from emerging teams such as England and North Korea – a sure sign of the global spread of interest and increased investment in the women's game.

Accordingly, records for TV audiences for the flagship event for women's football were smashed, with 200 territories taking up the rights to show the FIFA Women's World Cup. An incredible 12 million people watched the opening game in China and the numbers physically present in China's state-of-the-art stadiums were also just as impressive. The average attendance of 37,218 was only a hundred or so shy of the record set by the USA in 2003. What was even more memorable however, was the spirit and sportsmanship of the Chinese fans. The Local Organising Committee and the Chinese football community can certainly take a bow for their exceptional efforts. They created what will be a launch pad for the eventual FIFA Women's World Cup 2007 winners and now hosts of the next edition in 2011, Germany, to take the more beautiful game into the next stratosphere.

The progress women's football has made was no more evident than at the FIFA Women's World Cup in China in September 2007.

Legacy approach

Before the next FIFA Women's World Cup in 2011, FIFA U-20 Women's World Cup 2008 hosts Chile and FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup 2008 hosts New Zealand will be working with FIFA to adopt a legacy approach around their respective tournaments. This means the focus will not only be on running a splendid event but on ensuring that a long term benefit is left for women's football in each country. To this end, FIFA has already supported a number of initiatives in these host countries, including tournaments, women's football specific Com-Unity seminars, coaching, and refereeing courses.

Supporting what FIFA is doing in elite competition with education and activities at local and confederation level is essential to ensure the healthy growth of the women's game. For this reason, FIFA has continued to invest in women's football-specific seminars (host countries in 2007: Ghana, Belarus and Anguilla with up to 15 member associations participating) and coaching courses, with the recipients in 2007 being Bolivia, Djibouti, and Romania.

Symposium highlights how investment pays off

Perhaps the most significant initiative in terms of education around women's football for the wider football community, however, was the attendance of a total of close to 500 member association presidents or general secretaries together with their person responsible for women's football as well as confederation representatives and other guests at the 4th FIFA Women's Football Symposium. The seminar was held on the two days prior to the spectacular final between Germany and Brazil and featured presentations covering topics from the development of elite female coaches and referees and the marketing and promotion of women's football through to the development of grassroots programmes and the incorporation of girls into them. Participants were also the recipients of a new *Health and Fitness for the Female Football Player* publication – a topic that was also presented at the symposium.

At the closing of the 4th FIFA Women's Football Symposium, a declaration containing recommendations to develop women's football further was announced. Since this time, significant progress has already been made on the constituent recommendations, most notably the increase in Financial Assistance Programme (FAP) funding designated for women's football from 10% to 15%. The member associations also received a CD with a copy of all the presentations. A comprehensive women's football resource kit, which includes the case studies presented at the symposium, facts and figures on women's football, information on the FIFA Ambassadors for women's football, plus CDs and DVDs containing promotional clips was sent to the member associations in the second half of 2008. The feasibility of other recommendations from the symposium, such as the increase of teams eligible to play in the FIFA Women's World Cup from 16 to 24, is currently being researched.

What is clear from the symposium and activity around women's football at all levels is that the potential of women's football has certainly registered and that investment in this sector is starting to pay off for everyone. Some prominent examples at member association level include the Netherlands adding to the growing list of countries offering their women the opportunity to play in a domestic league in clubs attached to the men's professional clubs, and the Algarve Cup recording its first ever profit. However, there were two specific statistics that really portrayed the underlying work and investment of FIFA and its affiliates in the women's game, and they were firstly, that the world ranking featured over 150 teams for the very first time and secondly, over 26 million girls and women were specified on the FIFA Big Count survey as being registered to play women's football. With a commendable number of women's international games (443) recorded for 2007, one would not be dreaming to imagine that the rate of this exponential growth will soon see all 208 members of the FIFA football family fielding women's football teams. And FIFA will also be stepping up to support them when they do. ●

► http://en.fifa.com/aboutfifa/developing/women/index.html FIFA.com

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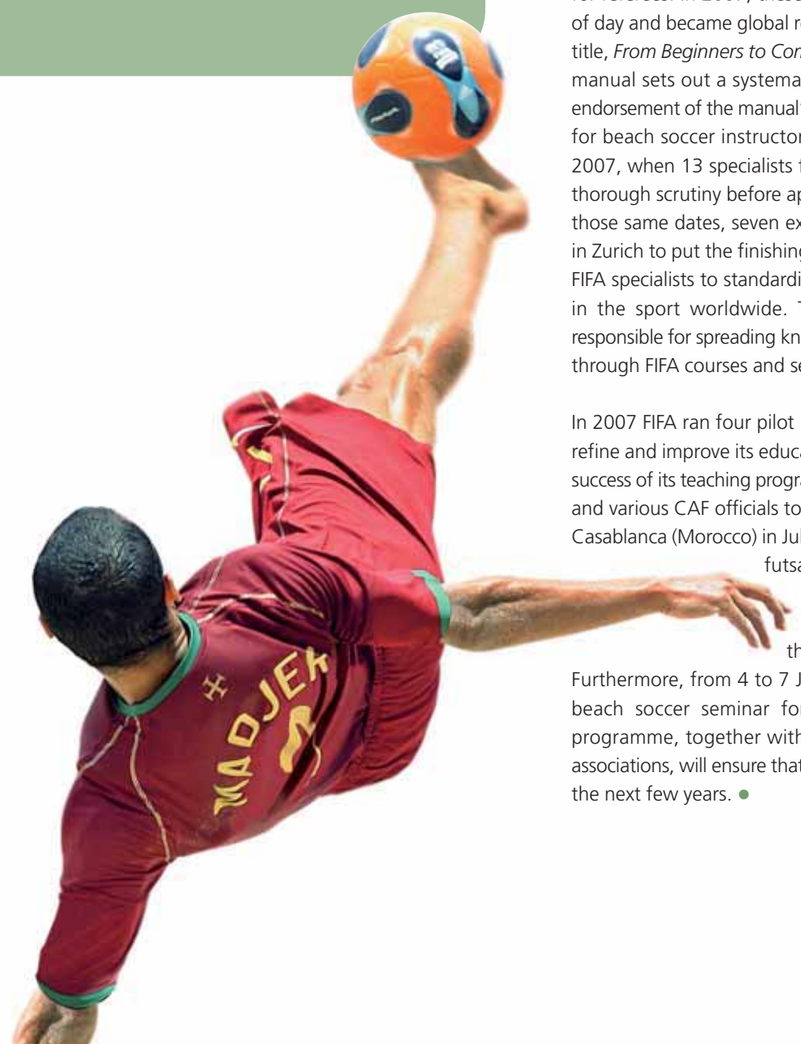
Beach soccer
A sport rooted in … sand

Although beach soccer originated at the feet of former football stars, who did so much to popularise it, nowadays it is the preserve of young players such as Madjer, Amarelle, Buru and Benjamin, who owe at least part of their training to the sport.



IN 2008 the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup will say goodbye to Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), where it has been nurtured over the past decade, and travel to Marseilles on the old continent. This vital step in the development of the sport was not taken lightly, but was diligently prepared by FIFA to ensure that the success story will continue.

Between 2005 and 2006, FIFA gave careful consideration to the steps it should take to develop the sport in a balanced yet purposeful manner. Training, which was previously non-existent in beach soccer, has of course made a key contribution to the game's steady growth. To address this problem, FIFA drew up the first ever universal beach soccer coaching manual and booklet of instructions for referees. In 2007, these two publications finally saw the light of day and became global reference works on beach soccer. As its title, *From Beginners to Competition Level*, suggests, the coaching manual sets out a systematic training process. Perhaps the best endorsement of the manual's benefits came during the first seminar for beach soccer instructors in Zurich from 25 to 28 September 2007, when 13 specialists from all over the world subjected it to thorough scrutiny before approving it for use on FIFA courses. On those same dates, seven experts on beach soccer refereeing met in Zurich to put the finishing touches to the materials prepared by FIFA specialists to standardise and improve the level of refereeing in the sport worldwide. These two groups of specialists are responsible for spreading knowledge of the game all over the world through FIFA courses and seminars.

In 2007 FIFA ran four pilot beach soccer courses in an attempt to refine and improve its educational output to guarantee the future success of its teaching programme. FIFA invited 14 African countries and various CAF officials to seminars in Mozambique in April and Casablanca (Morocco) in July to brief them on the development of futsal and beach soccer on the continent. These events gave a clear indication of the enormous interest in developing the sport shared by these countries. Furthermore, from 4 to 7 July 2007, FIFA organised a dedicated beach soccer seminar for European countries. This training programme, together with the interest shown by FIFA member associations, will ensure that the sport will develop appreciably over the next few years. ●

Futsal
Poised for the greatest show on earth

In 2007 FIFA devoted particular attention to preparations for the FIFA Futsal World Cup Brazil 2008. The high number of futsal courses organised by FIFA in 2007 – no fewer than 21 – is testament to the interest the World Cup has excited among member associations.

THE FOOTBALLING WORLD is preparing for the return of futsal to Brazil, the country that pioneered this wonderful sport together with Uruguay and the home of samba futsal, impossible feints, spectacular dribbling, breathtaking acrobatics, where players dance with the ball before conjuring up miraculous finishes … in short, the home of futsal magic.

In October 2008, FIFA will organise the FIFA Futsal World Cup in South America's largest country, a competition that for the first time will be contested by 20 teams, a number that is set to rise to 24 in the future. The Executive Committee approved this increase in 2007 in order to meet the demand of member associations – headed by African countries – for more opportunities to take part in this festival of futsal. FIFA expects a minimum of 110 associations to take part in the various preliminary competitions organised by the confederations.

To contribute to the success of these competitions and ultimately, the World Cup, FIFA organised numerous training activities throughout 2007. No fewer than 21 courses focusing on either coaching or referees were held last year, benefiting more than 500 people. The courses were offered at beginners, intermediate and advanced level, the aim being to improve the skills of those new to the sport as well as continue development in those countries which have been progressing for several years. Seminars were also organised and the year began with a seminar for futsal referee instructors in Bangkok, Thailand, attended by representatives from 13 AFC countries. This first regional seminar for instructors illustrated the passion felt for the game and its development in this part of the world and was testament to the AFC's commitment to promoting it. Subsequently, FIFA invited 14 countries and various CAF officials to seminars in Mozambique in April and Casablanca (Morocco) in July to brief them on the development of futsal and beach soccer on the African continent. One of the outcomes of these seminars has already been mentioned, namely the increase in the number of places at the FIFA Futsal World Cup.

Finally, 2007 saw the additional development of a website which is due to be launched in 2008, providing member associations with a reliable means of rapidly circulating information about the sport. The new website is devoted to futsal administration, coaching and refereeing, and we are convinced that it will help to popularise and improve the quality of futsal worldwide. ●

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Football for Health
Research and knowledge in practice

Playing football promotes health – but it also poses risks. Practical research that can be related to day-to-day situations allows players to be well informed and doctors to become experts in their field.

In future, the contents of these courses will serve as a training option on the internet. Experience has shown that sports doctors find a virtual network preferable to attending courses.

THE AIM of the Sports Medical Committee (chairman: Dr Michel D'Hooghe) and the FIFA Centre for Medical Assessment and Research (F-MARC, chairman: Professor Jiri Dvorak) is to implement scientific findings in the day-to-day activities of team doctors, players, coaches and team officials alike.

Training for doctors

Football medicine is a highly specialised discipline for which doctors must be specially trained. In a variety of FUTURO III courses throughout 2007, doctors from 28 different countries were given practical instruction in the prevention, treatment and aftercare of the most frequent injuries as well as in optimum training and nutrition for athletes and anti-doping measures. In future, the contents of these courses will serve as a training option on the internet. Experience has shown that sports doctors find a virtual network preferable to attending courses.

Sharing knowledge

As players, coaches and referees are just as hungry for information, the results of the research are not only published in medical magazines but also available in layman's language. Following the successful publication of documents on nutrition and doping, a health guide for women players was drawn up in 2007, providing answers to various questions in simple language. A detailed report entitled "Players' Health", covering subjects such as medical check-ups, precautions, injury, nutrition and doping was recently added to the information on these important target groups on FIFA.com

Preventive measures for professional players

In an unprecedented clinical trial, the medical findings of all of the players involved in the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ were anonymously sifted with a view to establishing a link between their basic state of health and possible heart conditions. As the survey proved to be worthwhile (despite the widely differing conditions in the teams' own countries), it was recommended that similar tests be conducted for the 2007 FIFA Women's World Cup too. Once the findings have been determined, the medical questionnaire will gradually be improved with a view to using it at all FIFA tournaments.

Preventive measures for amateurs

F-MARC's proven preventive programme was developed into the all-round warming-up programme, *F-MARC 11+*. Research in Norway has since revealed that injuries to young female players diminished by almost a third. The programme will therefore be introduced in other countries.

Optimum player care

Building on the success of the first FIFA Medical Centre of Excellence opened at the Schulthess Clinic in Zurich, last November the Sports Medical Committee granted the same official title to five other institutions around the world. After undergoing a comprehensive application process to prove their clinical, educational and research expertise, the new centres in Auckland, Johannesburg, Kawasaki, Munich and Santa Monica will, under this seal of approval, offer players of all categories expert football medical care ranging from initial medical examinations to the prevention of injuries, advice on performance and the diagnosis and treatment of injuries. ●

Other FIFA Sports Medical Committee and F-MARC projects:

- Football for Health: football as an all-round approach to preventing illness
- Analysis of injuries during FIFA tournaments
- Injuries among referees
- Football played in extreme conditions: high altitudes and temperatures, Ramadan
- Determining age through MRI at U-17 tournaments
- Use of medication in professional football
- Ethnic differences in levels of testosterone
- Revision of the World Anti-Doping Code

► http://en.fifa.com/aboutfifa/developing/medical/index.html FIFA.com

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FIFA Quality Concept for Footballs and Football Turf
Marks of quality

"As world football's governing body, we have the responsibility to support any move to improve football equipment." FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter

FIFA Quality Concept for Footballs

Ever since 1 January 1996, the only footballs that have been used in competitions organised by FIFA and the six confederations are those that have passed specific tests and met the exacting requirements of the FIFA Quality Concept for Footballs. These balls receive one of two quality marks: FIFA INSPECTED or the highest mark, FIFA APPROVED. Apart from certifying footballs and futsal balls, the quality concept has also developed new guidelines and special tests for beach soccer balls. Since 2006, only these certified balls have been used at the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup. Overall, more than 100 sporting goods manufacturers are now part of the FIFA Quality Concept and more than 15 million FIFA-checked balls have been sold.

FIFA's new brand architecture has also helped to give the FIFA Quality Concept a whole new look and feel with redesigned quality marks. What has not changed, however, is the quality because FIFA still insists on only the very best.

The objectives of the FIFA Quality Concept are to create recognised standards, ensure global consistency and increase product quality, all for the benefit of players. These objectives are then applied to footballs and football turf surfaces all around the world.

FIFA Quality Concept for Football Turf

With its commitment to first-rate artificial surfaces, FIFA has responded to the growing demand for football on football turf – chiefly in regions where the climate makes it impossible to organise football matches on good-condition natural turf pitches all year round. Football turf enables millions of footballers all around the world to indulge in their favourite sport throughout the year, and, more importantly, to do so in the best possible conditions.

2007 was yet another positive year for football turf with FIFA representatives addressing various high-profile sports/football conferences about the benefits of football turf. Furthermore, there was another edition of *Turf Roots* magazine to highlight various case studies from clubs and communities, psychology issues and coach education as well as technical analysis from ProZone. These case studies portrayed the many benefits of football turf and a DVD was produced to highlight the Quality Concept programme, which now has 22 licensees (manufacturers). On the field, there was further acceptance from clubs, players and coaches alike. Three of the six stadiums used at the FIFA U-20 World Cup Canada 2007 had FIFA RECOMMENDED 2 STAR football turf pitches, which meant that 29 of the 52 matches (including the final) were played on football turf. ●

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Stadiums and security
For the good of the public

After the milestone laid down in circular no. 1055 in October 2006, FIFA launched its global security programme on the ground. No fewer than 124 stadiums were inspected by a pool of FIFA inspectors comprising 27 senior security officers, who also paid a follow-up visit on 72 occasions.

THE MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS participating in the 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa™ preliminary competition with the greatest needs in terms of maintenance or development of new infrastructures were required to meet the minimum FIFA standards before hosting any matches in this competition. After the first inspection visit, FIFA provided each venue with a catalogue of measures and recommendations to be implemented prior to the beginning of the competition.

In addition to the inspection of the stadium infrastructure, a security seminar was also offered on-site by the FIFA security officers in order to further enhance and support the drafting and implementation of security plans for matches. The local and national authorities were also invited to attend the meetings and inspections alongside the member associations as in the majority of cases they are key to the overall success of match organisation and the further development and maintenance of the sports facilities.

The final round of inspections and follow-up inspections will be completed in the first half of 2008, before the vast majority of preliminary competition matches for the 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa™ have been played.

The past year also saw the publication of a revised version of FIFA's book *Football Stadiums: Technical Recommendations and Requirements*. This fourth edition is the definitive practical tool for all those who need to renovate their existing facilities or who wish to build brand-new, state-of-the-art arenas. ●

After the first inspection visit, FIFA provided each venue with a catalogue of measures and recommendations.

Safe and comfortable stadiums have always been a priority for FIFA.

Inspections such as those undertaken in Tanzania (top picture) sometimes result in comprehensive renovation.

TOUCH THE WORLD

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Technique, dynamism and elegance.
Women's football is developing apace.

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FIFA competitions in 2008-2009
Busy schedule

The 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa™ takes place in two years' time. There is still plenty of football to be played until then, however, with the Olympic Football Tournaments and two women's youth World Cups, amongst others, coming up.

FIFA competitions are a vital ingredient in football development as they provide all levels of the game with an incentive to perform.

THE TREMENDOUS SUCCESS of last year's FIFA Women's World Cup in China has naturally raised expectations for the two Olympic tournaments in Beijing in 2008. Athens 2004 demonstrated that the standard of play is increasing all the time, partly because these competitions now enjoy unqualified acceptance. Argentina won the men's tournament four years ago, with Carlos Tevez, now with Manchester United, the shining light. The stocky striker was head and shoulders above the rest that Greek summer.

The USA took the women's honours. If they are to repeat the feat, the Americans will have to overcome Germany, who lifted the World Cup in 2007 and are now out to win Olympic gold in China. The USA will have to manage without their influential captain, Kristine Lilly, however, who has taken time out to have a baby.

Premiere

Women's football will witness a premiere in October and November 2008 with the staging of the first U-17 Women's World Cup. The overriding aim is to level off standards in the women's game even earlier by pitting the world's best teams against each other. Hosts of the inaugural competition are New Zealand, who qualify automatically as Oceania's sole representatives. The remaining slots will be divided equally among the other confederations, with three teams representing each continent.

Immediately after the final of the U-17 World Cup the focus will turn to Chile and the U-20 Women's World Cup. Will Korea DPR succeed in repeating their coup of Russia 2006 and lift the trophy?

Futsal is coming home

In 2007, Brazil impressively staged the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup, which this year is set to thrill the crowds in the French city of Marseilles. Nevertheless, the home of the five-time World Cup winners will still have the pleasure of hosting an event in 2008 when the FIFA Futsal World Cup guests in Uberlandia, Brasilia and Rio de Janeiro. Futsal is thus returning to the place where it has enjoyed huge popularity for many decades: South America.

The premier title in world futsal is up for grabs for the sixth time; Brazil have lifted the trophy three times, current holders Spain twice.

The FIFA Club World Cup will return to Japan in 2008, while the host countries of the 2009 and 2010 events have yet to be decided.

Dress rehearsal for 2010

Following the successful staging of the Preliminary Draw for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ in Durban, South Africa's next big test is just around the corner. The dress rehearsal for 2010, the FIFA Confederations Cup, is scheduled to take place in June 2009.

Eight teams will cross swords in five stadiums during this miniature version of the World Cup. World champions Italy and South Africa, as hosts, have already qualified, and the gathering of the world's top sides will also serve as an important pointer for Carlos Alberto Parreira's South Africa. These two teams will be joined by the winners of the six continental championships. Over the years, the FIFA Confederations Cup has evolved from an invitation-only tournament to a kind of "championship of championships". It is also considered a serious test with a view to the FIFA World Cup™. ●

► http://en.fifa.com/tournaments/index.html FIFA.com

MARSEILLES
FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup 2008
MEN
JULY 2008

CHINA
Olympic Football Tournaments 2008
WOMEN & MEN
AUGUST 2008

BRAZIL
FIFA Futsal World Cup 2008
MEN
SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 2008

NEW ZEALAND
FIFA U-17 World Cup 2008
WOMEN
OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 2008

CHILE
FIFA U-20 World Cup 2008
WOMEN
NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2008

JAPAN
FIFA Club World Cup 2008
MEN
DECEMBER 2008

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2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa™
Resounding success

The Preliminary Draw, held against the backdrop of a varied, colourful and exciting show in Durban on 25 November 2007, marked the first major highlight in the run-up to the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ in South Africa.

TELEVISION CELEBRITY Robert Marawa (top right, pictured with General Secretary Jérôme Valcke) began the 90-minute event by welcoming two presidents to the modern, revolving, Africa-shaped stage. South Africa's President Thabo Mbeki and FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter both turned to the audience and to the millions of viewers at home to stress the importance of the world's greatest single-sport event, not only for the country on the Cape of Good Hope but also for the rest of the world. Both men expressed their delight that the World Cup was being held in Africa for the first time ever. Blatter stated that it was high time for FIFA's most prestigious competition to be staged on the continent that has provided football with so many thrilling games and given the world so many brilliant players. Neither did he have the slightest doubt regarding the success of the tournament. FIFA General Secretary Jérôme Valcke assumed the role of draw master, making the draw procedure – at first sight perhaps complicated – crystal clear, even to the uninitiated. Several football legends acted as assistants, including South Africa's Lucas Radebe, Jomo Sono and Kaizer Motaung as well as former professional stars Abedi Pele, George Weah, Marcel Desailly, Christian Karembeu and Ali Daei. Some sections of the draw sent a frisson of excitement through the audience, such as when South Africa were drawn against Nigeria in the Africa Cup of Nations (which also serves as the World Cup qualifiers, although South Africa automatically qualify as hosts) or when it was announced that there would be yet another encounter between England and Croatia, who had a memorable clash in the qualifying round for EURO 2008 in November 2007. The climax of the show was left to Irvin Khoza, chairman of the local organising committee for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, to unveil the official motto: "Ke Nako. Celebrate Africa's Humanity".

The ticket prices for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ are comparable to those of 2006.

Symbolic World Cup poster

The performances during the show in Durban were varied and well balanced. Several events were held in Durban to tie in with the draw, such as the presentation of the official World Cup poster, depicting the continent as a human profile that symbolises all African fans from Morocco in the north all the way down to South Africa. The world premiere of the film, *More than a Game*, recounting the true and moving story of the heroic political prisoners on Robben Island who founded their own football association (Makana Football Association) during their incarceration, also took place.

Joseph S. Blatter made the most of his stay by viewing the construction site of the Moses Mabhida Stadium in Durban, where South Africans in huge numbers paid tribute to him for his unwavering commitment to ensuring that the FIFA World Cup™ be staged in their country and on their continent for the first time ever. The general consensus on the draw in Durban that it had been short but sweet. The hosts of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ had passed their first test in style – and they truly earned the audience's thunderous applause at the end.

Ticketing innovations

The prices for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ tickets proposed jointly by FIFA and the local organising committee (LOC) are comparable to the 2006 prices, namely an average of USD 139 as against USD 136. Prices will range from USD 20 for a category 4 ticket for a group stage match to USD 900 for a category 1 ticket for the final.

Another first for a FIFA World Cup™ will be a FIFA-initiated ticket fund for the tournament in South Africa, comprising 120,000 category 4 tickets to be offered to fans in South Africa. The fund will consist of a certain number of tickets for all matches to be distributed to South African residents free of charge by FIFA, the South African LOC and FIFA Partners adidas, Coca-Cola, Emirates, Hyundai, Sony and Visa through a special social responsibility programme aimed at generating sustainable change in the region. ●

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FIFA Women's World Cup China 2007

Another quantum leap

Despite great anticipation in the build-up to the FIFA Women's World Cup China 2007, the tournament still exceeded all expectations both in terms of action on the pitch and popularity with television viewers and fans in the stadiums.

THE UNDOUBTED SUCCESS of the FIFA Women's World Cup in China was the culmination of many factors, the most significant contribution coming from the teams' overall technical improvement. It was eventual winners Germany – a nation of women's football machines – and fellow old stagers USA, Norway and Brazil that once again dominated the proceedings. But who would have thought that in their second game, Germany would be held to a goalless draw against the team everyone fell in love with – England? Or that undisputed crowd favourites Brazil would go right to the wire with a plucky, never-say-die Australian side who were just pipped 3-2 in the dying minutes? And who could have predicted that two of the world's five top-ranked sides, Sweden and Denmark, would go out in the first round?

FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter offered the following insight into how the women's game had progressed: "Generally speaking, I think there has been a big improvement in the individual technique of all the teams and also in the rhythm and speed of the games. There has also been an improvement in tactics – although not with all of the teams. Compared to the 2003 FIFA Women's World Cup in the USA, it's obvious that women's football has now reached a very good level, but not yet on all of the continents. As it is our duty to develop women's football everywhere, we'll be holding the U-17 and U-20 Women's World Cups in regions where development is required."

Supposedly weaker teams also
now boast a crop of outstanding players
to keep an eye on in the future.

It was reassuring to see that emphatic winning margins such as Germany's 11-0 opening win over Argentina were the exception rather than the rule, such chasms having been the source of criticism of the standard of women's football in the past. But these supposedly weaker teams also now boast a crop of outstanding players to keep an eye on in the future. An average of 37,218 spectators flocked to each match and people in 200 countries (an increase of 25% on the FIFA Women's World Cup USA 2003) tuned in to watch the 32 games on television. The most outstanding player in the tournament was Brazilian striker Marta who thrilled the fans with her skill and finishing prowess.

But, of all people, it was Marta who missed a penalty in the final, her effort being saved by German goalkeeper Nadine Angerer. In the end, goals from Birgit Prinz and Simone Laudehr were enough to secure a deserved third World Cup title for Germany. The euphoria that the Germans' triumph generated back home was immense, giving us all an early taste of what lies in store for us when Germany host the FIFA Women's World Cup in 2011. ●

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FIFA youth events
Action packed with huge crowds

Argentina claimed yet another title at youth level by winning the FIFA U-20 World Cup Canada 2007. Nigeria tasted glory in the FIFA U-17 World Cup in Korea Republic – their third world title at U-17 level.

THE FIFA U-20 WORLD CUP CANADA 2007 was a tournament of superlatives, with a record-breaking number of almost 1.2 million spectators flocking to the 52 matches. The event was also a resounding success in terms of television coverage as the games were broadcast live in more than 200 countries.

Argentina beat the Czech Republic in an action-packed final, going on to win 2-1 after the exceptional Sergio Agüero had brought the South Americans level. The 20-year-old striker pocketed the trophy for top goalscorer and also took home the award for best player. In addition to Agüero, many other youngsters such as Éver Banega (also Argentina), Alexis Sánchez (Chile) and Diego Capel (Spain) made their mark and this will surely not be the last time that we will hear from them. The tournament's surprise packages, however, were Austria, who finished in a richly deserved fourth place. Paul Gludovatz's charges impressed many with their performances on the pitch. Meanwhile, all four African teams in the tournament reached the last 16.

By contrast, there was great disappointment for the Canadian hosts who lost all three group matches without scoring a single goal and exited the tournament at the end of the group stage.

Nigerian hat trick

Nigeria completed a hat trick of FIFA U-17 World Cup titles – all won on Asian soil. Spain completed a somewhat less happy hat trick by losing in the final for a third time. Third place was claimed by player of the tournament Toni Kroos and his German team-mates.

While the Nigerian players celebrated victory with gold medals draped around their necks and their wonderful supporters joining in at the Seoul World Cup Stadium with traditional folk dances, the vanquished Spanish players sat on the ground dejected, tears rolling down their cheeks. The exciting, entertaining final in front of a 36,125 crowd had ended goalless after 120 minutes, yet the Nigerians ultimately emerged from the decisive penalty shootout as 3-0 victors. Following on from 1991 and 2003, it was the third time that the Spaniards had reached a U-17 World Cup final only to fall at the final hurdle. It should be noted, however, that Spain had been deprived of their most influential player, Bojan Krkic, who was suspended.

The final – as well as the play-off for third place in which Germany defeated Ghana 2-1 thanks to an injury-time winner – epitomised the basic philosophy that the vast majority of the teams had shared during the tournament's previous 50 matches. Their primary objective was to score goals and rather than avoid conceding them. And so it was that attacking football triumphed over defence. The tournament saw 165 goals in all, at an average of 3.17 per match, and the Germans emerged the most potent team of all with a haul of 20 goals. ●

Canada 2007 exceeded expectations and produced a worthy winner in Argentina.

FIFA's youth competitions provide an ideal launch pad and constantly bring new stars to the fore.

The FIFA U-17 World Cup in Korea Republic was a feast of youth football.

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FIFA Club World Cup Japan 2007
AC Milan claim crown

The Italian giants won the FIFA Club World Cup in Japan in December 2007 by defeating Argentina's Boca Juniors 4-2 in the final. The player of the tournament was FIFA World Player Kaká.

ALESSANDRO NESTA GAVE AC Milan a 2-1 lead in the final, but it was what was to happen right after his goal that would actually decide the match. After seeing Boca Juniors' Hugo Ibarra hit the post, AC Milan's Brazilian star Kaká charged down the other end of the pitch and gave the Italians a two-goal cushion. Filippo Inzaghi then scored his second goal of the evening and although Pablo Ledesma reduced the arrears to 4-2, it was scant consolation for Boca.

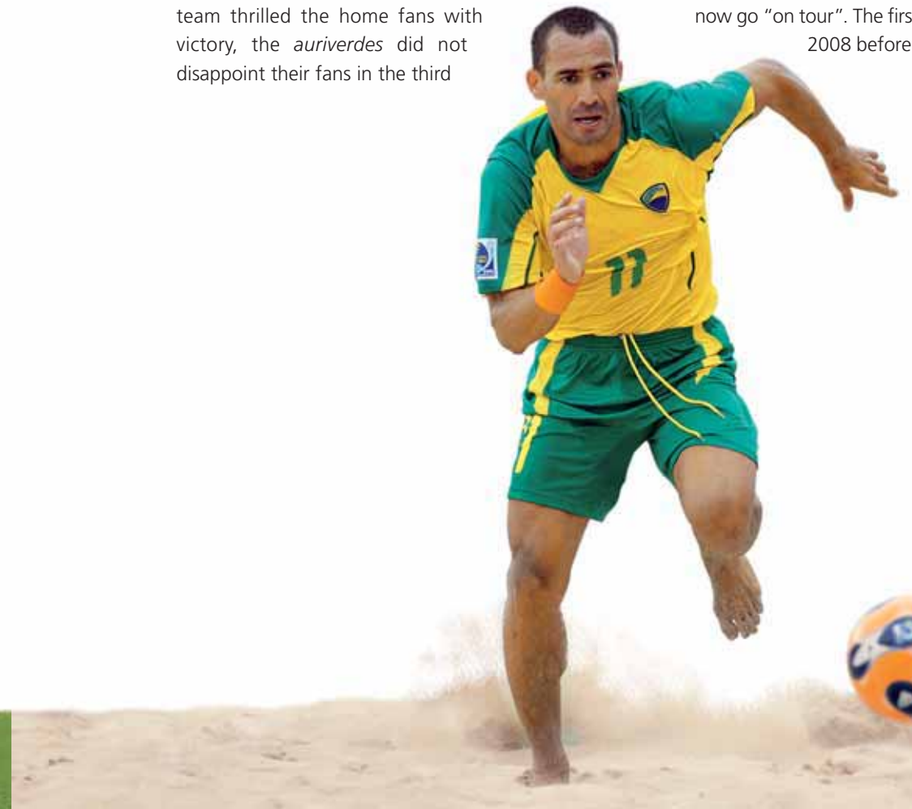
The fans in the Yokohama International Stadium had been treated to a dramatic final high on quality and full of goals, but before that, they had shown almost as much enthusiasm for the play-off for third place, mainly because Japan's Urawa Red Diamonds were playing African representatives Étoile Sportive du Sahel (Tunisia). Urawa eventually won on penalties. This tournament was also the first to use an "intelligent ball", in other words a ball with an integrated microchip, and the test was certainly well received.

Although the FIFA Club World Cup will return to Japan in 2008, the FIFA Executive Committee will soon designate the hosts for 2009 and 2010. By the end of 2007, four member associations had notified FIFA of their interest in hosting the event. ●

FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup 2007
Farewell to the Copacabana

The FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup Rio de Janeiro (2-11 November 2007) had it all: spectacular action, wonderful entertainment and a fantastic atmosphere. Brazil defended their title and Buru was named as the best player.

JUST LIKE A CLASSICAL three-act play, the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup 2007 in Rio de Janeiro November 2007 was the culmination of a spectacular three-year success story for Brazil as hosts of the competition. After an impressive inaugural tournament in 2005 in which Eric Cantona's French side surprised the world by taking the title, followed by a strong consolidation of the event in 2006 when Alexandre Soares' Brazilian team thrilled the home fans with victory, the *auriverdes* did not disappoint their fans in the third act on the beautiful Copacabana beach. A capacity crowd of 10,000 packed the stadium hours before the final before cheering their idols to victory over surprise packages Mexico. Led by defender Buru, who scored an astounding ten goals in five matches to win the top goalscorer and best player awards, the Brazilians extended their winning streak to 58 matches. So the curtain has now fallen on the Copacabana and the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup will now go "on tour". The first stop will be in Marseilles in July 2008 before moving on to Dubai in 2009. ●



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FIFA/Coca-Cola World Ranking
Consolidation and change

The FIFA/Coca-Cola World Ranking was redesigned in 2006 and proved its worth throughout 2007. Instead of serial conquerors Brazil, another South American team in the shape of Argentina topped the world ranking at the end of the year.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH CALENDAR was again filled to bursting point in 2007 with the CONCACAF Gold Cup, Copa América, Asian Cup, the FIFA Women's World Cup in China and the start of the preliminary competition for the 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa™ creating an ideal environment for a meaningful world ranking. Compared to 2006, the number of women's matches remained constantly high whereas the number of men's games played increased by 125. If the recent trend continues as it has over the past ten years, the year 2008, when the qualifiers for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ in South Africa will be in full swing, could potentially better the record 1,065 matches that were played in 2003.

Argentina ahead of Brazil

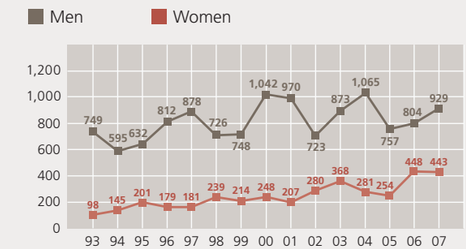
South American teams continued to dominate the world ranking elite in 2007, although world champions Italy swapped leadership with Argentina and Brazil in a total of six changes at the top. But as the surefire leaders at the end of 2007, it was Argentina that qualified for the title of "Team of the Year". There was, however, no change at the helm of the women's world ranking. Germany managed to cling to pole position on the strength of their victory in the Women's World Cup last year. Brazil joined the upper crust while England broke into the top ten for the first time. However, it was not only the major football nations who hit the headlines in the FIFA world rankings. In 2007, the minnows of Mozambique took everyone by surprise by winning the "Best Mover of the Year" title. Last year, the African team clambered up to 75th position from 128th.

Important

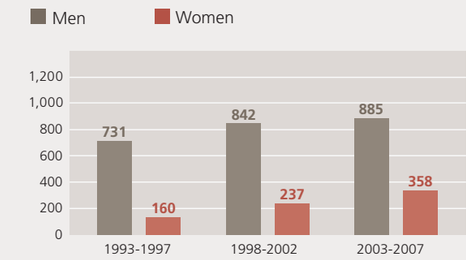
Knowing where you stand and whether you have really raised your game – the FIFA world rankings have become an integral part of international sports reporting and the benchmark for FIFA's member associations. They are also a reference point for a host of objective statistics on the current performance of individual teams. The teams' positions in the world rankings were, for instance, decisive in the seeding system for the preliminary draw of the 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa™ and for the final draw of the FIFA Women's World Cup in April 2007. ●

"A" match statistics

"A" MATCHES 1993-2007
Total per year



"A" MATCHES 1993-2007
Annual average over five years



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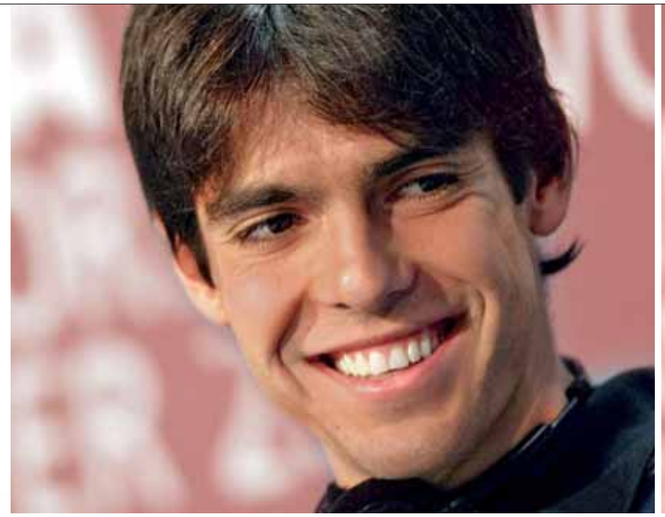
FIFA World Player Gala 2007
Kaká and Marta the best

The two Brazilians were voted FIFA World Player and Women's World Player of the Year for 2007, respectively. Their country's triumph at the FIFA World Player Gala in Zurich on 17 December 2007 was crowned by Pelé's acceptance of the FIFA Presidential Award.



Brazilians Kaká and Marta certainly left their mark on football in 2007.

2007 NOT ONLY SAW Kaká triumph with AC Milan in the UEFA Champions League and FIFA Club World Cup but he was also voted the winner of the Ballon d'Or in a poll of football journalists. The icing on the cake came when the vast majority of national team coaches and captains of 160 countries chose the 25-year-old attacking midfielder as FIFA World Player for 2007, ahead of Lionel Messi (Barcelona and Argentina) and Cristiano Ronaldo (Manchester United and Portugal). Kaká polled 1,047 votes – more than fellow first-time nominees Messi (504) and Ronaldo (426) put together.

A packed audience gave Pelé a standing ovation.

Kaká's triumph and Pelé's tears

Kaká is the fifth Brazilian winner of the accolade, following in the footsteps of Romário (1994), Ronaldo (1996, 1997 and 2002), Rivaldo (1999) and Ronaldinho (2004 and 2005). Sharing in Kaká's joy was none other than his legendary countryman Pelé. The FIFA Player of the Century, three-time world champion and scorer of more than 1,000 goals, to mention but a few of his achievements, proudly presented Kaká with his trophy.

Minutes earlier, Pelé had himself stood in the glittering limelight of the world-famous Zurich Opera House to accept the FIFA Presidential Award, in recognition of his outstanding contribution to football from the hands of FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter and Sir Bobby Charlton. A packed audience, which included 150 media representatives, gave Pelé a standing ovation and lengthy applause which moved the 67-year-old to tears.

Brace for Marta

Another victorious Brazilian was Marta, who received the FIFA Women's World Player of the Year award for the second year running. The 21-year-old, who was best player and top scorer at the FIFA Women's World Cup China 2007, polled 988 votes from 137 countries, relegating the 2003, 2004 and 2005 winner Birgit Prinz of Germany (507) and fellow Brazilian Cristiane (150) to the runners-up spots.

The 60-minute broadcast was shown in around 140 countries and embellished with a variety of musical highlights. A special mention should be made of the FIFA Fair Play Award won by Barcelona, a club that has traditionally rejected lucrative shirt sponsorship deals and whose scarlet-and-blue shirts have carried the UNICEF logo since 2006. Over a five-year period, "Barça" will be donating a total of EUR 7.5 million to HIV/AIDS projects run by the United Nations' Children's Fund. ●

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Communications
Taking huge strides

The world of communications is forever on the move with the media landscape changing constantly and new technology providing users with all manner of options that they had previously never even dreamt of. FIFA is leading the way.

"ONE CANNOT *NOT* COMMUNICATE" is one of five axioms that Paul Watzlawick listed in his communications theory. He argued that people communicate as soon as they come into contact because every form of behaviour is a kind of communication in its own right. In the world of football, which directly or indirectly affects more than a billion people every day, there is obviously an extensive exchange of information.

Yet the challenge is to use communications and all of the tools that go with it to constantly stay on top of the flow of information and not be swamped by it. FIFA has been following a consistent strategy for more than ten years now, collating information and evaluating, editing and adding to it before making it available to the appropriate target groups through the correct channels. That is not to say that the human touch has been neglected, however, as FIFA's divisions and departments answer hundreds of telephone enquiries day in, day out.

FIFA has been following a consistent strategy for more than ten years now, collating information and evaluating, editing and adding to it before making it available to the appropriate target groups through the correct channels.

FIDOM – FIFA's electronic memory

The sheer amount of information means that electronic media platforms have to be developed and used in a consistent manner. The FIFA Document Management System (FIDOM) now has approximately 40,000 documents relating to the history of football and FIFA that can be accessed from anywhere in the world and at any time.

FIDOM also has a "baby sister" that goes by the name of FIDOMpix, a database of photographs that meets all of FIFA's specific requirements. Only internal FIFA users can currently use FIDOMpix to peruse more than 8,000 photographs, although that figure is increasing every day as photos flood in from various tournaments, events and trips around the world.

Inside out

At present, only FIFA employees can search for and use FIDOM documents and pictures. It is, however, being discussed whether the entire FIFA family (associations, confederations, committee members, etc.) could be granted access to certain types of documents such as media releases, activity reports and competition regulations. The FIFA extranet project will have a key role to play in this regard. Already up and running, however, is the FIFA Media Channel, a password-protected application that provides registered media representatives with various kinds of information, having first been introduced for the 2002 FIFA World Cup™ to address the limitations of the media intranet, which at the time was only available at the media centres. After expanding the media channel for the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ in Germany, FIFA then moved quickly to turn it into a permanent information and communications platform for the media. More than 3,000 users have already registered for the service, but this number is expected to surpass the 10,000 mark by 2010 because, in future, all accreditation applications will be processed via the FIFA extranet.

FIFA.com – setting new standards

FIFA.com has also been setting new standards for football websites since early June 2007. Having totally redesigned its homepage, FIFA now boasts an integrated communications platform that is the perfect blend of internet, television and print media. FIFA.com is a "Web 2.0" site that gives football fans all around the world access to the passion that they all share. As well as up-to-date news, in-depth reports, interviews, facts and figures, fixtures and results, the new website also has a unique selection of free videos and a substantial interactive section. FIFA.com TV also provides fans in all corners of the globe with a free, interactive video service so that they can follow the action from all FIFA competition matches. By doing so, FIFA has reacted to the most significant developments in the interactive world. The type of information that was on the official 2006 FIFA World Cup Germany™ website – which broke all records with 4.2 billion page views during the month-long event – has also been incorporated into the new-look homepage. The entire FIFA.com package is rounded off with other FIFA services, from ticketing and accommodation for all FIFA events right through to the media channel. The local organising committees of FIFA's many events also provide crucial information on the relevant competition and the host cities.

FIFA.com is available in all four official FIFA languages (English, French, German and Spanish) as well as the local language for FIFA competitions (e.g. Korean for the FIFA U-17 World Cup, simplified Chinese for the FIFA Women's World Cup 2007). The new website has also been developed in line with Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI) guidelines for people with disabilities. ●

BUILD A BETTER FUTURE

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From donations for a good cause to an active, socially responsible approach: FIFA's humanitarian commitment has been totally transformed.

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Corporate social responsibility
Development through football

FIFA has a long humanitarian tradition and has been supporting social and human development initiatives for decades.

IN 2005, THE CONGRESS of world football's governing body decided to add a new pillar to FIFA's mission ("build a better future"). Since then, FIFA has been devoted to helping others to help themselves through socially responsible, involved, and committed development cooperation. FIFA aims to make a major contribution to the achievement of the UN Millenium Development Goals and has decided to assign at least 0.7% of its total revenue to its social development initiatives.

FIFA is convinced that the driving force of our social commitment can be – and must be – football itself. Football has a positive effect on those who play it, both in terms of health (physical activity) and life skills (the values of team sport). But beyond that, the game serves as an effective tool for social development and has become a fundamental instrument in the work of hundreds of organisations and communities across the globe.

FIFA sees it as its duty to spearhead a concrete contribution to sustainable *Development through Football* to strengthen and support the successful efforts it has made over the past decades to develop football itself. In 2005, world football's governing body was one of the first sports federations to create an internal corporate social responsibility department to manage the organisation's duties towards people, society and the planet. On top of the numerous grassroots programmes it supports, FIFA uses its major competitions – including the FIFA World Cup™ – as platforms for advocacy and fundraising campaigns. ●

Football can be –
and must be – the driving force
of our social commitment.

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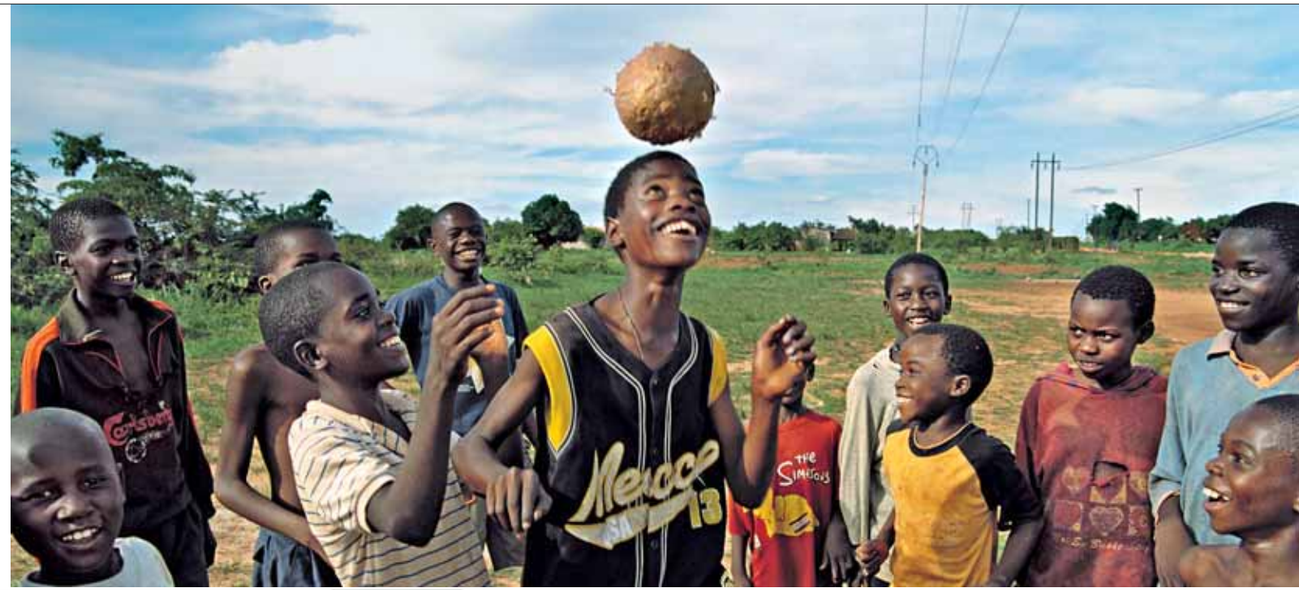

Football for Hope
Football's commitment to social development

The Football for Hope Movement is the key element of the strategic alliance between FIFA and streetfootballworld, created to enhance dialogue and collaboration among football associations, committed clubs and players, professional leagues and commercial partners as well as local organisations advancing social development.

THE OBJECTIVE of the Football for Hope Movement is to establish a quality seal for sustainable social and human development programmes focusing on football as the central tool in the areas of *Health Promotion*, *Peace Building*, *Children's Rights & Education*, *Anti-Discrimination & Social Integration* and *the Environment*, thus supporting best practice in these fields. The programmes must be aimed at children and young people and use football as an instrument to promote participation and dialogue. The movement aims to fully utilise the power of football in society to contribute to the achievement of the UN Millenium Development Goals.

The objective of Football for Hope is to build a better future through football.

streetfootballworld – a global network

streetfootballworld is a social profit organisation that brings together relevant actors in the field of *Development through Football* worldwide, strengthening local organisations that use the potential of football to achieve sustainable social development.

The streetfootballworld network consists of around 80 of these local organisations, which are active in more than 40 countries. The idea of the network is based on the need of local organisations to become visible to potential partners and the public and gain access to existing knowledge and experience in the field.

streetfootballworld thus supports social change on a global scale through cooperation at all levels of society and a new conception of partnership between economic and social entrepreneurs. →

► http://en.fifa.com/aboutfifa/worldwideprograms/footballforhope/index.html FIFA.com

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Strategic alliance

FIFA and streetfootballworld have been using football as an instrument for social development for many years in a variety of ways. However, it was not until 2005 that the two entities started working together in order to maximise the potential of football, agreeing on a series of key elements for their alliance.

Selected organisations in the field of *Development through Football* receive financial support from Football for Hope in order to implement sustainable local projects. The projects are evaluated with a special focus on their relevance within the overall strategy of the implementing organisation. Particular emphasis is placed on projects that entail a major step forward in the organisation's development. In order to guarantee quality programmes on the ground, accurately measure the results and impact of the various programmes supported by Football for Hope as well as generate a global picture of the impact of football on human and social development based on scientifically obtained data, a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system is being developed and implemented.

Running on a four-year cycle to tie in with the FIFA Confederations Cup, the Football for Hope Forum sees practitioners and researchers discuss future paths and concrete solutions to challenges in the field of *Development through Football*. The forum offers practical training while at the same time providing every participant with the opportunity to contribute to the "bigger picture".

The Football for Hope Movement has also developed a special toolbox of resources for practitioners of *Development though Football*. Available online and as a hard copy, it provides coordinators with a practical guide to improving their existing programmes and/or creating new ones.

Focus on 2010

In the past, FIFA has launched large awareness or fund-raising campaigns for a good cause within the framework of the FIFA World Cup™. In 2010, football itself will be the driving force behind the official campaign. The world of professional football and fans all over the world will donate a small sum for each goal scored in the FIFA World Cup™ qualifiers.

The revenue from the campaign will lead to the construction of at least 20 centres with sports, health and educational facilities across Africa. The centres will consist of a mini-pitch with surrounding grandstands, providing local communities with access to counselling, health and education services. The Football for Hope Centres will be located on the sites of existing implementing partners, strengthening their activities in the community in order to improve basic education, prevent diseases and promote health as well as encourage the social integration of minorities and disadvantaged populations.

Every four years, the *Development through Football* family comes together to celebrate the social dimension of the game. As an official event of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, the Football for Hope Festival brings together delegations representing outstanding organisations in the field. Football on small pitches, new contacts and a warm welcome from the local host community – the festival will provide the experience of a lifetime for young people from all around the world as well as one of the highlights of the FIFA World Cup™ in South Africa. →

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Football for Hope … on the ground

The main beneficiaries – and at the same time the engine – of the Football for Hope Movement are organisations that use football as a tool for social development within the framework of sustainable, long-term programmes in the fields of *Health Promotion*, *Peace Building*, *Children's Rights & Education*, *Anti-Discrimination & Social Integration* and *the Environment*. Many organisations make use of the beautiful game to consolidate an environment of social change in their local context. The six organisations presented here are only a few outstanding examples of work in the field of *Development through Football* and are implementing partners of the Football for Hope Movement.

Thematic field:
Anti-Discrimination & Social Integration
(with focus on homelessness)

Street League
United Kingdom

Founded in 2001, Street League is today the strongest *Development through Football* organisation in the United Kingdom. Street League uses football in combination with education and training programmes to transform the lives of homeless and dispossessed people. It builds on the principles of inclusiveness, sustainability and diversity, with the aim of promoting healthy lifestyles, social integration, crime reduction, non-formal education and long-term employment.

Thematic field:
Children's Rights & Education

Colombianitos
Colombia

Since 2002, Colombianitos has been using football to promote education and reduce crime and drug abuse in Colombia, targeting both young boys and girls who have been affected by violence and/or extreme poverty. Their football-based programme, "Goals for a Better Life", has so far successfully supported a very effective recreational approach to education. Supplemented by artistic and cultural elements, the programme aims to help young people adopt positive lifestyle habits.

Thematic field:
Anti-Discrimination & Social Integration/
Children's Rights & Education

Defensores del Chaco
Argentina

Based in greater Buenos Aires, Defensores del Chaco provides opportunities created for and by young people that live in a context of uncertainty and limited opportunities. The objective is to contribute to social change through the formation of community leaders and sustainable projects that address the problems affecting the community. The football-based programmes utilise the *fútbol callejero* (streetfootball) method, which seeks to tap into the full potential of football by applying special rules that integrate social and community values into the game.

Thematic field:
Health Promotion
(with focus on HIV/AIDS prevention)

Grassroot Soccer
Southern Africa

Grassroot Soccer (GRS) was founded by professional footballers as a project aimed at mobilising the global football community in the fight against HIV/AIDS. The organisation trains local role models (including professional footballers) to deliver an interactive, football-themed behaviour development curriculum to young people, who then teach the community. GRS runs its flagship projects in Zimbabwe, South Africa and Zambia and partners organisations in several other African countries.

Thematic field:
Children's Rights & Education (with focus on landmines)

Spirit of Soccer
Cambodia

Spirit of Soccer has been saving lives by educating communities in post-conflict regions on the dangers of landmines. After ten years of work in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the main focus is now Cambodia. Through football, children and coaches learn and spread the message about the dangers of landmines. In 2006, over 22,000 children in Cambodia received mine-risk education from Spirit of Soccer-trained coaches through football-based activities.

Thematic field:
Environment

Mathare Youth Sports Association
Kenya

One of the leading organisations in the *Development through Football* community, this Nairobi-based organisation involves approximately 20,000 young people. Mathare Youth Sports Association (MYSA) is making great strides towards helping young people become responsible citizens and develop healthy bodies and minds. The organisation's activities include providing training and organising tournaments in the 16 most deprived areas of Nairobi. Young people are involved in leadership training, environmental cleanups, HIV/AIDS awareness programmes and other community service activities.

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The FIFA Fair Play Days feature prominently during competitions.

Fair play and anti-racism
Stand up and be counted

As the world's most popular sport, football is a universal language that can help bridge all social divides. Although fair play is a principle that applies all year round, the FIFA Fair Play Days provide a particular focal point.

FOR THE ELEVENTH YEAR RUNNING, FIFA held World Fair Play Days from 21 to 23 September 2007 to coincide with the United Nations International Day of Peace (21 September), an invitation to all nations and people to honour a cessation of hostilities around the world.

The world governing body also devoted the quarter-final matches of the FIFA Women's World Cup in the Chinese cities of Tianjin and Wuhan on 22 and 23 September to a special activity on the pitch that was broadcast to 200 territories across all six confederations. Shortly before kick-off at those particular games, both team captains read out a declaration to support fair play on the pitch and in society.

As in previous years, FIFA invited all of its 208 member associations to join in the celebrations and highlight the values of fair play through various activities and community-based projects at all levels, from grassroots to top-flight football.

Throughout the year, FIFA acknowledges teams' behaviour on and off the pitch in each of its competitions by awarding the FIFA Fair Play Trophy, medals and diplomas as well as a cheque for adidas equipment for youth teams. In addition, the annual FIFA Fair Play Award at the FIFA World Player Gala in December honours outstanding gestures of fair play. In 2007, the award went to Barcelona, who provide UNICEF with one of their most lucrative assets, advertising space on their shirts, free of charge while also making a donation to the organisation's fund.

Memorable match for Mandela

Some of the best players in the world from the past and present took part in a gala match to celebrate Nelson Mandela's 89th birthday in Cape Town on 18 July 2007. The "90 Minutes for Mandela" tribute match between an Africa XI and a Rest of the World XI enabled FIFA, the South African Football Association and the Nelson Mandela Foundation to highlight the values of fair play and the fight against discrimination of any kind.

On the eve of the game, Brazilian football legend Pelé, three-time African Footballer of the Year Samuel Eto'o (Cameroon) and FIFA Vice-President Jack Warner personally delivered a special birthday gift to the legendary South African statesman in Johannesburg – an official jersey for the match with Mandela's name and the number 89 on the back and 46664 on the front, symbolising his campaign to raise global awareness about HIV and AIDS.

FIFA also awarded honorary member status to the Makana Football Association, which was founded during apartheid by inmates of the notorious prison on Robben Island. During periods of internment that sometimes lasted decades, the association and the game of football itself provided the prisoners with a meaningful and fulfilling pastime and particularly helped to uphold values such as tolerance, inclusiveness, reconciliation, openness and peace. ●

Barcelona President Joan Laporta (right) and his club received the FIFA Fair Play Award, whereas Nelson Mandela was honoured for his battle to combat racism all over the world.

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Football for Health
Play against disease

The global popularity of football makes it the ideal educational tool for effective health care and preventing diseases. We just need to use it.

Health is the most important thing. Whether in the western world …

… or in developing countries.

Football, more than any other sport, can have a positive effect on player health.

Fighting lifestyle diseases

In the developed world, football has proved highly valuable as a health-enhancing leisure activity that helps to fight lifestyle diseases such as obesity, diabetes, high blood pressure and heart disease. A recent study in Denmark showed that playing football regularly is more beneficial to the health of an unfit population than jogging, cycling or doing nothing. This landmark study by a renowned institute of the University of Copenhagen justifies F-MARC's ongoing research into the effects of regularly playing football on the health of unfit men and women of different ethnic groups. Further studies are planned in Denmark, Switzerland and the USA in 2008, while researchers in Germany will investigate the effect of playing football regularly on heavily overweight children.

Football for Health in Africa

"The F-MARC 11 for Health in Africa" is an educational and interventional programme to tackle the "big three" diseases – HIV, malaria and tuberculosis – but it also intends to promote general health care, prevention and individual responsibility among football players. Educational material to best convey the eleven fundamental messages to the intended target group of 10- to 14-year-old girls and boys is currently being developed. The effect of the programme will be tested in a pilot project in 2008.

However, lifestyle diseases are also on the rise in Africa. Therefore, the Football for Health in Africa research project also includes an investigation into the prevalence of risk factors for these diseases in Uganda. This project is in collaboration with the Ugandan Ministry of Health, the World Diabetes Foundation and the World Health Organization and will reveal highly valuable information on this new challenge to the developing world. ●

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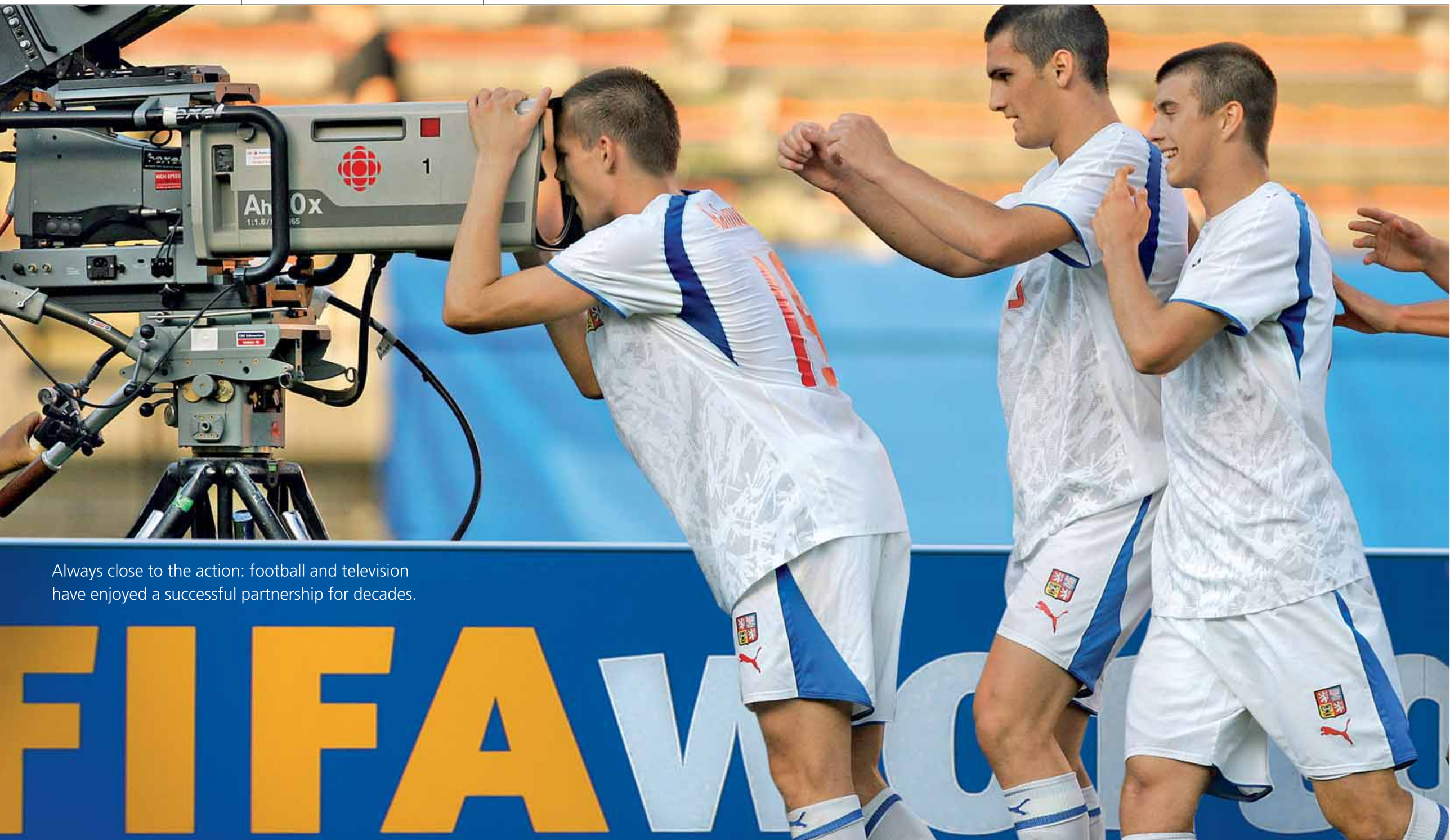

Always close to the action: football and television have enjoyed a successful partnership for decades.

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Strategic work
Making deeds follow words

The work of the **Task Force "For the Good of the Game"** established at the 2005 FIFA Congress in Marrakech has borne fruit. After a thorough discussion of the problems in today's game by the three working groups for financial matters, political matters and competitions, a number of practical measures have been passed. Good progress has also been made with additional projects designed to meet the forthcoming challenges.

RESPONSIBILITY for implementing the decisions and continuing the discussions has since been handed to FIFA's new Strategic Committee, which was launched at the Zurich Congress. A decisive factor in the success of the work of the Task Force and the Strategic Committee has been the involvement of all the stakeholders in the football family, i.e. players, clubs, national leagues and associations and confederations in the discussions and decision-making processes.

In October 2007, the FIFA Executive Committee discussed seven pressing issues in the modern game with the aim of creating specific regulations or tightening the existing provisions. These issues were: an electronic transfer matching system, third-party influence on clubs, an early warning system to combat illegal betting, the new regulations for players' agents, the promotion and relegation system in club football, the application of standard electoral procedures at association level and the establishment of arbitration tribunals with equal representation at national level. All matters, then, whose resolution, as already mentioned elsewhere in this report, is of crucial importance for the further development of the game.

To this can be added FIFA's recent successes in the sports-political arena, such as the agreement reached with the clubs, the recognition of the specificity of sport in the new EU treaty (see Chapter 1) and the advances in the debate surrounding the 6+5 rule (see separate article).

The following overview of the decisions taken by the FIFA Executive Committee, the objectives of the measures that came into force on 1 January 2008 and specific examples taken from the world of football serve to illustrate FIFA's strategic approach.

Electronic transfer matching system

PRINCIPLE Whereas transfers are still conducted via fax by the clubs concerned, a system that makes use of the opportunities provided by the internet is now in the planning stage. The system also involves the electronic processing of payments, which are to be made strictly between the relevant clubs. It also provides for the storage of important data to check the legality of transfers.
OBJECTIVE The advantages are twofold. First of all it makes transfers much easier, thereby leading to greater transparency as far as money streams are concerned (where the transfer compensation comes from and where it goes).
START DATE A total of 30 countries have been selected for a pilot phase and their associations were introduced to the system on 1 January 2008.
EXAMPLE FIFA received no fewer than 25,000 international transfer certificates in 2006, many of them containing discrepancies. Such irregularities will be detected by the electronic system in future. This will also allow the relevant authorities to secure the necessary evidence in cases resulting in criminal proceedings.

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Third-party influence on clubs

PRINCIPLE In the past, certain third parties have been able to influence transfers because they "owned" the rights to a player, either in whole or in part. Under the new regulations, clubs are no longer allowed to grant third parties a say in transfer agreements or professional contracts, thus denying them the opportunity to influence the autonomy and internal operations of the clubs or the performance of the teams concerned.
OBJECTIVE Simplification of the contractual relationships between players, players' agents and clubs, which are difficult enough as they are.
START DATE This rule took immediate effect as Article 18bis of the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players.
EXAMPLE A businessman who "held" the rights to a player conducted negotiations for the transfer of the player to a new club without involving the player's existing club. The latter club lodged an objection against the transfer, resulting in a legal challenge that ended up before the Court of Arbitration for Sport. Having tightened the Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players, FIFA now hopes to avoid such situations in future.

New players' agent regulations

PRINCIPLE First introduced in 2000, the Players' Agents Regulations needed to be updated to reflect current development trends within the game. From now on, the players' agents licence has to be renewed rather than be issued for life, the aim being to ensure players' agents are always familiar with the latest rules and regulations. The disciplinary measures against players' agents who knowingly violate the existing regulations have been dramatically tightened. To further improve transparency within the transfer system, players now have to pay their agents themselves. Accordingly, players' agents will in future be paid only by the players under their charge.
OBJECTIVE While FIFA cannot gain complete control over the activities of players' agents – for example in cases where a player uses a close relative or a lawyer – a rigorous control will play an important role because they can help to prevent potential abuse while at the same time reinforcing the rights and obligations of players' agents, as has been called for, incidentally, by the European Union.
START DATE The new regulations came into force on 1 January 2008.
EXAMPLE A player managed by an agent signed a contract with a club guaranteeing him an annual salary of EUR 1 million. After two seasons, the agent informed him that a different club would be prepared to pay him EUR 2 million per year. As a consequence, the player concerned terminated his contract to allow him to play for the new club. When the matter was taken to court by the previous club, the player was suspended by FIFA's Dispute Resolution Chamber for breach of contract. His agent was also sanctioned.

Early warning system to combat illegal betting

PRINCIPLE This is a monitoring system for the prompt detection of betting irregularities relating to football that provides FIFA with reliable information on potential match-rigging at an early stage. The early warning system was first tested at the 2006 FIFA World Cup Germany™. At the end of May 2007, the FIFA Congress passed a resolution to use this system to monitor betting activity during qualifying for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ and at the finals in South Africa.
OBJECTIVE The early warning system is intended to prevent illegal betting for the purpose of match-fixing and thus new cases of corruption within the game.
START DATE The early warning system is now in use in the preliminary competition for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, having already demonstrated its deterrent effect in 2006.
EXAMPLE In Germany in 2005, a referee admitted to fixing certain matches under his control with the intent to defraud, having previously placed bets on the outcome of these matches. He was convicted in December 2006. Additional cases of corruption have since been uncovered in Brazil, Belgium, the Czech Republic and, most recently, in several other leagues in Europe. The early warning system is an appropriate tool to combat these illegal practices.

Protection and maintenance of the promotion and relegation system in club football

PRINCIPLE In national leagues all over the world – with the exception of the USA and Australia, where teams play in "closed" leagues – events on the pitch decide whether a club is promoted or relegated. Recently, there was a case of a club gaining promotion to a higher division "artificially" after purchasing another club and relocating its head office. FIFA aims to ensure that this cannot happen again.
OBJECTIVE To protect and maintain the system of promotion and relegation in club football that has been in place for more than 100 years and is based solely on sporting criteria, thus making it the very essence of the game.
START DATE A corresponding resolution was passed by the FIFA Executive Committee in Tokyo on 15 December 2007. The relevant clause will be ratified at the forthcoming FIFA Congress in May 2008 and then incorporated as a "new article" in the Regulations Governing the Application of the Statutes.
EXAMPLE In Spain, the president of the club Granada 74 bought the second-division club Ciudad de Murcia and promptly relocated its headquarters to the vicinity of Granada to allow Granada 74 to be promoted to the second division by artificial means.

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Application of standard electoral procedures for associations

PRINCIPLE As the associations are the bedrock of FIFA, it is of enormous importance, as shown in Chapter 1, that association electoral are as transparent as possible and, above all, take place free of government interference and in strict compliance with the rules. In future, this is to be ensured by the application of standard electoral procedures.

OBJECTIVE The aim is for member elections at associations to be completely impartial. This should also significantly reduce the number of irregularities in the staging of these elections. In countries with many years of experience of holding democratic elections, however, the existing electoral system will not need to be changed provided it complies with the standard electoral procedures.

START DATE Having been ratified by the FIFA Executive Committee in October 2007, the standard electoral procedures have been available to associations since 1 January 2008 and are to be applied by the associations the next time they hold an election.

EXAMPLE In recent years, FIFA has had to take action during association elections in Azerbaijan, Burundi, Iran, Oman, Peru, the Central African Republic, Tajikistan, Togo and Yemen following attempts at intervention by government institutions there.

Establishment of national arbitration tribunals with equal representation

PRINCIPLE The Dispute Resolution Chamber, which began its work in Zurich in 2001, operates on the basis of parity between players and clubs and has achieved settlements in numerous disputes between the two parties. It has been so successful that FIFA proposed that such chambers be set up at all associations and to this end signed an agreement with the international players' organisation, FIFPro, in 2006.

OBJECTIVE To ease the workload of FIFA's Dispute Resolution Chamber and offer players and clubs the general opportunity to have their interests represented within their association in the event of a dispute, which is far from being the case everywhere at the moment.

START DATE A pilot phase serving as a practical trial for the establishment of arbitration tribunals with equal representation at all member associations began in 15 selected countries in January 2008.

EXAMPLE Some 900 disputes were referred to FIFA's Dispute Resolution Chamber in 2007 and although it is difficult to express in terms of numbers, it is safe to say that the new national arbitration tribunals will have no shortage of work in settling disputes between players and clubs with regard to their professional contracts.

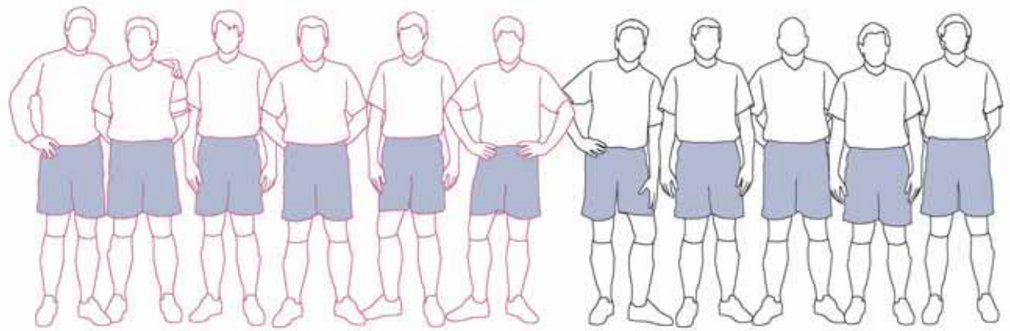
6+5 rule
Sport's political tightrope

FIFA PRESIDENT JOSEPH S. BLATTER believes that the 6+5 rule, which in effect obliges club teams to begin each game with at least six players who are eligible to play for the national team of the country in which the club is domiciled, is essential to restoring balance within the game.

By recruiting increasing numbers of players from all over the world over the years, clubs initially lost their local identity, followed by their regional identity and finally even their national identity. The rule is designed to counter this trend, which has had a negative impact on the performance of national teams (England being the most prominent example) and other excesses. FIFA intends to present the relevant proposal together with a timetable for its implementation at the FIFA Congress in Sydney.

Several of the game's leading figures, including Manchester United manager Sir Alex Ferguson and FIFA Football Committee chairman Franz Beckenbauer, take a positive view of the rule. Indeed the Football Committee feels that the 6+5 rule is necessary and also recommendable from a moral point of view, yet has certain doubts about its effectiveness.

Blatter now hopes to remove such doubts and political concerns by convincing those who express them of the need for such a rule. Mindful of the political realities, the FIFA President does not intend to wield the 6+5 rule as a weapon against supranational organisations, for example, but rather wishes to persuade them of the correctness of FIFA's approach by pointing to the EU Reform, which makes express reference to the special nature of sport. ●



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Referees and the Laws of the Game
Ambitious development programme

There is no game without referees. Football's future is largely dependent on the quality of officiating. The International Football Association Board has also stressed the importance of the human factor.

TO SAFEGUARD and improve this essential quality, the FIFA Executive Committee resolved, at its Tokyo meeting in mid-December, to introduce an ambitious and groundbreaking Refereeing Assistance Programme (RAP). The RAP is primarily designed to professionalise the training and working environment of referees at national and international level and has two interlinked parts:

a) the preparation of potential match officials for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ and the professionalisation of refereeing at the top level;
b) the development of refereeing at association level.

To this end, refereeing development officers will work closely with instructors all over the world to ensure a uniform approach. They will also aspire to establish close working relationships with the confederations, the member associations and FIFA's development officers. A large number of courses and seminars backed by various technological aids (including internet resources) will be organised as part of the programme, which is being funded by FIFA to the tune of USD 40 million.

"No" to technology, "Yes" to the human touch

At its Annual General Meeting in Gleneagles, Scotland in early March, the International Football Association Board (IFAB) decided to put goal-line technology on ice and to stop all related tests until further notice. The human aspect of the game, the universality of the Laws of the Game, as well as the simplicity and efficiency of the technology were all taken into consideration.

IFAB also approved a proposal from FIFA to conduct an experiment involving two additional assistant referees who will mainly focus on fouls and misconduct in the penalty area. The competition in which this test will be conducted will be decided at a later date.

Regarding the Laws of the Game, IFAB decided to set a fixed size of 105 metres in length and 68 metres in width (instead of a minimum and maximum length – from 100 metres to 110 metres – and a minimum and a maximum width – from 64 metres to 75 metres – as mentioned in the previous text).

Finally, as the last major revision of the text of the Laws of the Game was conducted over a decade ago, since when many additions and amendments have been made to the Laws themselves and various publications and teaching materials produced, IFAB decided to approve the latest revision, which contains no major changes in terms of content but merely simplifies the wording of the Laws. ●

The human factor is part and parcel of football's attraction.

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The six FIFA Partners:

adidas

Coca-Cola

Emirates

Hyundai

Sony

Visa

Television & marketing
FIFA successfully implements new TV & marketing strategy

Innovations are ongoing in the area of TV & marketing in particular as world football's governing body entered 2007 with a shake-up of its commercial and TV strategy.

THIS WENT FAR beyond the change of the actual sponsorship structure, which now has three distinct categories: FIFA Partners with close links to FIFA and all its projects in the 2007-2014 period, FIFA World Cup Sponsors with global rights to the 2010 and 2014 FIFA World Cups™ and the FIFA Confederation Cups, and National Supporters for each FIFA competition, i.e. national companies that are granted local sponsorship rights for the relevant event.

By opening the first FIFA Official Store at Changi airport in Singapore, FIFA entered a new area to strengthen its ties with football fans across the globe as well as to enhance its corporate brand on a global scale. The shop concept has created a memorable experience for fans of football and fashion alike by offering a unique range of official merchandise inspired by the past, present and future of the game and at the same time using the revenue to support FIFA's activities in football development and corporate social responsibility.

The TV Division also successfully managed to bring the entire broadcast operation in house, ranging from the actual sale of rights, the development of a comprehensive in-house footage archive (FIFA Films) to client servicing and the overall event operation. This new approach ensured new heights in TV coverage for FIFA events in 2007 such as the FIFA U-20 World Cup in Canada and the FIFA Women's World Cup in China. ●

► http://en.fifa.com/aboutfifa/marketingtv/index.html FIFA.com

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FIFA Partners in 2007
Beyond the pitch

The year 2007 marked the start of a new era for FIFA. World football's governing body launched its new marketing hierarchy by granting the six top-level FIFA Partners an unprecedented opportunity to reach football fans around the globe and share their passion. FIFA's Partners also support world football's governing body beyond its major events in activities ranging from football development work to events to "touch the world and build a better future" through the Football for Hope Movement. These partnerships will be in place until at least 2014.

adidas

FIFA and adidas have one of the longest and most successful partnerships in sports marketing history. Over the past 35 years, they have proved to be a winning team. The world's leading football brand worked closely with FIFA on a variety of projects in 2007, from development programmes all around the world to support for the FIFA Women's World Cup. Their cooperation also includes FIFA's grassroots events, the FIFA *Goal* Programme and the FIFA World Cup™.

Coca-Cola

Like FIFA, Coca-Cola seeks to celebrate the passion of football fans all around the world. The firm played an active role in supporting all of FIFA's events in 2007, helping to unite fans and players at the FIFA Women's World Cup and the FIFA U-20 World Cup. Through unique initiatives such as the flag-bearer programme, which gives youngsters a chance to carry a team's national flag onto the pitch at FIFA tournaments, Coca-Cola enables fans to become involved in the game in new, refreshing ways.

Emirates

Emirates helped bring young fans closer to their football heroes in 2007 by inviting them to join the airline at FIFA tournaments around the world. In addition to donating tournament tickets, Emirates' award-winning cabin crew took part in FIFA medal ceremonies and the airline supported FIFA.com match pages, providing users with up-to-date information on FIFA events.

Hyundai

Ensuring that football remains on the move, FIFA Partner Hyundai provided official cars for various FIFA competitions in 2007. The FIFA Executive Committee was given use of a fleet of the carmaker's Grandeur luxury sedans. After sponsoring the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan™ as well as the 2006 FIFA World Cup Germany™, Hyundai agreed to extend its successful partnership with FIFA until 2014 – guaranteeing mobility for years to come.

SONY

As a FIFA "Digital Life" Partner, Sony helped football fans' dreams come true in 2007. Commercial displays and performances of official songs added an extra dimension to FIFA events throughout the year. At the Preliminary Draw for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, Sony opened "Football.HD," a studio showcasing how Sony's high-definition technology can contribute to the football community and create new ways of enjoying football.

VISA

Last year saw a significant step in the expansion of the FIFA Partner programme when Visa was officially announced as the first payments and financial services Partner after signing a global agreement with world football's governing body. Marketing programmes at events in Canada, China, Korea Republic, Brazil and Japan laid the groundwork for successful future cooperation between Visa and FIFA.

Sales
First Indian FIFA World Cup Sponsor on board

In 2007, Satyam, a leading global consulting and information technology services provider, became the first Indian company to sign up as a FIFA World Cup Sponsor.

THIS HISTORIC AGREEMENT awarded Satyam the global rights for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ in South Africa, the 2014 FIFA World Cup™ in Brazil and the two FIFA Confederations Cups which fall within the 2007-2014 period. The partnership also represented the first major sponsorship deal for the IT services company – a further indication of the enduring appeal of football. As the Official IT Services Provider for the 2010 and 2014 FIFA World Cups™, Satyam, which already enjoys a business relationship with FIFA, will play a crucial role in developing the core IT event management system for FIFA and its service partner for IT, accommodation and hospitality – MATCH AG – as well as local organising committees during the next seven years.

With a presence in 57 countries around the world, Satyam can fully leverage its global expertise and therefore enable FIFA not only to deliver world-class events but also focus on generating a long-lasting legacy for the host countries through hiring and educating local event staff. Satyam was the fourth company – after Anheuser-Busch, McDonald's and MTN – to join the proposed six-member FIFA World Cup Sponsor line-up under FIFA's commercial hierarchy, which comprises six FIFA Partners, six FIFA World Cup Sponsors and six National Supporters. FIFA has already signed contracts with adidas, Coca-Cola, Emirates, Hyundai, Sony and Visa as FIFA Partners. In addition, Telkom SA was also announced in 2007 as the second National Supporter of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ after FNB. ●

Satyam chairman and founder B. Ramalinga Raju and FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter set the seal on the Indian IT company's sponsorship of the FIFA World Cup™.

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Market research
FIFA pioneers new technology in research reporting

Research reports can often be rather dry and dense – useful information is invariably lost amid a deluge of remarkably similar-looking charts and graphs. With that in mind, FIFA wanted to breathe life into the findings from its most recent consumer research so that they would jump off the page and be noticed.

TO THIS END, FIFA has experimented with new technology to showcase the key facts from the spectator survey conducted during the FIFA Women's World Cup China 2007: a multimedia online e-report. The FIFA research e-report 2007 can be flicked through much like a book, but it also allows the reader to watch videos, listen to music and interviews as well as delve deeper for additional information. Like a gold mine, readers can plunge vertically down through a subject matter and then burrow horizontally to follow a vein in search of further bounty.

So what did we find out from our research conducted at three stadiums during the FIFA Women's World Cup China 2007? Somewhat surprisingly, the average spectator is male, is 26 years old and a university graduate with an above-average salary living in a household of three persons. A large majority of the respondents said that they are themselves keen football players and are also actively involved in sport in general. Women's football is the third most appealing sport after men's football and basketball: interestingly, men rate it more highly than women, while women clearly favour badminton over both men's and women's football. FIFA also sought to present the research within the context of the evolution of the women's game and its growing popularity as a spectator sport. Bouncing back from decades of restrictions on the grounds that the sport was not suitable for female players, the women's game is growing faster than any other area. Today, over four million female players are registered with football associations worldwide, which represents an increase of 54 per cent over the past six years. Nearly 10 per cent of the world's football players are now women. This impressive growth is reflected in the increasing importance of the FIFA Women's World Cup – and its growing popularity is clearly confirmed by the findings in the FIFA research e-report 2007. The e-report 2007, which also includes a review of the FIFA U-20 World Cup Canada 2007, can be accessed at: http://www.fifa-e-researchreport.com. ●

Pioneering branding initiative
Qualifying matches in 2010 look

Exciting clashes, joyful and often heartbreaking matches … that is the FIFA World Cup™ in a nutshell. There may still be two years to go until the first FIFA World Cup™ in Africa kicks off on 11 June 2010, but the ball is already rolling at the many qualifying matches all around the world.

TO ALLOW FOOTBALL FANS to taste the passion of the FIFA World Cup™ and to connect them directly with the event, FIFA has for the first time developed a special visual identity for more than 800 qualifying matches across the globe. Each association taking part in the preliminary competition has been provided with several branding elements including the 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa™ emblem and a "qualifiers" word mark to deck out its stadiums with a 2010 touch.

The qualifiers kit consists of an advertising board that should ideally be centrally positioned on the perimeter of the pitch so it can be easily recognised as part and parcel of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. In addition, each association has received special fabric badges to be applied to the shirt sleeves of all jerseys during their qualifying matches. These badges have become a traditional icon at all major international football competitions, granting significant camera exposure and awareness for the upcoming event. To conclude the look, a 2010 FIFA World Cup™ flag is hoisted at all qualifying matches alongside the teams' flags as well as the FIFA and FIFA Fair Play flags to underline the importance of the qualifiers as part of the FIFA World Cup™.

This pioneering branding initiative has been received with great enthusiasm by the participating member associations. Several have even extended the use of the "qualifiers" mark even further to additional stadium locations such as giant screens and to print material like tickets and match programmes, thereby making them unique football memorabilia. ●

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Merchandising
FIFA enters retail world

"Think globally, act locally" is the motto behind FIFA's wish to strengthen its ties with football fans across the globe.

THANKS TO ITS new retail strategy, world football's governing body will now have much more than just a temporary host-country presence in the run-up to and during FIFA events. In January 2008, the first permanent FIFA Official Store opened its doors at Singapore's Changi airport, showcasing a concept that is expected to reach all confederations. FIFA's pioneering concept has created a memorable experience for fans of football and fashion by offering a unique range of FIFA-branded merchandise inspired by the past, present and future of the game. Up until early 2008, FIFA only opened event-related stores in host countries before and during flagship events such as the FIFA World Cup™ and the FIFA Women's World Cup. In keeping with that tradition, on 25 November 2007 the first ten temporary official 2010 FIFA World Cup™ points of sale, operated by Edgars Consolidated Stores (EDCON), were opened throughout South Africa, the host country of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. Another 150 stores will follow in the months ahead.

Merchandising has become a huge part of the football experience. Football fans do not only dress up in the colours of their favourite team but also in the colours of tournaments like FIFA's flagship events to express their passion for and commitment to the game. Designers have initially created five unique clothing lines for the FIFA Official Store, reflecting the heritage and dynamism of football. From vintage-style jerseys that honour FIFA World Cups™ of the past to casual wear and high-end apparel, each item bears the "Official Licensed Product" logo as a seal of quality. The lines – *Code*, *Trophy*, *Editions*, *Events* and *Sports Graphics* – are targeted at male and female consumers of all ages and will appeal to football fans and trendsetters alike. The basic product designs focus on unforgettable moments from the history of FIFA's competitions. The first collection celebrates the 1954 FIFA World Cup™ in Switzerland with a collection of apparel for all teams who participated in the event that was made famous by the "miracle of Berne" when West Germany secured their first FIFA World Cup™ crown with a 3-2 victory over favourites Hungary. The 1954 final was symbolic of football's ability to trigger positive social change. All FIFA-branded products will highlight the vast heritage of football and its fascinating stories.

Official 2010 FIFA World Cup™ points of sale have already enjoyed considerable success in their short history.

Global Brands Group, FIFA's exclusive Master Licensee until 2014, is operating this global retail concept. adidas, a long-term partner of world football's governing body, has teamed up with the FIFA Official Stores to showcase their wide range of football gear. The FIFA stores will be essential to the global enhancement of the FIFA brand and to spread FIFA's mission to "Develop the game, touch the world and build a better future" across all continents. Anyone who visits the stores will be transported into another world where they can relive historic moments from FIFA's rich history.

Official 2010 FIFA World Cup™ points of sale have already enjoyed considerable success in their short history. The very first official FIFA World Cup™ store was opened on the Champs-Elysees in Paris in 1998, followed by 18 stores for the event in Korea and Japan four years later. By the time the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ kicked off, there were already 300 stores across Germany. The success of the event stores underlines the increasingly important role that fan stores now play as local centres of attraction. ●

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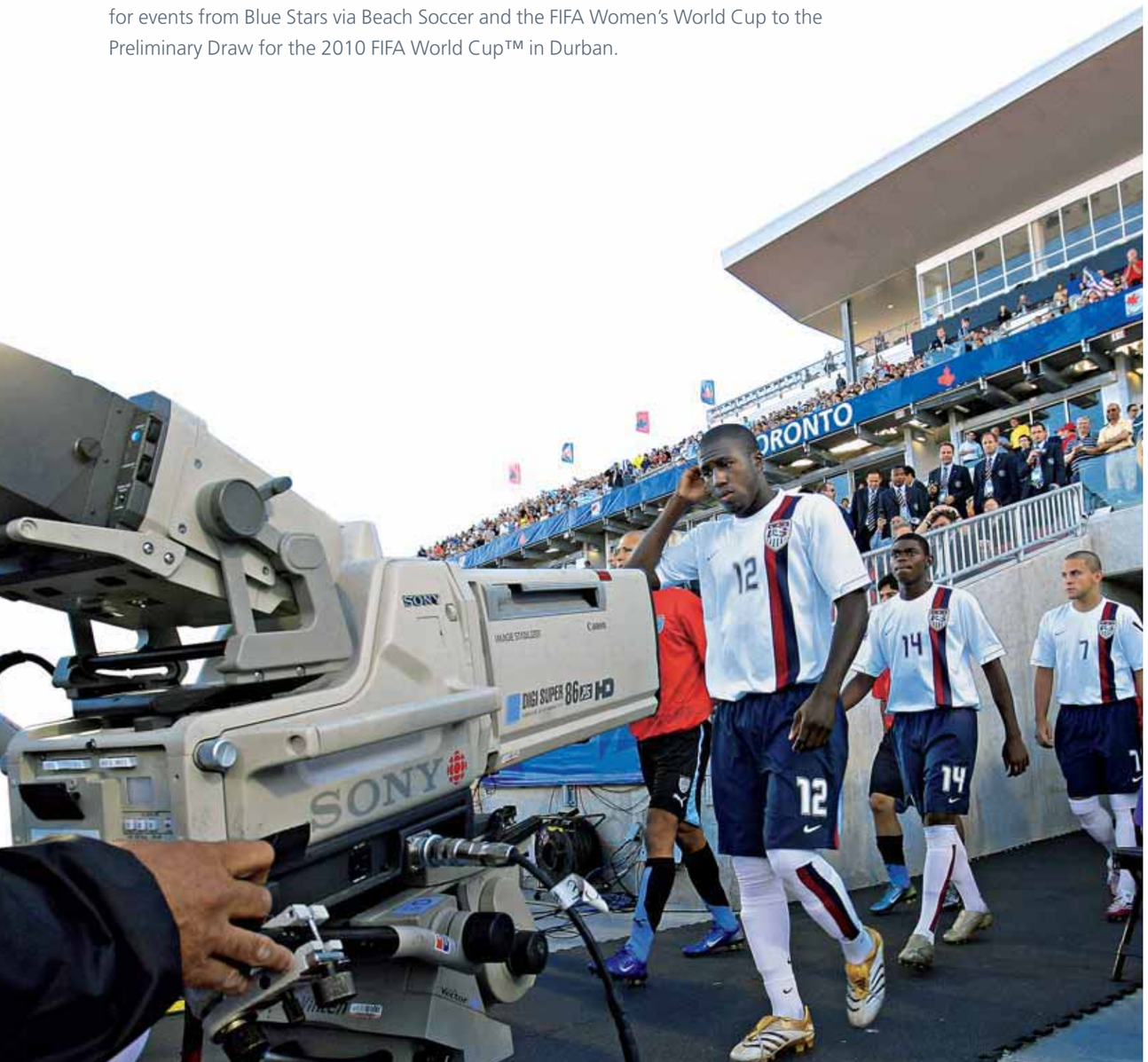
Television
Up to new heights

2007 was a very special year for FIFA's TV Division with the start of full in-house management of broadcast and media rights activities, ranging from sales to the servicing of broadcasters for events from Blue Stars via Beach Soccer and the FIFA Women's World Cup to the Preliminary Draw for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ in Durban.



FIFA'S TV DIVISION has implemented a structure that integrates the key service providers within the team to ensure smooth operations. Within this structure, HBS is the host broadcaster for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ as well as the production consultant for other FIFA competitions. This includes providing support in the appointment of the host broadcaster for all FIFA competitions other than the FIFA World Cup™ and the FIFA Confederations Cup.

FIFA TV appointed the following companies as host broadcasters in 2007:
- **CBC** for the FIFA U-20 World Cup Canada 2007
- **SBS** for the FIFA U-17 World Cup Korea 2007
- **CCTV** for the FIFA Women's World Cup China 2007
- **Globo** for the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup Brazil 2007
- **HBS** acted as the host broadcaster for the Preliminary Draw for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™
- **NTV** acted as the host broadcaster for the FIFA Club World Cup Japan 2007 by Dentsu

These host broadcasters produced the feed in accordance with FIFA's production guidelines and standards to safeguard the highest international quality and unbiased coverage. FIFA TV's team also includes the FIFA Broadcaster Servicing Team (outsourced to Infront Sports & Media) for day-to-day matters related to the servicing of FIFA's broadcasters.

Delta Tre, Europe's leading sports technology company, is the graphics supplier and ensures world-class graphics from all events. In addition, FIFA TV has entered into a cooperation with Sony to create high-definition (HD) content from selected events and matches until 2010. This new structure has enabled FIFA to deliver more hours of broadcasts from various events to the entire world, thereby ensuring new records in terms of TV coverage for all events. The detailed TV reports are still being finalised but the results are encouraging as they show a significant increase in viewing figures. The placing of rights in key territories early in the event cycle is paying off – not only in terms of the coverage of events but also with regard to pre-event cooperation with FIFA Media Rights Licensees and better promotion of events in the respective territories.

This new structure has enabled FIFA to deliver more hours of broadcasts from various events to the entire world, thereby ensuring new records in terms of TV coverage for all events.

The FIFA TV team also achieved its sales goals in 2007. Major deals involved the appointment of German channels ARD/ZDF as the media rights licensee for FIFA events including the FIFA World Cup™ until 2014. Furthermore, FIFA's partnership with the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) has been extended to include the 2014 FIFA World Cup™. In line with the *Win in Africa with Africa* initiative, FIFA has worked actively in Africa to finalise the rights packages in the continent that will host the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. The FIFA Executive Committee has also decided to push ahead with negotiations with the AUB (African Union of Broadcasting) for the sub-Saharan region, including a consortium for Nigeria (OSMI-NTA-BON). Furthermore, several broadcast rights deals have also been concluded in Asia with the support of Football Media Services (FIFA's sales representative for selected territories in Asia). In February 2008, FIFA launched a mobile contents project for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ to give mobile rights-holders and consumers easy access to FIFA content and information worldwide. ●

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FIFA Films
Relive historic moments

FIFA took further steps during 2007 to consolidate its vast heritage of audiovisual images from its events and football around the world in one location, and to further strengthen the internal organisation around FIFA Films.

The FIFA Films archive boasts the most extensive FIFA World Cup™ footage around.

THESE STEPS WILL ENABLE the entire football family to access and relive historic moments from football's rich history. New processes and products have given FIFA a solid platform for further sales growth, exploitation and visibility in the years to come. Whether it is images from Brazil's first-ever victory in the FIFA World Cup™ in Sweden in 1958 or footage of Maradona's unforgettable performances at Mexico '86, all of the greatest football moments are available at FIFA Films. The FIFA Films archive boasts the most extensive FIFA World Cup™ footage around with over 30,000 hours of reels and video tapes dating as far back as 1930, the year of the first FIFA World Cup™ in Uruguay.

It also includes moving images from all FIFA competitions to date such as the various World Cups at youth level as well as events for women, futsal and beach soccer. In addition, it provides unique footage of FIFA's other activities such as the various draws and galas – to name but a few. For full matches as well as official films, formats include 16mm, 35mm and standard-definition (SD) television format. High-definition (HD) footage has been around since 2002, starting with the FIFA World Cup™ in Korea/Japan. The 2006 FIFA World Cup™ was the first to be fully produced in HD.

FIFA Films also actively supported the production of documentary films at the FIFA Women's World Cup 2007, such as *The Best Women in the World* (an official FIFA documentary film of the event), which had its free-TV premiere in Germany on 2 January 2008, and two other films – one from Australia and another from New Zealand – that will also have their premieres in 2008. All of this will raise the profile of the women's game and is a direct result of FIFA's continual efforts to showcase its events not only from the traditional competition programming perspective.

In the years to come, FIFA will continue to upgrade the service and technology level of FIFA Films to turn it into a state-of-the-art archive by 2010 and the next FIFA World Cup™ in South Africa. Footage enquiries can be sent to info@fifafilms.com. FIFA Films delivers custom-made packages of archive footage to approved clients and is serviced by Infront Sports & Media in Zug, Switzerland. ●

Football's Hidden Story
Ordinary people with extraordinary lives

Behind the hype and headlines about football there is another side to the game, one with touching stories that show how the game has given people all around the world hope and a sense of purpose.

IN 2007, FIFA commissioned experienced TV crews to capture dramatic and heart-warming stories within 26 vignettes as part of "Football's Hidden Story". For millions of people around the world, football is more than just a game. These stories feature ordinary people living extraordinary lives with football enhancing their existence.

Take Dennis Parker, 33 years old, from Tubmanburg in Liberia. Dennis had to have one of his legs amputated just below the knee after being injured in the civil war and found himself begging on the streets. Today he is a hero, a star goalscorer for the Liberia Amputee Sports Association, one of half a dozen teams who field more than 150 players – almost all of them, like Parker, victims of the civil war that wrecked the country. Or take the moving story of the Druus youth team from the Golan Heights that in January 2008 played a historic match on Israeli territory against a mixed team of Jews and Arabs. Such a match had not been possible since 1967, but football unites – more than one may think and even dare to dream.

There are many more emotional human stories that show how football touches the world. The programme aims to testify to the role of football as a source of encouragement and hope, while affirming the true meaning and power of the world's greatest game and spreading it across the world. The hidden stories are distributed, free of charge, to worldwide TV networks every two weeks and the first ten stories were released in 2007. To enable everybody to have access to these unique stories, all episodes are published after release in the "About FIFA – Corporate Social Responsibility" section of www.FIFA.com. Broadcasters can also request the material via: http://www.footballshiddenstory.com.

Each episode is carefully selected and the themes are designed to reflect key dates in the football calendar or international football tournaments so that they take on added interest for broadcasters looking for issue-related programmes. Written versions of the 26 topics are released to selected journalists who then have the opportunity to rewrite the articles, adding a local angle if they wish, before selling them on in their own markets. They are generally the sole recipient of these stories, which come with a set of photographs, in their home country until the written story is released to broadcasters. ●

► http://en.fifa.com/aboutfifa/worldwideprograms/hiddenstories/index.html FIFA.com

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Reflections: results, lists, awards and a tribute to those who are no longer with us.

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Awards
Four well-deserved honours

The 57th FIFA Congress in Zurich saw four distinguished figures from the world of football named as either a FIFA Honorary Vice-President or as an honorary member of the world governing body.

LENNART JOHANSSON
FIFA Honorary Vice-President

Lennart Johansson (Sweden), who served as UEFA President and as a FIFA Vice-President for 17 years, was named as a FIFA Honorary Vice-President. By conferring this title upon him, FIFA paid tribute to Johansson's work on various bodies, particularly as chairman of the Organising Committee for the FIFA World Cup™ for the 1998, 2002 and 2006 events. Throughout his many years in football, whether initially as a club and association president or later at UEFA and FIFA, Johansson served football at all levels with a pronounced sense of modesty, generosity and determination. During his presidency of UEFA, he oversaw the creation of the Champions League, the construction of the European governing body's current headquarters on the banks of Lake Geneva and the introduction of various development programmes for youth and women's football.

GERHARD MAYER-VORFELDER
Honorary member

Gerhard Mayer-Vorfelder (Germany) gave sterling service to the world of football in various guises, for which FIFA named him as an honorary member. He was, for example, a key figure in ensuring that Germany was awarded the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ and then helped to make the event such a resounding success at all levels. Mayer-Vorfelder first sat on the FIFA Executive Committee from 1992 to 1998, followed by a second stint between 2002 and 2007. He also chaired the Media Committee and the Players' Status Committee and was a member of both the Finance Committee and the Organising Committee for the FIFA World Cup™. "MV", as he is known in footballing circles, joined the UEFA Executive Committee in 2000 and is now a vice-president of the European body.

DAVID H. WILL
FIFA Honorary Vice-President

As the FIFA Vice-President representing the four British associations, David H. Will (Scotland) always played a special role in linking the Executive Committee with the cradle of the modern game. With his sharp legal mind, dedication and enthusiasm, he played an integral role in setting the course for some of world football's most strategic initiatives. His desire to work in a team and combine individual interests with the common good was always for the benefit of the game, whether as the chairman of the Referees Committee, the Legal Committee, the Associations Committee or the FIFA World Cup™ ticketing sub-committee, or in his hugely important role on the International Football Association Board. FIFA conferred the title of Honorary Vice-President upon him in recognition of his enormous contribution to the game.

ISAAC DAVID SASSO SASSO
Honorary member

FIFA also named Isaac David Sasso Sasso (Costa Rica) as an honorary member in recognition of his tireless work for the good of the game. After a successful career as a businessman, Sasso Sasso used his experience to help develop football in his home country. During his time as president of the Costa Rican FA, Costa Rica qualified for the 1990 FIFA World Cup™ in Italy and advanced to the round of 16. Sasso Sasso served both CONCACAF and the FIFA Executive Committee with distinction for many years. He was also a member of the Organising Committee for the Olympic Football Tournaments and as the deputy chairman of the Futsal and Beach Soccer Committee, he also played a key role in the development of two disciplines that have blossomed and gone from strength to strength in recent years.

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Committees

Executive Committee

President
Blatter, Joseph S.
Switzerland

Senior Vice-President
Grondona, Julio H.
Argentina

Vice-Presidents
Hayatou, Issa
Cameroon

Chung, Mong Joon
Korea Republic

Warner, Jack A.
Trinidad and Tobago

Villar Llona, Ángel María
Spain

Platini, Michel
France

Temarii, Reynald
Tahiti

Thompson, Geoff
England

Members
D'Hooghe, Michel
Belgium

Teixeira, Ricardo Terra
Brazil

Bin Hammam, Mohamed
Qatar

Erzik, Senes
Turkey

Blazer, Chuck
USA

Makudi, Worawi
Thailand

Leoz, Nicolás
Paraguay

Koloskov, Viacheslav
Russia

Ogura, Junji
Japan

Chiboub, Slim
Tunisia

Adamu, Amos
Nigeria

Lefkaritis, Marios
Cyprus

Anouma, Jacques
Côte d'Ivoire

Beckenbauer, Franz
Germany

Salguero, Rafael
Guatemala

General Secretary
Valcke, Jérôme
France

Applicable in line with article 34.1, 34.2 and 34.3 of the FIFA Statutes.

Emergency Committee

Chairman
Blatter, Joseph S.
FIFA President
Switzerland

Members
Hayatou, Issa
CAF
Cameroon

Warner, Jack A.
CONCACAF
Trinidad and Tobago

Platini, Michel
UEFA
France

Temarii, Reynald
OFC
Tahiti

Bin Hammam, Mohamed
AFC
Qatar

Leoz, Nicolás
CONMEBOL
Paraguay

Finance Committee

Chairman
Grondona, Julio H.
Argentina

Deputy Chairman
Warner, Jack A.
Trinidad and Tobago

Members
Hayatou, Issa
Cameroon

Temarii, Reynald
Tahiti

Bin Hammam, Mohamed
Qatar

Lefkaritis, Marios
Cyprus

Internal Audit Committee

Chairman
Carraro, Franco
Italy

Deputy Chairman
Webb, Jeffrey
Cayman Islands

Members
Bouzo, Farouk
Syria

Fernandes, Justino
Angola

Salim, José Carlos
Brazil

Hansen, Allan
Denmark

Patel, Rajesh
Fiji

Organising Committee for the FIFA World Cup™

Chairman
Hayatou, Issa
Cameroon

Deputy Chairmen
Grondona, Julio H.
Argentina

Platini, Michel
France

Members
Warner, Jack A.
Trinidad and Tobago

Villar Llona, Ángel María
Spain

Temarii, Reynald
Tahiti

D'Hooghe, Michel
Belgium

Teixeira, Ricardo Terra
Brazil

Bin Hammam, Mohamed
Qatar

Erzik, Senes
Turkey

Blazer, Chuck
USA

Leoz, Nicolás
Paraguay

Ogura, Junji
Japan

Chiboub, Slim
Tunisia

Anouma, Jacques
Côte d'Ivoire

Carraro, Franco
Italy

Zhang, Jilong
China PR

Madail, Gilberto
Portugal

Oliphant, Molefi
South Africa

Akhalkatsi, Nodar
Georgia

Al-Medlej, Hafez
Saudi Arabia

Chiriboga, Luis
Ecuador

De Jong, Frederick
New Zealand

Francisca, Rignaal
Netherlands Antilles

Raouraoua, Mohamed
Algeria

Zwanziger, Theo
Germany

SOUTH AFRICA 2010
Khoza, Irvin
Chairman
South Africa

Jordaan, Danny
CEO
South Africa

GERMANY 2006
Beckenbauer, Franz
Germany

BRAZIL 2014
To be appointed
Brazil

Bureau 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa™

Chairman
Hayatou, Issa
Cameroon

Deputy Chairmen
Grondona, Julio H.
Argentina

Platini, Michel
France

Members
Warner, Jack A.
Trinidad and Tobago

Villar Llona, Ángel María
RefCo, Spain

Temarii, Reynald
Tahiti

D'Hooghe, Michel
MedCo, Belgium

Bin Hammam, Mohamed
Qatar

Leoz, Nicolás *Paraguay*

SOUTH AFRICA 2010
Khoza, Irvin
Chairman
South Africa

Jordaan, Danny
CEO, South Africa

GERMANY 2006
Beckenbauer, Franz
Germany

BRAZIL 2014
To be appointed
Brazil

Organising Committee for the FIFA Confederations Cup

Chairman
Hayatou, Issa
Cameroon

Deputy Chairman
Temarii, Reynald
Tahiti

Members
Delegation from the Organising Committee for the FIFA World Cup™

Organising Committee for the Olympic Football Tournaments

Chairman
Chung, Mong Joon
Korea Republic

Deputy Chairman
Chiboub, Slim
Tunisia

Members
Hayatou, Issa
FIFA representative to the IOC and other international organisations (ASOIF/GAISF)
Cameroon

Koloskov, Viacheslav
Russia

Lefkaritis, Marios
Cyprus

Okano, Shun-Ichiro
Japan

Fok, Timothy Tsun Ting
Hong Kong

El Moutawakel, Nawal
Morocco

Shaddad, Kamal
Sudan

Abete, Giancarlo
Italy

Joseph S. Blatter

Julio H. Grondona

Issa Hayatou

Mong Joon Chung

Jack A. Warner

Ángel María Villar Llona

Michel Platini

Reynald Temarii

Geoff Thompson

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De Giacomi, Carlos *Argentina*

Camacho-Kortman, Yolanda *Costa Rica*

Nsekera, Lydia *Burundi*

Theune-Meyer, Tina *Germany*

Adoum, Djibrine *Chad*

Alufurai, Martin *Solomon Islands*

Chávez, Carlos Alberto *Bolivia*

Daniel, Victor *Grenada*

Dasmunsi, Priya Ranjan *India*

Koh, John *Singapore*

Memene, Seyi *Togo*

Rakhimov, Bakhtier *Uzbekistan*

Sandu, Mircea *Romania*

BEIJING 2008

Zhang, Jilong *China PR*

Organising Committee for the FIFA U-20 World Cup

Chairman

Warner, Jack A. *Trinidad and Tobago*

Deputy Chairman

Erzik, Senes *Turkey*

Members

Deluca, Eduardo *Argentina*

Fahmy, Mustapha *Egypt*

Al-Mohannadi, Saoud *Qatar*

Brook, Hamad *United Arab Emirates*

Harmon, Lee *Cook Islands*

Ariiotima, Henri Thierry *Tahiti*

Teixeira, Marco Antonio *Brazil*

Hernández, Luis *Cuba*

Bouzo, Farouk *Syria*

Hayrapetyan, Ruben *Armenia*

Iya, Mohamed *Cameroon*

Peat, George *Scotland*

Thorsteinsson, Geir *Iceland*

Special Guest

Aloulou, Slim *Tunisia*

EGYPT 2009

To be appointed *Egypt*

Organising Committee for the FIFA U-17 World Cup

Chairman

Warner, Jack A. *Trinidad and Tobago*

Deputy Chairman

Ogura, Junji *Japan*

Members

James, Anthony *Jamaica*

Haydar, Hachem *Lebanon*

Patel, Suketu *Seychelles*

Asfura, Alfredo *Chile*

Delfino, Nicolas *Peru*

Dmitranitsa, Leonid *Belarus*

Hussain, Mohammed Saeed *Iraq*

Muinjo, John *Namibia*

Pohlak, Aivar *Estonia*

Thapa, Ganesh *Nepal*

Tronquet, Jacques *Vanuatu*

NIGERIA 2009

To be appointed *Nigeria*

Committee for Women's Football and the FIFA Women's World Cup

Chairman

Makudi, Worawi *Thailand*

Deputy Chairman

D'Hooghe, Michel *Belgium*

Members

Adamu, Amos *Nigeria*

Ratzeburg, Hannelore *Germany*

Osuna, Romer *Bolivia*

El Hawary, Sahar *Egypt*

Loisel, Elisabeth *France*

Helland, Janine *Canada*

Carter, Kathy *USA*

Cox, Michele *New Zealand*

Lu, Tracy *China PR*

Smidt Nielsen, Lone *Denmark*

Simmons, Kelly *England*

Simoes, René *Brazil*

Erlandsson, Susanne *Sweden*

Kim, Sun Hui *Korea DPR*

Wesley, Sombo Izetta *Liberia*

GERMANY 2011

To be appointed *Germany*

Organising Committee for the FIFA U-20 and U-17 Women's World Cups

Chairman

Blazer, Chuck *USA*

Deputy Chairman

Beckenbauer, Franz *Germany*

Members

Sbardella, Marina *Italy*

Stoicescu, Liana *Romania*

Ramos, Cristina *Philippines*

Domanski-Lyfors, Marika *Sweden*

Sierra, Celina *Colombia*

Heinrichs, April *USA*

Omidiran, Ayo *Nigeria*

Sissi (Do Amor Lima, Sisleide) *Brazil*

Ullrich, Heike *Germany*

Espelund, Karen *Norway*

Supapo, Pou *American Samoa*

U-20 CHILE 2008

Mayne-Nicholls, Harold *Chile*

U-17 NEW ZEALAND 2008

Seatter, Graham *New Zealand*

Futsal and Beach Soccer Committee

Chairman

Teixeira, Ricardo Terra *Brazil*

Deputy Chairman

Lefkaritis, Marios *Cyprus*

Members

Melo Filho, Alvaro *Brazil*

Klass, Colin *Guyana*

Tinoco, Rafael *Guatemala*

Vilar, Alberto *Spain*

Lai, Richard *Guam*

Cuscó, Joan *Spain*

Zaher, Samir *Egypt*

Boll, Hans *Netherlands*

Camara, Kabele *Guinea*

Figueredo, Eugenio *Uruguay*

Gea, Tomás *Andorra*

Herrominly, Marco *Vanuatu*

Mokry, Pavel *Czech Republic*

Paille, Michel *Tahiti*

Abdullahi, Sani *Nigeria*

Sealey, Anton *Bahamas*

Ulusoy, Haluk *Turkey*

Zaw, Zaw *Myanmar*

FUTSAL BRAZIL 2008

Martins, Hideraldo *Brazil*

BEACH SOCCER MARSEILLES 2008

Lambert, Jacques *France*

Organising Committee for the FIFA Club World Cup

Chairman

Koloskov, Viacheslav *Russia*

Deputy Chairman

Leoz, Nicolás *Paraguay*

Members

Chiboub, Slim *Tunisia*

Indriksons, Guntis *Latvia*

Kawabuchi, Saburo *Japan*

Al-Sheikh, Talal *Saudi Arabia*

Aouzal, Mohamed *Morocco*

Aguilar, José Maria *Argentina*

Calderón, Ramón *Spain*

Chung, David *Papua New Guinea*

Compeán, Justino *Mexico*

Garber, Don *USA*

Teixeira, Marcelo *Brazil*

Stickler, Friedrich *Austria*

OBSERVER

Takahashi, Haruyuki *Japan*

Michel D'Hooghe

Ricardo Terra Teixeira

Mohamed bin Hammam

Senes Erzik

Chuck Blazer

Worawi Makudi

Nicolás Leoz

Viacheslav Koloskov

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Committees

Referees Committee

Chairman
Villar Llona, Ángel María
Spain

Deputy Chairman
Teixeira, Ricardo Terra
Brazil

Members
Alarcón, Carlos
Paraguay

Al-Serkal, Yousuf
United Arab Emirates

Austin, Lisle
Barbados

Diakite, Amadou
Mali

Raveino, Massimo
Tahiti

Jassim, Ahmed Mohammed
Bahrain

Lacarne, Belaïd
Algeria

Ortiz, José Carlos
El Salvador

Romo, Jorge
Argentina

Sene, Badara
Senegal

Kamikawa, Toru
Japan

Listkiewicz, Michal
Poland

Mihailov, Borislav
Bulgaria

Mikkelsen, Peter
Denmark

Pipe, Kevan
Canada

Poloso, Neil
Solomon Islands

Technical and Development Committee

Chairman
Temarii, Reynald
Tahiti

Deputy Chairman
Adamu, Amos
Nigeria

Members
Howard, Dick
Canada

Onigbinde, Adegboye
Nigeria

Bilardo, Carlos
Argentina

Maturana, Francisco
Colombia

Blanc, Laurent
FIFPro
France

Beliveau, Sylvie
Canada

Pauw, Vera
Netherlands

Bwalya, Kalusha
Zambia

Morris, John
New Zealand

Mutko, Vitaliy
Russia

Hussein, Abdel Moneim
Sudan

HRH Ahmad Shah, Tengku Abdullah
Malaysia

Shk. Al-Maskery, Saif Hashil Rashid
Oman

Corneal, Alvin
Trinidad and Tobago

Safaei Farahani, Mohsen
Iran

Holm, Oli
Faroe Islands

Kisteleki, Istvan
Hungary

Omdal, Per Ravn
Norway

Philipp, Paul
Luxembourg

Romario (De Souza Faria, Romario)
Brazil

Tavergeux, Gilles
New Caledonia

Terzic, Zvezdan
Serbia

Sono, Jomo
South Africa

Sports Medical Committee

Chairman
D'Hooghe, Michel
Belgium

Deputy Chairman
Makudi, Worawi
Thailand

Members
Peterson, Lars
Sweden

Dvorak, Jiri
Switzerland

Zerguini, Abdelmadjid Yacine
Algeria

Madero, Raúl
Argentina

Graf-Baumann, Toni
Germany

Toledo, Lidio
Brazil

Abdelrahman, Hosny
Egypt

Babwah, Terence
Trinidad and Tobago

Singh, Gurcharan
Malaysia

Edwards, Tony
New Zealand

Al-Riyami, Masoud
Oman

Aoki, Haruhito
Japan

Fusimalohi, Selina
Tonga

Mandelbaum, Bert
USA

Palavicini, Carlos
Costa Rica

Ramathesele, Victor
South Africa

Players' Status Committee

Chairman
Thompson, Geoff
England

Deputy Chairman
Blazer, Chuck
USA

Members
Aloulou, Slim
Tunisia

Mayer-Vorfelder, Gerhard
Germany

Mifsud, Joseph
Malta

Padrón Morales, Juan
Spain

Fernando, V. Manilal
Sri Lanka

Nicholas, Tai
Cook Islands

Al-Sulaiti, Mubarak Abdulla
Qatar

Bedoya, Luis H.
Colombia

De María, Decio
Mexico

Legal Committee

Chairman
Villar Llona, Ángel María
Spain

Deputy Chairman
Salguero, Rafael
Guatemala

Members
Quintana, Javier
Peru

Sahu Khan, Muhammad
Fiji

Dasmunsi, Priya Ranjan
India

Ben Ammar, Hamouda
Tunisia

Collins, John
USA

Hämäläinen, Pekka
Finland

Lopes, Carlos
Brazil

Philips, Jean-Marie
Belgium

Raouraoua, Mohamed
Algeria

Spiess, Giangiorgio
Switzerland

Committee for Fair Play and Social Responsibility

Chairman
Erzik, Senes
Turkey

Deputy Chairman
Bin Hammam, Mohamed
Qatar

Members
Al-Hadid, Nidal
Jordan

Bouchamaoui, Tarek
Tunisia

Corbo, José Luis
Uruguay

Kidu, Carol
Papua New Guinea

Rothenberg, Alan
USA

Sexwale, Tokyo
South Africa

CONSULTANTS

Figueredo, Francisco
CONMEBOL, Paraguay

Guillemont, Frédéric
OFC, France

Hughes, Jason
CONCACAF, England

Mostafa, Karam
CAF, Egypt

Samuel, Paul Mony
AFC, Malaysia

Pohlak, Aivar
UEFA, Estonia

Media Committee

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Chiboub, Slim
Tunisia

Deputy Chairman
Chung, Mong Joon
Korea Republic

Members
Fuentes, Shaun
Trinidad and Tobago

Hajjaj, Saïd
Morocco

Radmann, Fedor H.
Germany

Maradas, Emmanuel
FWC 2010 Delegate
Chad

Merlo, Gianni
AIPS
Italy

Davis, Giselle
IOC

Gilliar, Markus
Photographers
Germany

To be appointed
TV

Kilman, Larry
WAN

Director of Communications and Public Affairs
FIFA

Junji Ogura

Slim Chiboub

Amos Adamu

Marios Lefkaritis

Jacques Anouma

Franz Beckenbauer

Rafael Salguero

Jérôme Valcke

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Committees

CONSULTANTS

Benítez Segovia, Néstor
CONMEBOL

Gaillard, William
UEFA

Habuba, Suleimanu
CAF

Hughes, Jason
CONCACAF

Kenny, Clare
AFC

Watson, Gordon Glen
OFC

Associations Committee

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Thompson, Geoff
England

Deputy Chairman
Anouma, Jacques
Côte d'Ivoire

Members
Surkis, Grigoriy
Ukraine

Zavrl, Rudi
Slovenia

Zloczower, Ralph
Switzerland

Callejas, Rafael
Honduras

Fournier, Claude
New Caledonia

Lowy, Frank
Australia

Escalettes, Jean-Pierre
France

Hansen, Allan
Denmark

Jean-Bart, Yves
Haiti

Shk. Al-Thani, Hamad bin Khalifa
Qatar

Duka, Armand
Albania

Koutsokoumnis, Costakis
Cyprus

Mayne-Nicholls, Harold
Chile

Napout, Juan Ángel
Paraguay

Nyatanga, Wellington
Zimbabwe

Phafane, Salemane
Lesotho

Rocha López, Julio
Nicaragua

Roebeck, Tautulu
Samoa

Usmanov, Mirabror
Uzbekistan

CONSULTANT

To be appointed

Football Committee

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Germany

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Salguero, Rafael
Guatemala

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Anouma, Jacques
Côte d'Ivoire

Charlton, Bobby
England

Eusebio (Da Silva Ferreira, Eusebio)
Portugal

Hong, Myung Bo
Korea Republic

Pelé (Arantes do Nascimento, Edson)
Brazil

Perfumo, Roberto
Argentina

Ramiz Wright, José
Brazil

Sánchez, Hugo
Mexico

Weah, George
Liberia

Boniek, Zbigniew
Poland

Tsichlas, Anastasia
South Africa

Abedi Pelé (Ayew, Abedi Pelé)
Ghana

Eriksson, Sven Göran
Sweden

Hooper, Charmaine
Canada

Abdullah, Majid
Saudi Arabia

Milla, Roger
Cameroon

Riise, Hege
Norway

Stojkovic, Dragan
Serbia

Fitschen, Doris
Germany

Piat, Philippe
FIFPro
France

Cebanu, Pavel
Moldova

Daei, Ali
Iran

Karembeu, Christian
France / New Caledonia

Markovic, Vlatko
Croatia

Saez, Iñaki
Spain

Savicevic, Dejan
Montenegro

Yorke, Dwight
Trinidad and Tobago

Strategic Committee

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Platini, Michel
France

Deputy Chairman
Grondona, Julio H.
CONMEBOL
Argentina

Members
Hayatou, Issa
Representing the confederations / CAF
Cameroon

Warner, Jack A.
Representing the confederations / CONCACAF
Trinidad and Tobago

Temarii, Reynald
Representing the confederations / OFC
Tahiti

Bin Hammam, Mohamed
Representing the confederations / AFC
Qatar

Anouma, Jacques
Representing the associations
Côte d'Ivoire

Gulati, Sunil
Representing the associations
USA

Kawabuchi, Saburo
Representing the associations
Japan

Sprengers, Mathieu
Representing the associations
Netherlands

Khoza, Irvin
Representing the leagues / South Africa PSL
South Africa

Kwak, Chung Hwan
Representing the leagues / Korean Professional Football League
Korea Republic

Scudamore, Richard
Representing the leagues / England FAPL
England

Cañedo White, Guillermo
Representing the clubs / Club de Fútbol América
Mexico

Figueira, Roberto
Representing the clubs / Fluminense FC
Brazil

Jenayah, Othman
Representing the clubs / Etoile Sportive du Sahel
Tunisia

Laporta, Joan
Representing the clubs / Barcelona FC
Spain

Karembeu, Christian
Representing the players
France – New Caledonia

Neid, Silvia
Representing the players
Germany

Piat, Philippe
Representing the players / FIFPRO President
France

Van Seggelen, Theo
Representing the players / FIFPRO General Secretary
Netherlands

D'Hooghe, Michel
Sports Medical Com. Chairman
Belgium

Lippi, Marcello
Coaches
Italy

Meier, Urs
Referees
Switzerland

Villar LLona, Ángel María
Special advisers / Referees Com. Chairman
Spain

Teixeira, Ricardo Terra
Special advisers
Brazil

Beckenbauer, Franz
Special advisers
Germany

EXPERTS

Dvorak, Jiri
Medical matters
Switzerland

Raouraoua, Mohamed
Political affairs
Algeria

OBSERVER

Erzik, Senes
Turkey

MEMBER

Valcke, Jérôme
Secretary / FIFA GS
France

Marketing and Television Advisory Board

Chairman
Grondona, Julio H.
Argentina

Deputy Chairman
Temarii, Reynald
Tahiti

Members
Erzik, Senes
Turkey

Blazer, Chuck
USA

Bin Nasser, Saleh Ahmed
Saudi Arabia

Lambert, Jacques
France

Tenga, Leodgar
Tanzania

Ache, Eduardo
Uruguay

Buckley, Ben
Australia

Cañedo White, Guillermo
Mexico

De Keersmaecker, François
Belgium

Jordaan, Danny
South Africa

Luzon, Avi
Israel

Nicholas, Tai
Cook Islands

Goal Bureau

Chairman
Bin Hammam, Mohamed
Qatar

Deputy Chairman
Platini, Michel
France

Members
Temarii, Reynald
Tahiti

Burga, Manuel
Peru

Varanavicius, Liutauras
Lithuania

Groden, Richard
Trinidad and Tobago

Xie, Yalong
China PR

Abu Rida, Hany
Egypt

Laurinec, Frantisek
Slovakia

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Committees

FIFA Club Task Force

Chairman
Teixeira, Ricardo Terra
Brazil

Deputy Chairman
Chiboub, Slim
Tunisia

Members
Sadhan Bose, Swapan
Mohan Bagan AC
India

Fujiguchi, Mitsunori
Urawa Red Diamonds
Japan

Jenayah, Othman
Etoile Sportive du Sahel
Tunisia

Ouegnin, Roger
ASEC Mimosas
Côte d'Ivoire

Aguilar, José María
River Plate
Argentina

Contursi, Mustafa
Palmeiras
Brazil

Rummenigge, Karl-Heinz
Bayern Munich
Germany

Gill, David
Manchester United
England

Payne, Kevin
DC United
USA

Dawkins, Rex
Waitakere United
New Zealand

Aulas, Jean Michel
Olympique Lyon
France

FIFA Medical Assessment and Research Centre (F-MARC)

President
D'Hooghe, Michel
Belgium

Chairman
Dvorak, Jiri
Switzerland

Members
Peterson, Lars
Sweden

Graf-Baumann, Toni
Germany

Junge, Astrid
Germany

Madero, Raúl
Argentina

Zerguini, Abdelmadjid Yacine
Algeria

Fuller, Colin
England

Roux, Constant-Antoine
Côte d'Ivoire

Edwards, Tony
New Zealand

Mandelbaum, Bert
USA

Abdelrahman, Hosny
Egypt

Chomiak, Jiri
Czech Republic

Kirkendall, Don
USA

Doping Control Sub-Committee

President
D'Hooghe, Michel
Belgium

Chairman
Graf-Baumann, Toni
Germany

Members
Dvorak, Jiri
Switzerland

Peterson, Lars
Sweden

Guillén Montenegro, Jorge
Spain

Saugy, Martial
Switzerland

Stadium and Safety Committee ad hoc

Chairman
Ogura, Junji
Japan

Deputy Chairman
Adamu, Amos
Nigeria

Members
Blood, David
Republic of Ireland

Curkovic, Ivan
Serbia

Ahmed, Essam El-Din
Egypt

Howard, Ted
USA

Khan, Dell Akbar
Malaysia

Marten, Seamus
New Zealand

Pinheiro, Protogenes
Brazil

Sabir, David
Bermuda

OBSERVERS
FIFA Security Officers

Disciplinary Committee

Chairman
Mathier, Marcel
Switzerland

Deputy Chairmen
Shk. Al-Khalifa, Salman bin Ibrahim
Bahrain

Esquivel, Rafael
Venezuela

Members
Boyce, Jim
Northern Ireland

Burrell, Horace
Jamaica

Lagrell, Lars-Ake
Sweden

Hawit Banegas, Alfredo
Honduras

Sahu Khan, Muhammad
Fiji

Napout, Juan Ángel
Paraguay

Omari, Selemani
Congo DR

Edwards, Mike
USA

Charles, Guy
New Caledonia

Hack, Raymond
South Africa

Haddadj, Hamid
Algeria

Hadzi-Risteski, Haralampie
FYR Macedonia

Hong, Martin
Hong Kong

Rees, Peter
Wales

Semedo, Mario
Cape Verde Islands

Walser, Reinhard
Liechtenstein

Appeal Committee

Chairman
Mussenden, Larry
Bermuda

Deputy Chairmen
Ahmad
Madagascar

Ashley, Charles
Solomon Islands

Members
Vara de Rey, Fernando
Spain

Peña Gutiérrez, Édgar
Bolivia

De Gaudio, Carlo
Italy

Farrugia, John
Malta

Ilesic, Marko
Slovenia

Chimilio, Bertie
Belize

Gagatsis, Vassilis
Greece

Acosta, Francisco
Ecuador

Lakshmanan, P. P.
India

Crescentini, Giorgio
San Marino

Abu Rida, Hany
Egypt

Parker, Allen
Cook Islands

Anjorin, Moucharafou
Benin

Cunliffe, Randall
Guam

Lootha, Abdul Rahman
United Arab Emirates

Mahamat, Saleh Issa
Chad

Mitjans, Fernando
Argentina

Zimmer, Haim
Israel

Ethics Committee

Chairman
Coe, Sebastian
England

Deputy Chairman
Damaseb, Petrus
Namibia

Members
Abossolo, Gabriel
Cameroon

Alvarado, Ariel
Panama

Bedoya, Luís H.
Colombia

Damiani, Juan Pedro
Uruguay

Diop, Abdoulaye Mokhtar
Senegal

Haimes, Burton K.
USA

Hirsch, Günter
Germany

Murray, Les
Australia

Rocheteau, Dominique
France

Suwae, Roosje
Papua New Guinea

Tahir, Dali
Indonesia

Torres, Robert
Guam

Kaafjord, Sondre
Norway

Dispute Resolution Chamber

Chairman
Aloulou, Slim
Tunisia

Members

PLAYER REPRESENTATIVES
Colucci, Michele
Italy

Didulica, John
Australia

Evangelista, Joaquim
Portugal

Martorelli, Rinaldo
Brazil

Mayebi, David
Cameroon

McGuire, Mick
England

Movilla, Gerardo
Spain

Piat, Philippe
France

Van Seggelen, Theo
Netherlands

Soto, Carlos
Chile

CLUB REPRESENTATIVES
Diallo, Philippe
France

Gallavotti, Mario
Italy

Gazidis, Ivan
USA

Inukai, Motoaki
Japan

Majavu, Zola
South Africa

Mecherara, Mohamed
Algeria

Rauball, Reinhard
Germany

Saleh Al Housani, Essa M.
United Arab Emirates

Pilavios, Sofoklis
Greece

Vieira Rocha, Caio Cesar
Brazil

Goal Development Officers

Caballeros, Jose Mauricio
Guatemala City
Guatemala

Fernando, V. Manilal
Colombo
Sri Lanka

Ismail, Taha
Cairo
Egypt

John, Windsor
Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia

Kablan, Sampon
Abidjan
Côte d'Ivoire

Mamelodi, Ashford
Gaborone
Botswana

Mayne-Nicholls, Harold
Asunción (Paraguay)
Chile

Onguene Manga, Jean
Yaoundé
Cameroon

Pasquier, Eva
Zurich
Switzerland

Taylor, Harold
Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago

Turner, Glenn
Auckland
New Zealand

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Committee meetings

2007	Place	Committee
25 May	Zurich	Internal Audit Committee
26 May	Zurich	Finance Committee
27 May	Zurich	Executive Committee
30 May	Zurich	Opening of the 57th FIFA Congress
31 May	Zurich	57th FIFA Congress
26 June	Zurich	Bureau 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa™
27 June	Zurich	Executive Committee
13 August	Zurich	Legal Committee
13 August	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA Club World Cup
09 October	Zurich	Strategic Committee
24 October	Zurich	Referees Committee Part I (Referees List 2008)
25 October	Zurich	Referees Committee Part II
25 October	Zurich	Players' Status Committee
26 October	Zurich	Technical and Development Committee
27 October	Zurich	Organising Committee for the Olympic Football Tournaments
27 October	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA U-20 and U-17 Women's World Cups
28 October	Zurich	Associations Committee
28 October	Zurich	Finance Committee
29 October	Zurich	Executive Committee
30 October	Zurich	Executive Committee – announcement of the host countries for the FIFA Women's World Cup 2011 and the 2014 FIFA World Cup™
2 November	Zurich	Sports Medical Committee
24 November	Durban	Organising Committee for the FIFA World Cup™
15 December	Tokyo	Executive Committee

2008	Place	Meeting
4 February	Zurich	Referees Committee
4 February	Zurich	Futsal and Beach Soccer Committee
4 February	Zurich	Football Committee
5 February	Zurich	Associations Committee
5 February	Zurich	Legal Committee
6 February	Zurich	*Goal* Bureau
6 February	Zurich	Media Committee
8 March	Gleneagles (SCO)	Annual General Meeting of the IFAB
10 March	Zurich	Technical and Development Committee
11 March	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA U-20 World Cup
11 March	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA U-17 World Cup
12 March	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA Club World Cup
12 March	Zurich	Internal Audit Committee
12 March	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA Confederations Cup
13 March	Zurich	Finance Committee
13 March	Zurich	Players' Status Committee
14 March	Zurich	Executive Committee
17 March	Zurich	Sports Medical Committee

2008	Place	Planned committee meeting
25 May	Sydney	Internal Audit Committee
26 May	Sydney	Finance Committee
27 May	Sydney	Executive Committee
29 May	Sydney	Opening of the 58th FIFA Congress
30 May	Sydney	58th FIFA Congress
20 October	Zurich	Sports Medical Committee
20 October	Zurich	Referees Committee Part 1
20 October	Zurich	Football Committee
21 October	Zurich	Referees Committee Part 2
21 October	Zurich	Players' Status Committee
21 October	Zurich	Associations Committee
22 October	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA Club World Cup
22 October	Zurich	Media Committee
22 October	Zurich	Committee for Women's Football and the FIFA Women's World Cup
23 October	Zurich	*Goal* Bureau
23 October	Zurich	Finance Committee
24 October	Zurich	Executive Committee
18 December	Tokyo	Finance Committee
19 December	Tokyo	Executive Committee

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Results

FIFA U-20 World Cup Canada 2007

GROUP A Canada, Chile, Congo, Austria

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
01.07	Toronto	Canada v. Chile	0-3 (0-1)
02.07	Edmonton	Congo v. Austria	1-1 (0-1)
05.07	Edmonton	Austria v. Canada	1-0 (0-0)
05.07	Edmonton	Chile v. Congo	3-0 (0-0)
08.07	Edmonton	Canada v. Congo	0-2 (0-1)
08.07	Toronto	Chile v. Austria	0-0

RANKING

RANK	TEAM	P	W	D	L	GD	POINTS
1	Chile	3	2	1	0	6-0	7
2	Austria	3	1	2	0	2-1	5
3	Congo	3	1	1	1	3-4	4
4	Canada	3	0	0	3	0-6	0

GROUP B Jordan, Zambia, Spain, Uruguay

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
01.07	Burnaby	Jordan v. Zambia	1-1 (1-1)
01.07	Burnaby	Spain v. Uruguay	2-2 (0-0)
04.07	Burnaby	Uruguay v. Jordan	1-0 (1-0)
04.07	Burnaby	Zambia v. Spain	1-2 (0-2)
07.07	Burnaby	Spain v. Jordan	4-2 (3-0)
07.07	Victoria	Uruguay v. Zambia	0-2 (0-1)

RANKING

RANK	TEAM	P	W	D	L	GD	POINTS
1	Spain	3	2	1	0	8-5	7
2	Zambia	3	1	1	1	4-3	4
3	Uruguay	3	1	1	1	3-4	4
4	Jordan	3	0	1	2	3-6	1

P = Played W = Wins D = Draws L = Losses GD = Goal difference

GROUP C Portugal, New Zealand, Gambia, Mexico

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
02.07	Toronto	Portugal v. New Zealand	2-0 (1-0)
02.07	Toronto	Gambia v. Mexico	0-3 (0-0)
05.07	Toronto	New Zealand v. Gambia	0-1 (0-1)
05.07	Toronto	Mexico v. Portugal	2-1 (0-0)
08.07	Montreal	Portugal v. Gambia	1-2 (1-1)
08.07	Edmonton	New Zealand v. Mexico	1-2 (0-1)

RANKING

RANK	TEAM	P	W	D	L	GD	POINTS
1	Mexico	3	3	0	0	7-2	9
2	Gambia	3	2	0	1	3-4	6
3	Portugal	3	1	0	2	4-4	3
4	New Zealand	3	0	0	3	1-5	0

GROUP D Poland, Brazil, Korea Republic, USA

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
30.06	Montreal	Poland v. Brazil	1-0 (1-0)
30.06	Montreal	Korea Republic v. USA	1-1 (1-1)
03.07	Montreal	USA v. Poland	6-1 (3-1)
03.07	Montreal	Brazil v. Korea Republic	3-2 (1-0)
06.07	Ottawa	Brazil v. USA	1-2 (0-1)
06.07	Montreal	Poland v. Korea Republic	1-1 (1-0)

RANKING

RANK	TEAM	P	W	D	L	GD	POINTS
1	USA	3	2	1	0	9-3	7
2	Poland	3	1	1	1	3-7	4
3	Brazil	3	1	0	2	4-5	3
4	Korea Republic	3	0	2	1	4-5	2

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FIFA U-20 World Cup Canada 2007

GROUP E Korea DPR, Panama, Argentina, Czech Republic

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
30.06	Ottawa	Korea DPR v. Panama	0-0
30.06	Ottawa	Argentina v. Czech Republic	0-0
03.07	Ottawa	Czech Republic v. Korea DPR	2-2 (0-1)
03.07	Ottawa	Panama v. Argentina	0-6 (0-4)
06.07	Montreal	Czech Republic v. Panama	2-1 (0-0)
06.07	Ottawa	Argentina v. Korea DPR	1-0 (1-0)

RANKING

RANK	TEAM	P	W	D	L	GD	POINTS
1	Argentina	3	2	1	0	7-0	7
2	Czech Republic	3	1	2	0	4-3	5
3	Korea DPR	3	0	2	1	2-3	2
4	Panama	3	0	1	2	1-8	1

GROUP F Japan, Scotland, Nigeria, Costa Rica

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
01.07	Victoria	Japan v. Scotland	3-1 (1-0)
01.07	Victoria	Nigeria v. Costa Rica	1-0 (0-0)
04.07	Victoria	Costa Rica v. Japan	0-1 (0-0)
04.07	Victoria	Scotland v. Nigeria	0-2 (0-0)
07.07	Victoria	Japan v. Nigeria	0-0
07.07	Burnaby	Scotland v. Costa Rica	1-2 (1-0)

RANKING

RANK	TEAM	P	W	D	L	GD	POINTS
1	Japan	3	2	1	0	4-1	7
2	Nigeria	3	2	1	0	3-0	7
3	Costa Rica	3	1	0	2	2-3	3
4	Scotland	3	0	0	3	2-7	0

P = Played W = Wins D = Draws L = Losses GD = Goal difference on pens = on penalties a.e.t. = after extra time

ROUND OF 16

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
11.07	Edmonton	Austria v. Gambia	2-1 (1-0)
11.07	Toronto	USA v. Uruguay	2-1 (1-1, 0-0) a.e.t.
11.07	Burnaby	Spain v. Brazil	4-2 (2-2, 1-2) a.e.t.
11.07	Victoria	Japan v. Czech Republic	2-2 (2-2, 1-0) a.e.t., 3-4 on pens
12.07	Edmonton	Chile v. Portugal	1-0 (1-0)
12.07	Ottawa	Zambia v. Nigeria	1-2 (1-1)
12.07	Toronto	Argentina v. Poland	3-1 (1-1)
12.07	Montreal	Mexico v. Congo	3-0 (1-0)

QUARTER-FINALS

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
14.07	Toronto	Austria v. USA	2-1 (1-1, 1-1) a.e.t.
14.07	Edmonton	Spain v. Czech Republic	1-1 (0-0, 0-0) a.e.t., 3-4 on pens
15.07	Montreal	Chile v. Nigeria	4-0 (0-0, 0-0) a.e.t.
15.07	Ottawa	Argentina v. Mexico	1-0 (1-0)

SEMI-FINALS

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
18.07	Edmonton	Austria v. Czech Republic	0-2 (0-2)
19.07	Toronto	Chile v. Argentina	0-3 (0-1)

PLAY-OFF FOR THIRD PLACE

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
22. 07	Toronto	Austria v. Chile	0-1 (0-1)

FINAL

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
22.07	Toronto	Czech Republic v. Argentina	1-2 (0-0)

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Results

FIFA U-17 World Cup Korea 2007

GROUP A Costa Rica, Togo, Korea Republic, Peru

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
18.08	Suwon	Costa Rica v. Togo	1-1 (0-1)
18.08	Suwon	Korea Republic v. Peru	0-1 (0-1)
21.08	Suwon	Togo v. Peru	0-0
21.08	Suwon	Costa Rica v. Korea Republic	2-0 (0-0)
24.08	Ulsan	Korea Republic v. Togo	2-1 (1-1)
24.08	Jeju	Peru v. Costa Rica	1-0 (0-0)

RANKING

RANK	TEAM	P	W	D	L	GD	POINTS
1	Peru	3	2	1	0	2-0	7
2	Costa Rica	3	1	1	1	3-2	4
3	Korea Republic	3	1	0	2	2-4	3
4	Togo	3	0	2	1	2-3	2

GROUP B Korea DPR, England, Brazil, New Zealand

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
18.08	Jeju	Korea DPR v. England	1-1 (0-0)
18.08	Jeju	Brazil v. New Zealand	7-0 (3-0)
21.08	Jeju	New Zealand v. England	0-5 (0-4)
21.08	Jeju	Brazil v. Korea DPR	6-1 (4-1)
24.08	Ulsan	Korea DPR v. New Zealand	1-0 (0-0)
24.08	Goyang	England v. Brazil	2-1 (1-1)

RANKING

RANK	TEAM	P	W	D	L	GD	POINTS
1	England	3	2	1	0	8-2	7
2	Brazil	3	2	0	1	14-3	6
3	Korea DPR	3	1	1	1	3-7	4
4	New Zealand	3	0	0	3	0-13	0

GROUP C Honduras, Spain, Argentina, Syria

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
19.08	Ulsan	Honduras v. Spain	2-4 (1-1)
19.08	Ulsan	Argentina v. Syria	0-0
22.08	Ulsan	Syria v. Spain	1-2 (0-0)
22.08	Ulsan	Argentina v. Honduras	4-1 (1-1)
25.08	Jeju	Honduras v. Syria	0-2 (0-1)
25.08	Gwangyang	Spain v. Argentina	1-1 (0-1)

RANKING

RANK	TEAM	P	W	D	L	GD	POINTS
1	Spain	3	2	1	0	7-4	7
2	Argentina	3	1	2	0	5-2	5
3	Syria	3	1	1	1	3-2	4
4	Honduras	3	0	0	3	3-10	0

GROUP D Nigeria, France, Japan, Haiti

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
19.08	Gwangyang	Nigeria v. France	2-1 (1-0)
19.08	Gwangyang	Japan v. Haiti	3-1 (1-0)
22.08	Gwangyang	Haiti v. France	1-1 (1-1)
22.08	Gwangyang	Japan v. Nigeria	0-3 (0-2)
25.08	Jeju	Nigeria v. Haiti	4-1 (3-0)
25.08	Goyang	France v. Japan	2-1 (0-1)

RANKING

RANK	TEAM	P	W	D	L	GD	POINTS
1	Nigeria	3	3	0	0	9-2	9
2	France	3	1	1	1	4-4	4
3	Japan	3	1	0	2	4-6	3
4	Haiti	3	0	1	2	3-8	1

P = Played W = Wins D = Draws L = Losses GD = Goal difference

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FIFA U-17 World Cup Korea 2007

GROUP E Belgium, Tunisia, Tajikistan, USA

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
20.08	Changwon	Belgium v. Tunisia	2-4 (2-3)
20.08	Changwon	Tajikistan v. USA	4-3 (2-1)
23.08	Changwon	USA v. Tunisia	1-3 (0-2)
23.08	Changwon	Tajikistan v. Belgium	0-1 (0-0)
26.08	Cheonan	Belgium v. USA	0-2 (0-0)
26.08	Suwon	Tunisia v. Tajikistan	1-0 (0-0)

RANKING

RANK	TEAM	P	W	D	L	GD	POINTS
1	Tunisia	3	3	0	0	8-3	9
2	USA	3	1	0	2	6-7	3
3	Tajikistan	3	1	0	2	4-5	3
4	Belgium	3	1	0	2	3-6	3

GROUP F Colombia, Germany, Trinidad and Tobago, Ghana

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
20.08	Cheonan	Colombia v. Germany	3-3 (1-2)
20.08	Cheonan	Trinidad and Tobago v. Ghana	1-4 (0-3)
23.08	Cheonan	Ghana v. Germany	2-3 (0-3)
23.08	Cheonan	Trinidad and Tobago v. Colombia	0-5 (0-1)
26.08	Ulsan	Colombia v. Ghana	1-2 (0-1)
26.08	Changwon	Germany v. Trinidad and Tobago	5-0 (4-0)

RANKING

RANK	TEAM	P	W	D	L	GD	POINTS
1	Germany	3	2	1	0	11-5	7
2	Ghana	3	2	0	1	8-5	6
3	Colombia	3	1	1	1	9-5	4
4	Trinidad and Tobago	3	0	0	3	1-14	0

P = Played W = Wins D = Draws L = Losses GD = Goal difference on pens = on penalties a.e.t. = after extra time

ROUND OF 16

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
29.08	Ulsan	Spain v. Korea DPR	3-0 (1-0)
29.08	Changwon	Tunisia v. France	1-3 (1-1, 0-1) a.e.t.
29.08	Suwon	Peru v. Tajikistan	1-1 (1-1, 1-1) a.e.t., 5-4 on pens
29.08	Gwangyang	Ghana v. Brazil	1-0 (0-0)
30.08	Goyang	Argentina v. Costa Rica	2-0 (2-0)
30.08	Gwangyang	Nigeria v. Colombia	2-1 (0-0)
30.08	Jeju	England v. Syria	3-1 (2-0)
30.08	Cheonan	Germany v. USA	2-1 (0-0)

QUARTER-FINALS

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
01.09	Jeju	France v. Spain	1-1 (1-1, 0-0) a.e.t., 4-5 on pens
01.09	Changwon	Ghana v. Peru	2-0 (1-0)
02.09	Cheonan	Argentina v. Nigeria	0-2 (0-2)
02.09	Goyang	England v. Germany	1-4 (0-0)

SEMI-FINALS

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
05.09	Ulsan	Spain v. Ghana	2-1 (1-1, 0-0) a.e.t.
06.09	Suwon	Nigeria v. Germany	3-1 (2-1)

PLAY-OFF FOR THIRD PLACE

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
9.09	Seoul	Ghana v. Germany	1-2 (0-1)

FINAL

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
09.09	Seoul	Spain v. Nigeria	0-0 a.e.t.,0-3 on pens

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FIFA Women's World Cup China 2007

GROUP A Germany, Argentina, Japan, England

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
10.09	Shanghai	Germany v. Argentina	11-0 (5-0)
11.09	Shanghai	Japan v. England	2-2 (0-0)
14.09	Shanghai	Argentina v. Japan	0-1 (0-0)
14.09	Shanghai	England v. Germany	0-0
17.09	Hangzhou	Germany v. Japan	2-0 (1-0)
17.09	Chengdu	England v. Argentina	6-1 (2-0)

RANKING

RANK	TEAM	P	W	D	L	GD	POINTS
1	Germany	3	2	1	0	13-0	7
2	England	3	1	2	0	8-3	5
3	Japan	3	1	1	1	3-4	4
4	Argentina	3	0	0	3	1-18	0

GROUP B USA, Korea DPR, Nigeria, Sweden

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
11.09	Chengdu	USA v. Korea DPR	2-2 (0-0)
11.09	Chengdu	Nigeria v. Sweden	1-1 (0-0)
14.09	Chengdu	Sweden v. USA	0-2 (0-1)
14.09	Chengdu	Korea DPR v. Nigeria	2-0 (2-0)
18.09	Shanghai	Nigeria v. USA	0-1 (0-1)
18.09	Tianjin	Korea DPR v. Sweden	1-2 (1-1)

RANKING

RANK	TEAM	P	W	D	L	GD	POINTS
1	USA	3	2	1	0	5-2	7
2	Korea DPR	3	1	1	1	5-4	4
3	Sweden	3	1	1	1	3-4	4
4	Nigeria	3	0	1	2	1-4	1

P = Played W = Wins D = Draws L = Losses GD = Goal difference

GROUP C Ghana, Australia, Norway, Canada

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
12.09	Hangzhou	Ghana v. Australia	1-4 (0-1)
12.09	Hangzhou	Norway v. Canada	2-1 (0-1)
15.09	Hangzhou	Canada v. Ghana	4-0 (1-0)
15.09	Hangzhou	Australia v. Norway	1-1 (0-1)
20.09	Hangzhou	Norway v. Ghana	7-2 (3-0)
20.09	Chengdu	Australia v. Canada	2-2 (0-1)

RANKING

RANK	TEAM	P	W	D	L	GD	POINTS
1	Norway	3	2	1	0	10-4	7
2	Australia	3	1	2	0	7-4	5
3	Canada	3	1	1	1	7-4	4
4	Ghana	3	0	0	3	3-15	0

GROUP D New Zealand, Brazil, China PR, Denmark

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
12.09	Wuhan	New Zealand v. Brazil	0-5 (0-1)
12.09	Wuhan	China PR v. Denmark	3-2 (1-0)
15.09	Wuhan	Denmark v. New Zealand	2-0 (0-0)
15.09	Wuhan	Brazil v. China PR	4-0 (1-0)
20.09	Tianjin	China PR v. New Zealand	2-0 (0-0)
20.09	Hangzhou	Brazil v. Denmark	1-0 (0-0)

RANKING

RANK	TEAM	P	W	D	L	GD	POINTS
1	Brazil	3	3	0	0	10-0	9
2	China PR	3	2	0	1	5-6	6
3	Denmark	3	1	0	2	4-4	3
4	New Zealand	3	0	0	3	0-9	0

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FIFA Women's World Cup China 2007

QUARTER-FINALS

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
22.09	Wuhan	Germany v. Korea DPR	3-0 (1-0)
22.09	Tianjin	USA v. England	3-0 (0-0)
23.09	Wuhan	Norway v. China PR	1-0 (1-0)
23.09	Tianjin	Brazil v. Australia	3-2 (2-1)

SEMI-FINALS

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
26.09	Tianjin	Germany v. Norway	3-0 (1-0)
27.09	Hangzhou	USA v. Brazil	0-4 (0-2)

PLAY-OFF FOR THIRD PLACE

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
30.09	Shanghai	Norway v. USA	1-4 (0-1)

FINAL

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
30.09	Shanghai	Germany v. Brazil	2-0 (0-0)

P = Played W = Wins D = Draws L = Losses GD = Goal difference on pens = on penalties a.e.t. = after extra time

FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup Rio de Janeiro 2007

GROUP A Russia, Mexico, Brazil, Solomon Islands

DATE	MATCH	RESULT
02.11	Russia v. Mexico	2-2 a.e.t., 1-2 on pens (0-0, 0-1, 2-1, 0-0)
02.11	Brazil v. Solomon Islands	11-2 (2-0, 4-1, 5-1)
04.11	Mexico v. Brazil	4-6 (3-2, 1-1, 0-3)
04.11	Solomon Islands v. Russia	2-5 (0-2, 1-2, 1-1)
06.11	Brazil v. Russia	2-2 a.e.t., 5-4 on pens (0-0, 1-0, 1-2, 0-0)
06.11	Solomon Islands v. Mexico	3-6 (1-1, 1-2, 1-3)

RANKING

RANK	TEAM	P	W	D	L	GD	POINTS
1	Brazil	3	2	1	0	19-8	8
2	Mexico	3	1	1	1	12-11	5
3	Russia	3	1	0	2	9-6	3
4	Solomon Islands	3	0	0	3	7-22	0

GROUP B Portugal, Iran, USA, Spain

DATE	MATCH	RESULT
02.11	Portugal v. Iran	3-3 a.e.t., 1-0 on pens (1-1, 2-1, 0-1, 0-0)
02.11	USA v. Spain	4-8 (1-1, 1-3, 2-4)
04.11	Spain v. Portugal	4-2 (0-0, 3-1, 1-1)
04.11	Iran v. USA	6-7 (0-2, 3-3, 3-2)
06.11	Spain v. Iran	4-5 (1-3, 2-1, 1-1)
06.11	USA v. Portugal	5-6 a.e.t. (0-2, 2-2, 3-1, 0-1)

RANKING

RANK	TEAM	P	W	D	L	GD	POINTS
1	Spain	3	2	0	1	16-11	6
2	Portugal	3	0	2	1	11-12	4
3	Iran	3	1	0	2	14-14	3
4	USA	3	1	0	2	16-20	3

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FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup Rio de Janeiro 2007

GROUP C Uruguay, Italy, Japan, Senegal

DATE	MATCH	RESULT
03.11	Uruguay v. Italy	3-2 a.e.t. (0-1, 2-1, 0-0, 1-0)
03.11	Japan v. Senegal	1-4 (0-2, 0-1, 1-1)
05.11	Italy v. Japan	6-3 (2-1, 1-2, 3-0)
05.11	Senegal v. Uruguay	5-2 (2-2, 1-0, 2-0)
07.11	Senegal v. Italy	6-5 a.e.t. (3-3, 1-2, 1-0, 1-0)
07.11	Japan v. Uruguay	2-3 (1-1, 1-0, 0-2)

RANKING

RANK	TEAM	P	W	D	L	GD	POINTS
1	Senegal	3	3	0	0	15-8	9
2	Uruguay	3	2	0	1	8-9	6
3	Italy	3	1	0	2	13-12	3
4	Japan	3	0	0	3	6-13	0

GROUP D Nigeria, Argentina, United Arab Emirates, France

DATE	MATCH	RESULT
03.11	Nigeria v. Argentina	5-3 (1-1, 4-2, 0-0)
03.11	United Arab Emirates v. France	5-6 (1-3, 2-2, 2-1)
05.11	Argentina v. United Arab Emirates	4-2 (1-1, 2-1, 1-0)
05.11	France v. Nigeria	3-3 a.e.t., 2-3 on pens (0-1, 1-1, 2-1, 0-0)
07.11	France v. Argentina	2-2 a.e.t., 2-1 on pens (2-0, 0-1, 0-1, 0-0)
07.11	United Arab Emirates v. Nigeria	6-6 a.e.t., 0-1 on pens (3-4, 2-1, 1-1, 0-0)

RANKING

RANK	TEAM	P	W	D	L	GD	POINTS
1	Nigeria	3	1	2	0	14-12	7
2	France	3	1	1	1	11-10	5
3	Argentina	3	1	0	2	9-9	3
4	United Arab Emirates	3	0	0	3	13-16	0

P = Played W = Wins D = Draws L = Losses GD = Goal difference on pens = on penalties a.e.t. = after extra time

QUARTER-FINALS

DATE	MATCH	RESULT
08.11	Spain v. Mexico	4-5 (0-0, 3-2, 1-3)
08.11	Brazil v. Portugal	10-7 (4-3, 2-1, 4-3)
08.11	Senegal v. France	3-6 (0-2, 2-1, 1-3)
08.11	Nigeria v. Uruguay	1-3 (0-0, 0-0, 1-3)

SEMI-FINALS

DATE	MATCH	RESULT
10.11	Mexico v. Uruguay	5-2 (1-1, 1-1, 3-0)
10.11	Brazil v. France	6-2 (3-1, 1-0, 2-1)

PLAY-OFF FOR THIRD PLACE

DATE	MATCH	RESULT
11.11	Uruguay v. France	2-2 a.e.t., 1-0 on pens (1-2, 0-0, 1-0, 0-0)

FINAL

DATE	MATCH	RESULT
11.11	Mexico v. Brazil	2-8 (0-2, 1-4, 1-2)

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FIFA Club World Cup Japan 2007

PLAY-OFF FOR THE QUARTER-FINALS

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
07.12	Tokyo	Sepahan v. Waitakere United	3-1 (2-0)

QUARTER-FINALS

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
09.12	Tokyo	Etoile Sportive du Sahel v. Pachuca	1-0 (0-0)
10.12	Toyota	Sepahan v. Urawa Red Diamonds	1-3 (0-1)

SEMI-FINALS

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
12.12	Tokyo	Etoile Sportive du Sahel v. Boca Juniors	0-1 (0-1)
13.12	Yokohama	Urawa Red Diamonds v. AC Milan	0-1 (0-0)

MATCH FOR THIRD PLACE

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
16.12	Yokohama	Etoile Sportive du Sahel v. Urawa Red Diamonds	2-2, 2-4 on pens

FINAL

DATE	CITY	MATCH	RESULT
16.12	Yokohama	Boca Juniors v. AC Milan	2-4 (1-1)

on pens = on penalties

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Calendar

2008	PLACE	EVENT
6 February		Fixed date for friendly matches
8 March	Gleneagles	122nd Annual General Assembly of the International F.A. Board
26 March		Fixed date for friendly matches
20 April	Beijing	Final Draw for the Olympic Football Tournaments
29 - 30 May	Sydney	58th FIFA Congress
31 May - 4 June		Fixed dates for official competition matches
7 - 8 June		Fixed dates for official competition matches
14 - 18 June		Fixed dates for official competition matches
21 - 22 June		Fixed dates for official competition matches
17 - 27 July	Marseilles	FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup
6 - 23 August	Beijing	Olympic Football Tournaments (men's and women's)
20 August		Fixed date for friendly matches
6 - 10 September		Fixed dates for official competition matches
30 September - 19 October	Brazil	FIFA Futsal World Cup
11 - 15 October		Fixed dates for official competition matches
30 October - 16 November	New Zealand	FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup
19 November		Fixed date for friendly matches
20 November - 7 December	Chile	FIFA U-20 Women's World Cup
12 - 21 December	Japan	FIFA Club World Cup
		FIFA World Player Gala

2009	PLACE	EVENT
11 February		Fixed date for friendly matches
		123rd Annual General Assembly of the International F.A. Board
28 March - 01 April		Fixed dates for official competition matches
		59th FIFA Congress
6 - 10 June		Fixed dates for official competition matches
14 - 28 June	South Africa	FIFA Confederations Cup South Africa 2009
5 - 26 July	Egypt	FIFA U-20 World Cup
19 August		Fixed date for friendly matches
22 August - 13 September	Nigeria	FIFA U-17 World Cup
5 - 9 September		Fixed dates for official competition matches
10 - 14 October		Fixed dates for official competition matches
14 - 18 November		Fixed dates for official competition matches
	UAE	FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup
December	South Africa	Final Draw for the 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa™
December		FIFA Club World Cup

2010	PLACE	EVENT
11 June - 9 July	South Africa	2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa™

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Obituaries
Gone but not forgotten

Manchester United 1958

Antonio Puerta Phil O'Donnell

THE FOOTBALL FAMILY sadly lost many members during the period covered by this report, from players, coaches, referees and association officials from years gone by to players who had only just started their careers. The tragic deaths of such young players hit the football world particularly hard, none more so than the fully unexpected loss of young Spanish defender Antonio Puerta, who developed an irregular heartbeat during a *La Liga* match and sadly passed away just a few days later. Phil O'Donnell (Motherwell, Scotland), Guy Tchingoma (Gabon), Chaswe Nsofwa (Zambia), Jairo Andrés Nazareño (Ecuador) and Clément Atangana (Cameroon) all died in similar distressing circumstances. Also in the thoughts of the world of football were people who died some time ago. In England, for example, there was a minute's silence at 15.04 on 6 February as well as a special service at Old Trafford in memory of Manchester United's legendary "Busby Babes", the team named after their manager, Sir Matt Busby, who were involved in a plane crash after a short refuelling stop in Munich on their way home from a European Cup away match against Red Star Belgrade on 6 February 1958. 23 people died in the crash, including eight Manchester United stars.

The football family is mourning these and many other recently departed friends.

MARTIN OMGBA ZING, PATRICE BOUNGANI DODA, ENGELBERT EFFA
CAMEROON
International referee and assistant referees, died in a plane crash

DR ROGER BARDE
FRANCE
Former member of the FIFA Referees Committee

ALI HUSSEIN KARIE
SOMALIA
Member of the Somali FA management

JEAN-CLAUDE CHIHYOKA BASHIGE
DR CONGO
General secretary

PHILIP CARTER
ENGLAND
Chelsea vice-president

JEAN KEMBO
DR CONGO
Former international player

VLADEM L. RUIZ QUEVEDO "DELEM"
BRAZIL
Former international player

JUAN JOYA CORDERO
PERU
Former international player and Peñarol legend

TADJOU SALOU
TOGO
Former Togo captain

ANDREJ KVASNAK
CZECH REPUBLIC
Former international player, played in 1962 FIFA World Cup™

ALAN BALL
ENGLAND
Youngest member of England's 1966 FIFA World Cup™ winners

RAYMOND KAELBEL
FRANCE
Former international player, played in 1954 and 1958 FIFA World Cups™

MAMADOU ZARE
COTE D'IVOIRE
Former international player, coach of ASEC Mimosas

JUAN HUMBERTO VALDIVIESO PADILLA
PERU
Former international player, played in 1930 FIFA World Cup™

HUSSEIN DOKMAK, HUSSEIN NEIM
LEBANON
Al Nejmeh players, died in a car bomb attack

20 FANS OF THE NATIONAL TEAM AND SPORTS MINISTER ATIPE KWAKO
TOGO
Victims of a helicopter crash

12 FANS
ZAMBIA
Victims of a stadium crush

AVENIAS POPO
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
President of the Enga Soccer Association

NESTOR RAUL "PIPO" ROSSI
ARGENTINA
Former international player, played in 1958 FIFA World Cup™

WERNER SCHLEY
SWITZERLAND
Former international goalkeeper

PAULO AMORETTY SOUZA
BRAZIL
Former member of the FIFA Dispute Resolution Chamber, died in a plane crash

MILAN JELIC
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
Association president

SHEIKH SALMAN BIN MOHAMED BIN SALMAN AL KHALIFA
BAHRAIN
Association honorary president

TAMBWE MUSANGELU
DR CONGO
Former association general secretary, former member of the CAF executive committee

RAMÓN ALATORRE
MEXICO
LOC general secretary for the 1970 and 1986 FIFA World Cups™

IAN PORTERFIELD
SCOTLAND
Coach of various national teams

YEMI TELLA
NIGERIA
Coach of the 2007 U-17 world champions

FERNANDO MATOLA
MOZAMBIQUE
International player, died with his family in a car crash

MPHO GIFT LEREMI
SOUTH AFRICA
International player, died in a car crash

RAY JONES
ENGLAND
U-19 international player, died in a car crash

CHASWE NSOFWA
ZAMBIA
International player

ANTONIO PUERTA
SPAIN
Player, died of sudden cardiac arrest

SHAKI CROCKWELL
BERMUDA
International player, murdered

JAIRO ANDRÉS NAZAREÑO
ECUADOR
Player, died of sudden cardiac arrest

CLÉMENT ATANGANA
CAMEROON
Player

HELMUT SENEKOWITSCH
AUSTRIA
Former international player and national team coach

VILIAM SCHROJF
SLOVAKIA/CZECH REPUBLIC
Czechoslovakian goalkeeper at the 1954, 1958 and 1962 FIFA World Cups™

GIUSEPPE BALDO
ITALY
Former international player, Olympic football champion in 1936

OVE GRAHN
SWEDEN
Former international player, played in 1970 and 1974 FIFA World Cups™

FRITZ GERRITZEN
GERMANY
Former international player

JUAN DANIEL CARDELLINO
URUGUAY
Former FIFA referee, participated in 1982 and 1990 FIFA World Cups™

WOLFGANG RIEDEL
GERMANY (FORMER GDR)
Former member of the FIFA Executive Committee, former chairman of the FIFA Referees Committee

KIM JI SOO
KOREA REPUBLIC
Member of the U-16 women's national team

OSCAR SÁNCHEZ
BOLIVIA
Former national team captain, participated in 1994 FIFA World Cup™

NILS LIEDHOLM
SWEDEN
Former international player, Olympic football champion in 1948, FIFA World Cup™ runner-up in 1958

ANDRÉ NEURY
SWITZERLAND
Former international player, played in 1954 FIFA World Cup™

NICOLAE DOBRIN
ROMANIA
Former international player

RAMIZ MIRZAYEV
AZERBAIJAN
Association president

VICTIMS OF A STADIUM DISASTER
FONTE NOVA, BRAZIL

PHIL O'DONNELL
SCOTLAND
Motherwell captain, died of sudden cardiac arrest

GEORGES FAVRE
FRANCE
Former member of the Organising Committee for the Olympic Football Tournaments

TORLEIF SIGURDSSON
FAROE ISLANDS
Former association president

URS SALADIN
SWITZERLAND
Association vice-president

GUY TCHINGOMA
GABON
International player, died during a match

EMMANUEL SANON
HAITI
Footballing legend, played in 1974 FIFA World Cup™

ERWIN BALLABIO
SWITZERLAND
Former international player

OSCAR GOMEZ SANCHEZ
PERU
Former international player

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