

2005

ACTIVITY REPORT

2005



MAKE THE GAME BETTER, TAKE IT TO THE WORLD AND MAKE THE WORLD A BETTER PLACE!

APRIL 2004 – MAY 2005

55TH ORDINARY FIFA CONGRESS

MARRAKECH 2005

ACTIVITY REPORT

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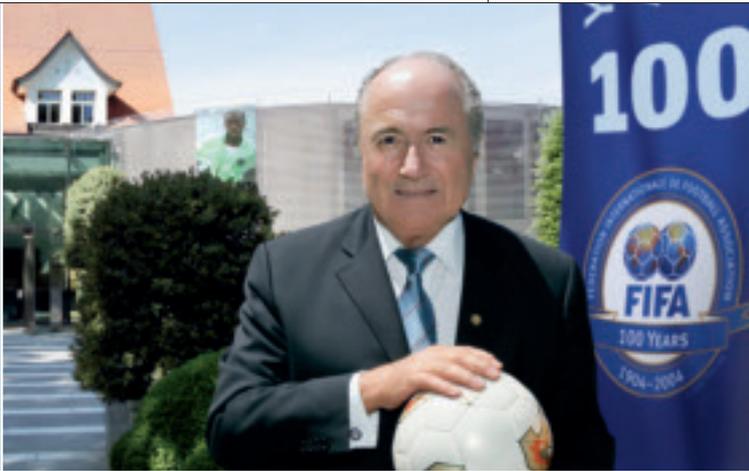


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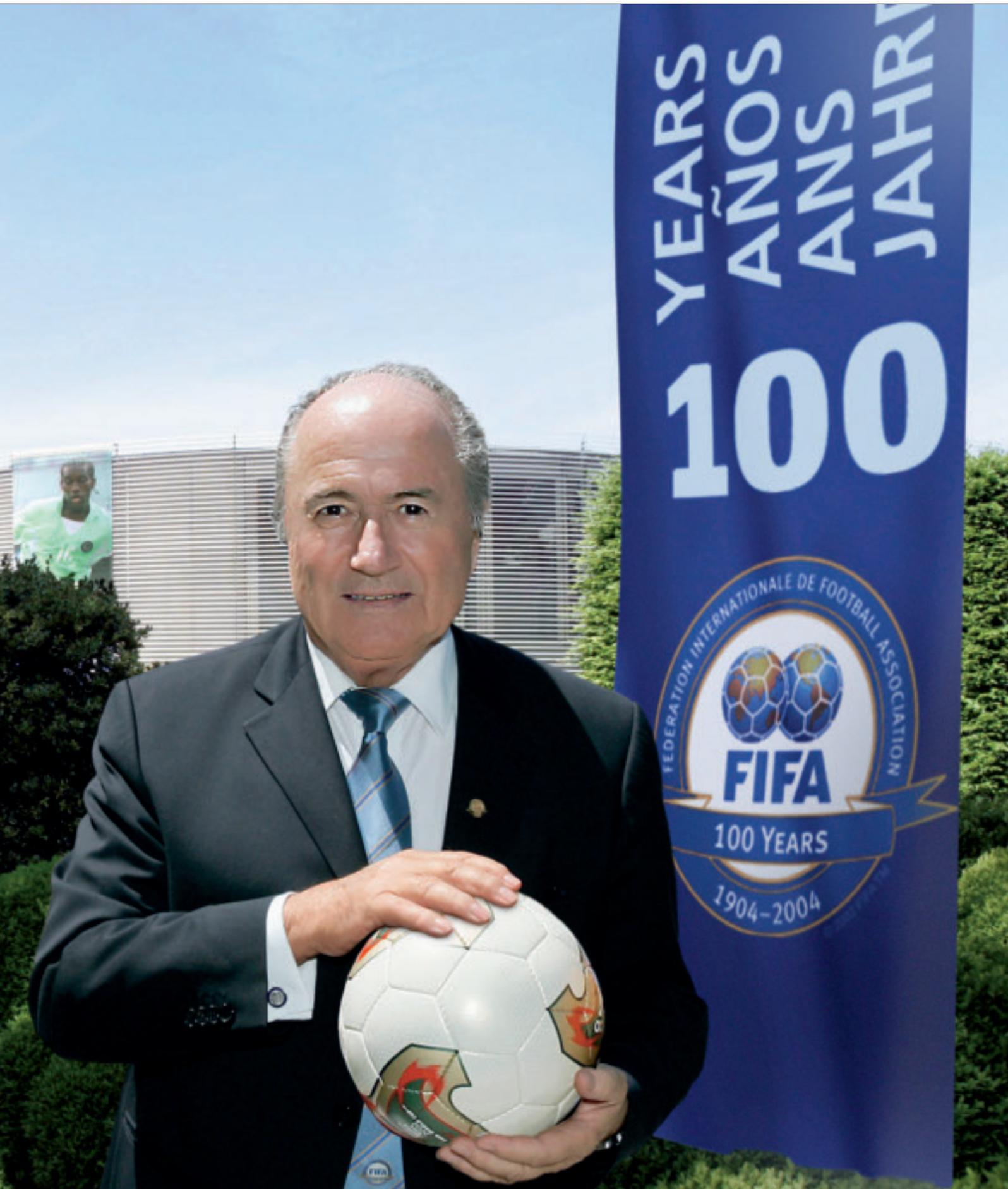
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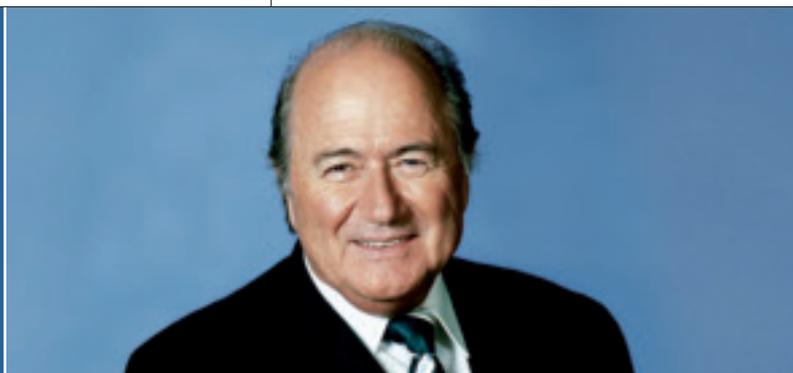
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Today, football fulfils the lofty task
of making a significant contribution
to a better world.

Dear members of the international football family

The FIFA Statutes stipulate that organising competitions, undertaking development work and promoting and controlling the game globally are the central objectives of our organisation. During the past 101 years, FIFA has achieved much in these areas. That it has been able to devote so much attention to these tasks is largely down to its member associations, now 205 in total, its committees and their members, the clubs, players, officials and helpers. More than 250 million people all over the world have played a unique part in this success story, giving it a tangible feel day in, day out along with their friends and families.

Football is a success story because it brings hope beyond the field of play thanks to the efforts of all involved. "Football for Hope" is the motto under which the biggest aid campaign in the history of sport was launched at the end of 2004 on behalf of the victims of the tsunami disaster. Yet "Football for Hope" encompasses much more than that. Football brings hope wherever social problems can be alleviated or even eliminated with its help and through the power it exudes.

The progress recorded by our game has therefore met the objectives that I enumerated in my agenda at the beginning of

my presidency. The first task was to improve the game, be it in the technical or the medical sphere. The knowledge gained was then disseminated around the world by means of courses, development projects and FIFA competitions. Today, football fulfils the lofty task of making a significant contribution to a better world.

All this and more can be gleaned from this year's activity report, which will now appear on an annual basis, just like the FIFA Congress. In terms of form and content, this publication is a first in the history of FIFA because the World Report on Football Development that was first published in 2004 has been incorporated into it, thus lending it even more importance. This activity report will also be distributed with a future issue of *FIFA magazine*, which means that in comparison with previous activity reports it will reach a far bigger audience at all levels and in all institutions.

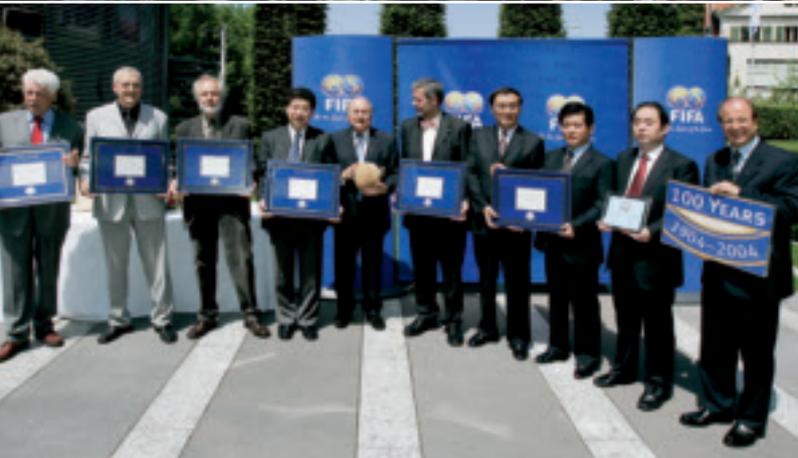
I am convinced you will be just as proud of the manifold activities of our organisation and our community as I am and I would like to thank you for your continued support, which will ensure that football remains a bearer of hope now and in the future.

More than 250 million people all over the world have played a unique part in this success story

Joseph S. Blatter
FIFA President

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FIFA Centennial Ceremonious close to Centennial year



On 20 May 2005 – a year to the day since the Centennial gala match between France and Brazil in Paris – FIFA officially brought down the curtain on the festivities marking its 100th year.

THE CEREMONY WAS, in many respects, symbolic of the entire Centennial year, linking the past with the future, and like all the other activities, combining a local with a global flavour. The VIP guests included members of a delegation from the Linzi district of Zibo City in China, accompanied by Chinese football association representatives. With good reason: China is reputed to have nurtured the earliest form of football, cuju (meaning “playing a ball with the foot”), which was a widespread popular pastime in the Middle Kingdom back in 200 BC. To conclude the ceremony, the FIFA Centennial flags were symbolically taken down and, as a gesture of solidarity, handed over to the Chinese delegation, the Swiss football association and representatives of the city and canton of Zurich, together with a plaque commemorating FIFA’s one hundredth anniversary.

In 2004, every day was a Centennial day. It was a year in which FIFA celebrated football in all its facets – historical, cultural, social, economic, sporting and, as the aid campaign following the tsunami disaster showed, humanitarian. In February 2004, FIFA honoured British pioneers of modern football and, in May, paid tribute to the founding city of Paris by holding the Centennial Congress and Centennial matches there, followed by a magnificent anniversary spectacular at the Chateau de Chantilly. Zurich, headquarters to world football’s governing body, formed the backdrop to the FIFA Centennial World Player Gala in December, when, for once, football stars graced the stage of the Opera House and not just tenors and sopranos.

FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter described 20 May 2005 as an historic day, signifying both an end and a beginning. “We have had a wonderful year and we’re looking forward to many more enjoyable events. Football has existed for over two thousand years. It will still be with us in another two thousand years because it nourishes mankind’s basic instincts. What is more, the ball is round, just like planet earth.” ●



With Ronaldo and Beckham through Zurich

Special FIFA tram an eye-catcher for a whole year on Zurich’s streets

Football moves the masses not only emotionally but also from one place to another. Every week thousands of fans trek to countless football matches – often by train, bus or tram.

This was good enough reason for FIFA to make a special gesture in its Centennial year. So from 11 May 2004 until 20 May 2005, a brightly decorated FIFA tram trundled through the streets of Zurich. As football is to fans as day is to light, one side of the tram was emblazoned with gleeful, cheering fans. The other side of the tram depicted the game’s superstars. From Batistuta to Beckham and Ronaldo to Zidane, a world team was displayed that would have sent any coach into raptures, if not an attack of phobia.

For all of 375 days, the tram served all those routes that led either to FIFA or to the football stadiums in Zurich. In that period, streetcar no. 2086 and trailer covered approximately 70,000 km of tracks and transported thousands of passengers, not least the FIFA Executive Committee to the foundation-stone laying ceremony for the new Home of FIFA.

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FIFA Centennial Congress

More united than ever



The Centennial Congress in the Carrousel du Louvre in Paris.

The altogether unforgettable Centennial Congress held in Paris from 17 to 21 May 2004 was marked by joy and unity. The magnificent setting of the Carrousel du Louvre lent a festive air to the presentations, addresses and debates of the 54th Ordinary, yet at the same time very special, FIFA Congress.

PARTICULARLY for the smaller member associations, it was a rare opportunity to mix with fellow associations and discover more about FIFA's objectives. "This is my first FIFA Congress. I've been very impressed and it has given me a better overall idea of what FIFA is about. I come from a tiny nation and here I can see what a huge organisation FIFA is," enthused Tangi Tereapii, an Executive Committee member of the Cook Islands Football Association. The highlights of the glittering event included FIFA's recognition of many personalities and organisations for their special contribution to the game of football and its promotion and development over the course of the past one hundred years. Only the Yemen Football Association was not present at FIFA's birthday celebrations. All the other member associations were represented by delegations and, with the exception of Afghanistan, Djibouti and Niger, were able to take part in the official Congress business.

Two associations had unforgettable memories of the event. New Caledonia were affiliated as the 205th member of the international football family and the Congress decided to pardon Cameroon just as unanimously as it had passed all of

its other decisions. Following repeated contravention of FIFA regulations and directives, the FIFA Disciplinary Committee had imposed a fine and deducted six points from the Indomitable Lions in the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ qualifying competition. In Paris, all of Africa's associations called for the FIFA President to quash the points deduction. Since such a sanction could only be lifted by the FIFA Congress, the President proposed on behalf of the FIFA Executive Committee that the member associations accede to the request – in honour of the FIFA Centennial and for the good of the game, Africa and the global football family. During the FIFA Centennial Congress, the delegates also unanimously ratified a declaration underlining FIFA's unconditional support for the fight against doping and FIFA's observance of the World Anti-Doping Code. In the presence of the member associations, FIFA President Blatter, WADA chairman Richard Pound and IOC President Dr Jacques Rogge signed the declaration. In his speech, Pound assured the Congress that the World Anti-Doping Code would recognise every point stipulated by FIFA, including individual case management and flexible sanctions. ●



Cream topping at Château de Chantilly

The Congress celebrations culminated with a gala dinner served in the grounds of the Château de Chantilly north of Paris. The name of the venue could hardly have been more appropriate, as “crème chantilly” is whipped cream.

After cocktails in the castle courtyard and a tour of the library and other rooms bedecked with old masters, FIFA hosted a banquet for its guests. But culinary delights were only the beginning. First of all, horsemen of the Republican Guard paraded in front of the castle's imposing fountain, and then two riders on horseback entertained the astounded guests with a dressage display between the dinner tables.

And it did not end there. As the FIFA Centennial logo was beamed onto a fountain, the celebrations reached a stirring climax with a breathtaking firework display.

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FIFA Finances 2004

A successful financial year for FIFA

At the halfway point of the 2003-2006 financial period, FIFA is on course to meet its targets. FIFA's Centennial year of 2004 drew to a close with surplus income of CHF 158 million and an increase in equity, which now stands at CHF 238 million.

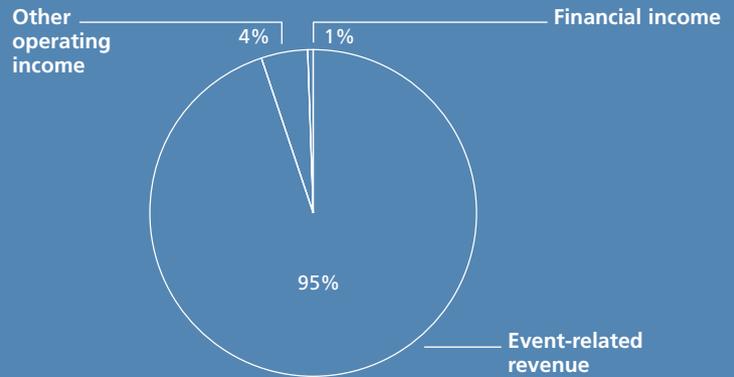
ONCE AGAIN, world football's governing body can look back on a financial year with a great deal of satisfaction. The second quarter of the four-year period up to and including 2006 brought income of CHF 740 million and expenses of CHF 582 million, resulting in a profit of CHF 158 million according to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). When compared to 2003's result (CHF 141 million), this represents an increase of CHF 17 million (12 per cent). On the income side, FIFA surpassed the budgeted figure due to accelerated collection of revenue. FIFA also had its costs fully under control, despite all the celebrations marking FIFA's Centennial year in 2004. In terms of expenses, FIFA kept to its budgeted figures and in some cases exceeded expectations.

Of the total revenue recorded in 2004, amounting to CHF 740 million, CHF 702 million (95%) resulted from FIFA events. The lion's share of this amount is attributable to the 2006 FIFA World Cup Germany™ and was mainly generated through the commercialisation of TV broadcasting rights (CHF 404 million) and marketing rights (CHF 172 million). Other operating income totalled CHF 34 million (4%) and financial income amounted to CHF 4 million (1%).

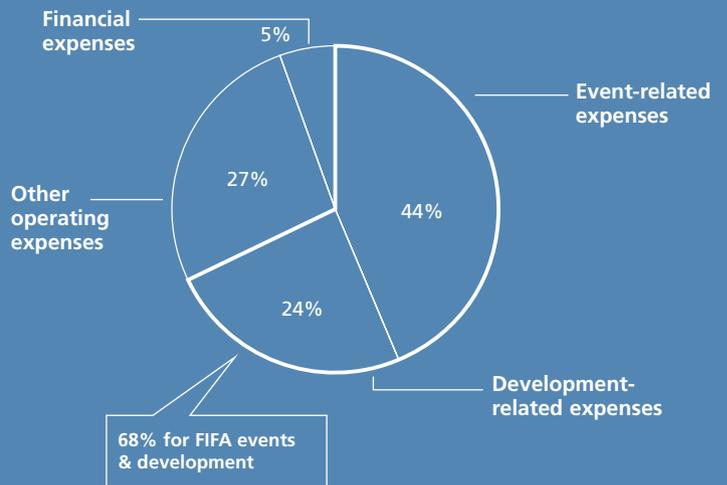
On the expenditure side, CHF 254 million (44%) of the overall expenses of CHF 582 million for the year 2004 were assigned to FIFA events. This included compensation for teams and participants and local organising committees. The accrued



REVENUE 2004 IN CHF MILLION (100% = CHF 740 million)



EXPENSES 2004 IN CHF MILLION (100% = CHF 582 million)



expenses of CHF 167 million within the event-related expenses were costs incurred in 2004 but not representing effective cash-out. Almost a quarter (CHF 141 million or 24%) of the expenses related to FIFA development programmes (e.g. *Goal* and the Financial Assistance Programme). This represented a total of 68% of the overall expenses for FIFA events and development. Other operating expenses of CHF 155 million (27%) included, for example, personnel costs. Financial expenses amounted to CHF 32 million (5%) and mainly consisted of foreign exchange and interest effects.

For the first-ever time, FIFA's balance sheet has broken the CHF 1 billion mark. FIFA's assets of CHF 1.005 billion are

countered by current and non-current liabilities of CHF 767 million and equity of CHF 238 million. This positive financial development has allowed FIFA to decide, two years before the final competition of the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ in Germany, to increase the total prize money payments for the 32 finalist teams by 38% to CHF 332 million. FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter is delighted with FIFA's robust financial health and the outlook for the governing body: "We have taken another significant stride towards our goal of having equity of between CHF 350 and 450 million by the end of 2006. That equity, together with the results we have already posted from marketing, will further strengthen FIFA's solid financial foundations." ●

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FIFA and the Associations

Stronger structures

The 205 member associations form the beating heart of FIFA and serve to extend the governing body's reach around the world. Responsible for controlling football on their territory, the associations have to contend with a minefield of ideological, commercial and most notably sports political interests. The game must nonetheless remain in the hands of footballers and not be directed by government bodies. To make this possible, it is essential that each association has a professional set-up in place.



IN THE COURSE OF 2004 AND 2005, FIFA has once again played its part in resolving numerous problems involving the member associations. Cases of government interference, internal disputes and illegal use of financial assistance have prompted FIFA intervention, provisional suspensions and lengthy normalisation processes.

At its meeting in Zurich on 22 September 2004, the Associations Committee reinforced FIFA's fundamental principles regarding the independence of football associations, principles comparable to those the International Olympic Committee advocates in relation to its affiliated National Olympic Committees. The committee deemed the associations' independence to be an essential requirement for the success of FIFA's international efforts to promote the ongoing development of football and by extension to encourage social progress across the board.

Problems do not occur at random. The social, political and economic developments of recent years and decades have left their mark on the associations. In established football-playing nations and everywhere else, the gulf between the elite and the grassroots, the professional and the amateur game, is widening all the time. The balance of power between associations and leagues, particularly in commercial terms, is proving increasingly precarious and solidarity is becoming ever more fragile. As a result, the associations run the risk of being ousted from their statutory role as the promoters and controllers of football.

SAFEGUARDING AUTONOMY

Government interference is a frequent factor wherever problems occur. Football and sport in general enjoy an enviable position in society. As a result, politicians are keen not only to associate themselves with sporting successes and but also to react swiftly to failure, sometimes taking such drastic – and illegal – measures as to remove elected leaders and seize control themselves.

FIFA has noted that such external interference is gradually becoming more subtle and sophisticated. Attempts to exert influence are beginning at regional level to ensure that the “right people” stand in association elections. Votes and elections are also being disrupted and disagreements referred to the civil courts so as to delay or block statutory processes, even though article 61 of the FIFA Statutes provides an independent body of arbitration – the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne – to resolve disputes.

Article 17 of the FIFA Statutes (see inset) defends the autonomy of football, while at the same time acknowledging that the provisions of national law must be respected. It is by no means a case of giving football and its organisations an entirely free

Membership

**Article 17
Bodies**

- 1 A Member's bodies shall be either elected or appointed in that Association. A Member's statutes shall provide for a procedure that guarantees the complete independence of the election or appointment.
- 2 Any Member's bodies that have not been elected or appointed in compliance with the provisions of par. 1, even on an interim basis, shall not be recognised by FIFA.
- 3 Decisions passed by bodies that have not been elected or appointed in compliance with par. 1 shall not be recognised by FIFA.

**Article 18
Status of Leagues and other groups of clubs**

- 1 Leagues or any other groups affiliated to a Member of FIFA shall be subordinate to and recognised by that Member. The Member's statutes define the scope of authority and the rights and duties of these groups. The statutes and regulations of these groups shall be approved by the Member.
- 2 Every Member shall ensure that its affiliated clubs can take all decisions on any matters regarding membership independently of any external body. This obligation applies regardless of an affiliated club's corporate structure. In any case, the Member shall ensure that neither a natural nor a legal person (including holding companies and subsidiaries) exercises control over more than one club whenever the integrity of any match or competition could be jeopardised.

rein outside of the confines of the law though. There is nothing preventing changes being made provided that they are made democratically and do not violate an association's statutes. The FIFA President recently underlined this point to the Associations Committee: “FIFA obviously acknowledges the independence of each nation and its laws. However, that does not mean that we do not expect our principles to be respected, both by the members of the football family and those outside of it. Our principles have proved their worth for the past one hundred years and are essential for the development of football based on cooperation and mutual respect.” ➔

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Arbitration

Article 61 Obligation

- 1 The Confederations, Members and Leagues shall agree to recognise CAS as an independent judicial authority and to ensure that their members, affiliated Players and Officials comply with the decisions passed by CAS. The same obligation shall apply to licensed match and players' agents.
- 2 Recourse to ordinary courts of law is prohibited unless specifically provided for in the FIFA regulations.
- 3 To ensure the foregoing, the Associations shall insert a clause in their statutes stipulating that their clubs and members are prohibited from taking a dispute to ordinary courts of law and are required to submit any disagreement to the jurisdiction of the Association, the appropriate Confederation or FIFA.

UNIFYING ROLE

One of the reasons why FIFA so staunchly defends the autonomy of the associations is that they have a unifying role to play and they serve collective interests. An association's key function is to promote the game of football in its respective nation in all its forms. In doing so, it needs to strike an impartial balance between the interests of all of the groups involved in the game, whether clubs, leagues, professional and amateur bodies or national and regional groups. Preferential treatment can lead to discord and lies at the root of many conflicts.

In this context, it is important to highlight an association's relationship with leagues and clubs (see article 18 of the FIFA Statutes). An uneven share of power is a sure recipe for disaster. Nevertheless, despite being subordinate to the association, the leagues must be granted certain rights to allow them to fulfil their crucial role unimpeded.

Some victims of discrimination will do anything they can to defend their rights. This often leads to intervention by third parties such as government authorities, with the game of football itself invariably emerging the loser.

Matters are sometimes complicated even further because of the central role the associations play in a diverse range of areas, from refereeing and disciplinary proceedings to the fight against doping at all levels.

PROFESSIONALISM IS THE KEY

Against this backdrop, FIFA has in recent years significantly stepped up its efforts to identify conflicts and their potential solutions at an early stage. Under the leadership of the Deputy General Secretary, the Football Administration department closely follows events in countries and associations in close collaboration with the Development division, which takes care of the distribution of financial aid. FIFA is also focusing on strengthening each association using a three-pronged approach, which comprises professionalising the association's staff, strictly monitoring its finances and amending its statutes to conform with the FIFA standard statutes.

These days, an association cannot expect to effectively meet the demands of modern football if its leading positions are filled by volunteers. Every association's general secretary or chief executive must be a full-time employee, as must the financial director and those in other key roles such as the head of competitions. Furthermore, antiquated structures with overlapping responsibilities must be overhauled and each of the association's bodies must have a clearly defined jurisdiction.

Thanks to the new Financial Assistance Programme regulations, which require the use of FIFA-awarded funding to be recorded separately in an association's accounts, FIFA has helped to bring increased transparency. In another new development, associations must now have their financial accounts checked by an independent auditor.

The most ambitious part of the project to strengthen the associations and their structures has been the drafting of standard statutes that are intended to serve as a model for the statutes passed by the associations themselves. A definitive text is currently being finalised with the help of the Legal division and will in future provide solid legal foundations for defining responsibilities within an association.

This whole process is being supplemented with training courses. The FUTURO III and Com-Unity programmes focus on all the above matters and are attended by representatives from the business world and the media as well as the associations. FIFA also regularly invites newly elected association presidents and their general secretaries to Zurich for hands-on two-day seminars that ensure they are aware of their rights and responsibilities and help them to manage the association's activities in both the short and long term. ●



FIFA often sits down with representatives of associations during two-day seminars to discuss issues affecting the association. Turkmenistan's General Secretary Meret Satylov (far left) and President Amangeldy Yusupov (second from left) at a meeting in Zurich with FIFA Deputy General Secretary Jérôme Champagne (second from right), Eva Pasquier (FIFA Development division, far right) and Gordon Savic (FIFA Competitions division, third from right).

An association's key function is to promote the game of football in its respective nation in all its forms.

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Madagascar

A perfect normalisation process

When problems arise within an association, FIFA works with the relevant confederation to initiate a normalisation process. The objective is to encourage all of the parties involved in the dispute to work together to find a long-term solution to the problem and thus put the association itself back on a solid footing. A recent case involving the Madagascar football association (FMF) perfectly illustrates how the process works.

A milestone in the history of the Madagascar football association: the inauguration of the association headquarters on 4 February 2005, with FIFA Executive Committee member Michel Platini in attendance.



POLITICAL BACKGROUND

In 1997, Admiral Didier Ratsiraka was elected president of Madagascar. He subsequently amended the country's constitution to give himself a stronger power base as president. In December 2001, he stood for re-election for a second term. His opponent Marc Ravalomanana contested the outcome of the election claiming that the results had been manipulated. This led to a series of clashes between the two rivals.

The international community tried to intervene to find a solution to the conflict. After a recount, Ravalomanana was declared the winner of the election and his status as president was acknowledged internationally when he attended a summit of the African Union in Maputo in July 2003.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITUATION AT THE MADAGASCAR FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION (FMF)

2001

- FIFA and the French government sign an agreement to build/renovate a national training centre in Madagascar.
- 13 January: Approval of pilot *Goal* project in Madagascar with funding from FIFA (USD 500,000) and the French government (EUR 500,000).

2001/2002

- Internal crisis at the FMF, which heightens after the first division match between AS Adema and Stade Olympique Emyrne.

2002

- November: FMF is dissolved.

2003

- 8 and 15 February: FMF elections see Ahmad twice elected as president. The results of both elections are annulled by the government.
- 17 March: Ten-hour meeting between representatives of the government and the association at FIFA headquarters in Zurich. After negotiations with the government, a road map is drawn up for a normalisation committee and new statutes are approved for the association.
- FIFA offers the FMF technical support throughout the normalisation process. All of the FMF's debts are cleared, management and controlling structures are introduced. Clubs are registered and leagues set up.

2004

- February: Association headquarters for the FMF are purchased. The building is renovated and equipped as part of the *Goal* Programme.
- Regional leagues are created across Madagascar. The FMF is the only sports federation in the country with regional structures of this kind. The leagues are strengthened with help from the FIFA Financial Assistance Programme. The offices of two regional leagues are renovated and all of the leagues are given IT equipment for their offices.
- August: An agreement is signed with the Algerian football association to help with coaching courses, player registration and financial support.

- 13 November: For the first time ever, a detailed report is presented at the association's congress. Moreover, the association records a positive financial result. A new executive committee is elected and President Ahmad is re-elected at an assembly attended by the FIFA Deputy General Secretary.

- November: The association receives 500 footballs as part of the adidas *Goal* ball programme after being hit by a tornado. Thanks to coordination and technical support from FIFA, a long-term development plan for the 2004–2008 period is drawn up for football in Madagascar and subsequently implemented.

2005

- January: The FMF introduces a professional administrative structure, appointing an accountant and a full-time general secretary with experience in sports administration.
- 4 February: Official opening of the association's new headquarters attended by Michel Platini (FIFA Executive Committee member and deputy chairman of the *Goal* Bureau).
- 5 February: The FMF signs a contract to organise and take part in a campaign to raise AIDS awareness in Madagascar.
- 5 February: An agreement is signed with the government to hand over a former sports institute 25km from the island's capital city in Carion to the association as a new technical centre. An invitation for tender is issued for the work required, which will be funded by financial assistance from France. Construction is scheduled to begin in August 2005.
- March: Referees' instructors take part in a FUTURO III course in Yaoundé (Cameroon)
- May: Additional technical support from FIFA makes it possible for the leagues to be equipped with USD 30,000 worth of computers and printers.
- 27–29 May: A Com-Unity course is held in Madagascar, which successfully nurtures a relationship with a sponsor for the domestic championship and national team. The FMF President is elected senior vice-president of the National Olympic Committee. Plans are made for an Olympic Solidarity course (September 2005). Private sector companies return as sponsors of the first division and other FMF competitions.

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FIFA and the Confederations

Standing united

Just as cooperation across nations and continents is taken for granted in politics and finance, football also has to think and operate on an international level. Collaboration between FIFA and the confederations plays a key role in this process.

ARTIFICIAL TURF, development aid, internal conflicts within associations, humanitarian support after natural disasters and lobbying for important sports political issues are a few of the matters currently being addressed jointly by FIFA and the confederations. And they come in addition to day-to-day activities like the organisation of the FIFA World Cup™ and the continental championships, especially those at youth level which serve as qualifiers for the relevant FIFA world championship.

The strategy is determined by the FIFA Executive Committee, a forum where all of the confederations can directly influence the decision-making process since each has its own representation in accordance with the FIFA Statutes. The executive's decisions are guided by the recommendations of specialist standing committees where representatives from the confederations are also able to express the views and requirements of their respective continent. Ultimately, the decisions taken are implemented by the administrations of

FIFA and the confederations, which are in regular contact with each other both on a daily basis and thanks to frequent meetings at general secretary level.

When intervening to resolve internal conflicts within associations, FIFA always requests support from the confederation to which the association is affiliated. This cooperation has frequently proved crucial during the normalisation process.

After a devastating tsunami struck Asia and Africa in December 2004, FIFA and the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) worked hand in hand to coordinate numerous donations and offers of support. This ensured that the needs of the football communities in the nations concerned were addressed swiftly and effectively. At the same time, experts submitted proposals as to how the football infrastructure in these countries could be reconstructed in the long term (see chapter 6).



Historic visit: the Executive Committee of the Confederation of African Football (CAF) convened at FIFA headquarters in Zurich on 2 June 2005.

At an institutional level, FIFA and UEFA – the confederation for European football – work together closely with regard to sports political matters. With assistance from the IOC, FIFA and UEFA are leading efforts to incorporate an article recognising the special status of sport (Article III – 282) in the planned European Constitution. Furthermore, FIFA has given its full backing to UEFA's plans to introduce compulsory regulations governing the training of young footballers at club level and to require each club to include a minimum number of homegrown players in its squad. These proposals will serve not only to protect the national identity of clubs and ensure a more level playing field in league competitions, but also to enhance the opportunities extended to local talent, thus strengthening national teams in the long run.

During the past year, FIFA and UEFA also intensified efforts to define a shared set of standards for testing artificial turf. The success of this project resulted in the publication of the "FIFA Quality Concept Handbook of Test Methods and

Requirements for Artificial Football Surfaces" on 1 March 2005. It explains in detail all of the tests carried out in the laboratory as well as on the field itself. Its ultimate objective is to raise and harmonise artificial turf standards. While a group of technical experts from FIFA and UEFA is monitoring the further development of the Quality Concept for Artificial Turf, the two organisations are also conducting medical research into the biomechanical and dermatological effects of playing on artificial surfaces. Development activities have also produced very positive results. Thanks to a shared philosophy and collaborative action, the efforts of FIFA and the confederations have borne plentiful fruit (see chapter 4 for more details).

Finally, it is also important to underline that the challenges elaborated in chapter 2, including the resurgence of racism, violence in stadiums and the fight against doping, can only be conquered by joining forces. In this as in so many other cases, FIFA relies heavily on the support of the confederations. ●

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Strategic Studies Committee and Executive Committee Mastering challenges and shaping the future

Former Germany coach Sepp Herberger once suggested that as soon as one challenge is over, the next begins and it is a view that FIFA fully agrees with. On the one hand, it plans its activities in four-year cycles, but on the other, it subjects these plans to constant review to determine whether changing circumstances and new challenges require a change in direction.

FOOTBALL DOES NOT STAND STILL. Happily, there can be no talk of stagnation wherever it is played. As a part of society, it is also moulded by it, and football itself lays down strong and welcome markers in many social issues. Due to its close ties with society, football cannot divorce itself from certain tendencies and unwanted phenomena, be it the reappearance of violence, racism or attempts at manipulation. Equally, ongoing challenges are government interventions in the affairs of member associations and the continuing discussions with the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), which incorrectly accuses FIFA of being too lax in the struggle against doping. As the governing body, FIFA has to confront these and other issues. Beyond the realm of day-to-day business and committee

work on specific themes or tournaments, FIFA President Blatter has created a forum for the consideration of fundamental questions relating to football in the shape of the Strategic Studies Committee. The inaugural meeting of this body took place on 5 October 2004. At the centre of the debates was the game of football in all its facets, the coordinated international match calendar, the various FIFA competitions, development programmes, the financial situation and, in general, the status of association football in contemporary society. The results of these discussions were conveyed to the Executive Committee in the form of motions or are still the subject of deliberation in various working groups.



Improved match calendar helps to avoid burn-out

As early as the mid-1990s, a working group chaired by the then FIFA General Secretary and current President Blatter considered the question of how to pare down the fixture lists for club and international competitions and put them in order. This objective was largely achieved with the introduction of the coordinated international match calendar. Approved by the 2000 FIFA Congress after several years of deliberation, the interests of the member associations, the clubs and, in particular, the players have been safeguarded in a more balanced way ever since.

As far as the players are concerned, the prime issue is, of course, the stress and strain to which they are exposed. This can fluctuate substantially. Whereas the average player is regularly able to enjoy long periods of recuperation, the top stars are heavily involved in national, continental and international competitions with their clubs.

At the 2002 FIFA World Cup™ and at EURO 2004, many leading players appeared worn out and rarely produced their

The interests of the member associations, the clubs and in particular the players have been safeguarded by the coordinated international match calendar.

The teams that qualify for the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ will have sufficient time to recuperate and prepare.

customary level of performance. This, coupled with an increased susceptibility to injury, set the alarm bells ringing for everyone involved in football, and the search for a remedy began.

To curtail a similar development at the 2006 World Cup in Germany, the FIFA Executive Committee took the groundbreaking decision on 18/19 December 2004 that the premier competitions of all confederations and member associations during the 2005/2006 season (including finals) have, in principle, to end on 14 May 2006. This will allow the players of teams who qualify for the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ sufficient time to recuperate and prepare. In addition, players from lower divisions who are nominated by their national teams for the World Cup finals must be released as of this date. →

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What size should a league be?

A PERMANENT TOPIC of discussion with regard to the coordinated international match calendar is the question of how many teams a league should comprise. In view of the upper limit of 46 fixtures for national competitions (championship, cup, league cup, super cup), FIFA holds the view that sixteen teams would be ideal in the highest division, although a league made up of eighteen teams is also feasible. The key factor when considering this question and the number of league matches to be played (30 in a 16-team league, 34 in an 18-team league) is the number of cup competitions an association stages in addition to the league championship and the formats these cup competitions take. The 46-fixture limit is exceeded in countries with large leagues and two cup competitions, especially when the latter are played on a two-leg basis or with replays in the event of a draw.

From a medical point of view, it is clear that players cannot be placed under excessive strain.

In leagues with 20 teams, top players (such as Raul) are placed under great strain.

The 46-fixture list is exceeded in countries with large leagues and two cup competitions.

However, it is very difficult to force associations to reduce the size of their leagues. The only body with the powers to pass such a binding stipulation is the FIFA Congress, the parliament of all member associations.

From a medical point of view, it is clear that players cannot be placed under excessive strain, as the risk of injury due to fatigue (and thus the temptation to use forbidden substances) increases enormously. Specialists now recommend an upper limit of around 70 competitive matches per calendar year, with players to be granted sufficient time to recuperate and take holidays. Yet the reality is often different. For marketing reasons, top European clubs use mid-season breaks and the close season to embark on overseas tours to Asia or the USA, with the risk that their players will become physically jaded later on.



Fight against doping: a matter for the sporting authorities

Wherever demands are high and competition is severe, the temptation for athletes to try and boost their own level of performance by illegal means will increase. Football also has the problem of doping, albeit less than in individual sports.

Every doping case is, however, one case too many. FIFA has therefore stepped up its efforts over many years to keep football clean. It has developed a global network of 250 doping control officers (all of them doctors), perfecting its control procedures to ensure they are fully capable of withstanding legal and ethical challenges. Some 22,500 tests are performed in football each year under the guidance of FIFA. In terms of potential penalties, FIFA, with a minimum penalty of six months to a maximum of life, goes even further than WADA.

Each year, FIFA invests millions in prevention, research and testing. In association with a Swiss company, it has developed new containers for storing urine and blood samples that are impossible to manipulate. Whatever the tournament, be it the U-17 World Championship or the World Cup, men or women, indoors or, as recently, the Beach Soccer World Cup, randomly selected players are obliged to undergo a test. Positive tests, as at the World Youth Championship in 2003, are assessed on an individual case management basis.



Pact in Paris: WADA chairman Pound (right) and IOC President Rogge with FIFA President Blatter.

Each year, FIFA invests millions in prevention, research and testing.

In spite of these efforts, FIFA is repeatedly the target of attacks. Its main critic is the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), despite the fact that its chairman, Richard Pound, issued a detailed binding declaration to delegates at the 2004 Centennial Congress in Paris and signed an agreement with FIFA and the IOC regulating the implementation of the WADA Code. WADA received assurances with respect to control mechanisms allowing it to monitor the application of the Code by the associations and, if necessary, to intervene by appealing to the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne. In the first and second instance, however, doping controls and sanctions are a matter for the specialist associations.

FIFA has been successful with its view that each case should be judged on its individual merits. Furthermore, the Code's sanctions begin with a warning, but it makes no stipulation about the maximum severity of the punishment. FIFA's prime focus is now the development of the WADA Code. →

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Putting a stop to violence

There is a fine line between positive and negative emotions.

REPEATED OUTBREAKS of violence were witnessed at football grounds in 2004 and 2005. FIFA is monitoring these occurrences with concern as they represent a serious problem. Disturbances at FIFA World Cup™ qualifying matches in Europe, Asia, Africa and Central America, some with fatalities, have brought football headlines of the type that were common in the mid-1980s.

The Heysel disaster in 1985 and the tragic events at Hillsborough four years later were turning points in respect of stadium security standards and violence prevention. Directives containing precise stipulations for associations and clubs and comprehensive modernisation programmes for outdated grounds were some of the most important measures introduced.

FIFA places the utmost importance on safety in stadiums and combating violence.

Yet the new security consciousness has yet to fully penetrate. Tragedies occurred in spring 2005 at FIFA World Cup™ qualifying matches held in Togo and Iran. FIFA has to be even more thorough in implementing the relevant controls and must keep a very close eye on anyone staging a game of football. Even if zero risk is virtually unachievable in practice, FIFA does not intend to accept the problem as given. Any fatality at a football match is a fatality too many. Even tougher measures can help to prevent such disasters in future. For this reason, FIFA has instructed all member associations to appoint a security officer. FIFA looks to the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ finals with confidence, however, as Germany, with its ultramodern stadia and all-embracing concept, is one of the leading nations in the world when it comes to security – not only in stadiums – and combating violence.



Protecting the autonomy of sport

The rise in violence in and around our sport cannot be seen in isolation from society and its negative influences. Football has not been unaffected by the decline in values in society. In some countries, political disputes and, in particular, racist ideologies are carried into the stadium because football provides a welcome platform for troublemakers and other criminal elements. FIFA and the confederations, member associations and clubs need to rigorously implement the directives in force, tighten controls and subject themselves to ever more stringent security requirements in order to offer spectators higher standards of comfort and security.

WHERE REQUIRED by legislation and other regulations, as when putting television broadcasting rights out to international tender, it goes without saying that FIFA complies with the requirements of government bodies or supranational authorities. Equally, state bodies, as mentioned above, have to take action in the area of security.

In matters relating to sport, however, FIFA insists that its autonomy be respected. This is why it seeks to work with other organisations such as the IOC, for example. ●

Football has not been unaffected by the decline in values in society.

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Laws of the Game and Refereeing The human factor

The seventeen Laws of the Game and their application on the field of play by the referee are major reasons for football's popularity.



ONE LAW that has always been the subject of debate is Law 11 - Offside. No other rule elicits such a wide difference of opinion and could be said to be the only “tactical taboo” in the rulebook. Over the years, however, it has been modified to take into account new circumstances and dissuade teams from adopting rigid defensive strategies.

The Strategic Studies Committee recently provided the decisive impetus for an adjustment to the offside rule and, at its meeting on 26 February 2005, the International Football Association Board (IFAB), the guardians of the Laws of the Game, decided that offside would no longer be a punishable offence if the player concerned was not directly interfering with play. This new interpretation of the offside rule was first applied at this year’s FIFA World Youth Championship in the Netherlands and the FIFA Confederations Cup in Germany. In the run-up to the two tournaments, technical and refereeing experts conducted intensive training sessions for referees, coaches and players. A flash animation on the FIFA website also helped referees, players and fans all over the world to familiarise themselves with the new situation and for the first time ever the Official Laws of the Game were included with an issue of *FIFA magazine* in order to distribute them worldwide. →

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Limits of technology

TECHNICAL ADVANCES have an impact on football, too. Not without reason is the use of technology to assist the referee a further subject of controversial discussion.

But do technical aids exist that can be used worldwide to match the universality of the Laws of the Game? And can every contentious situation be clarified beyond doubt with the assistance of technology?

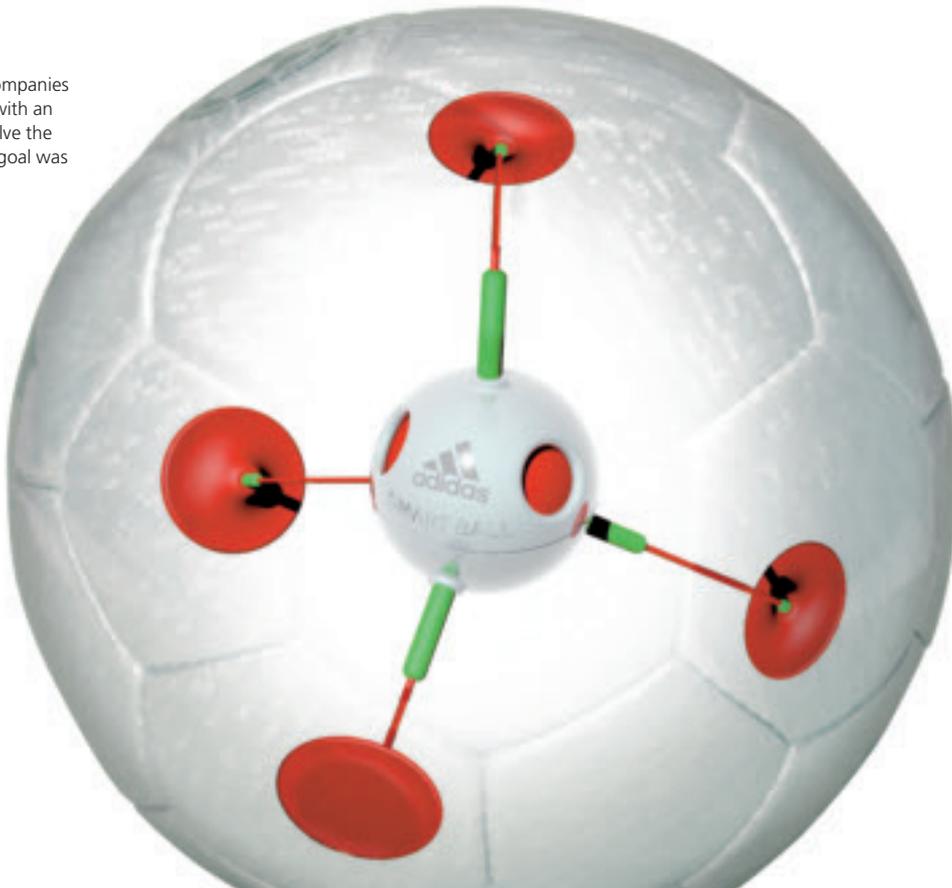
For FIFA and the IFAB, the answer to these questions is no. The use of video technology to assess disputed incidents would ruin football in terms of its flow and pace. It would also raise the question of when a situation becomes controversial. This would inevitably lead to even the most banal of decisions being questioned and analysed on screen. And not even that would help in every case, as television pictures do not always provide a basis for a clear decision.

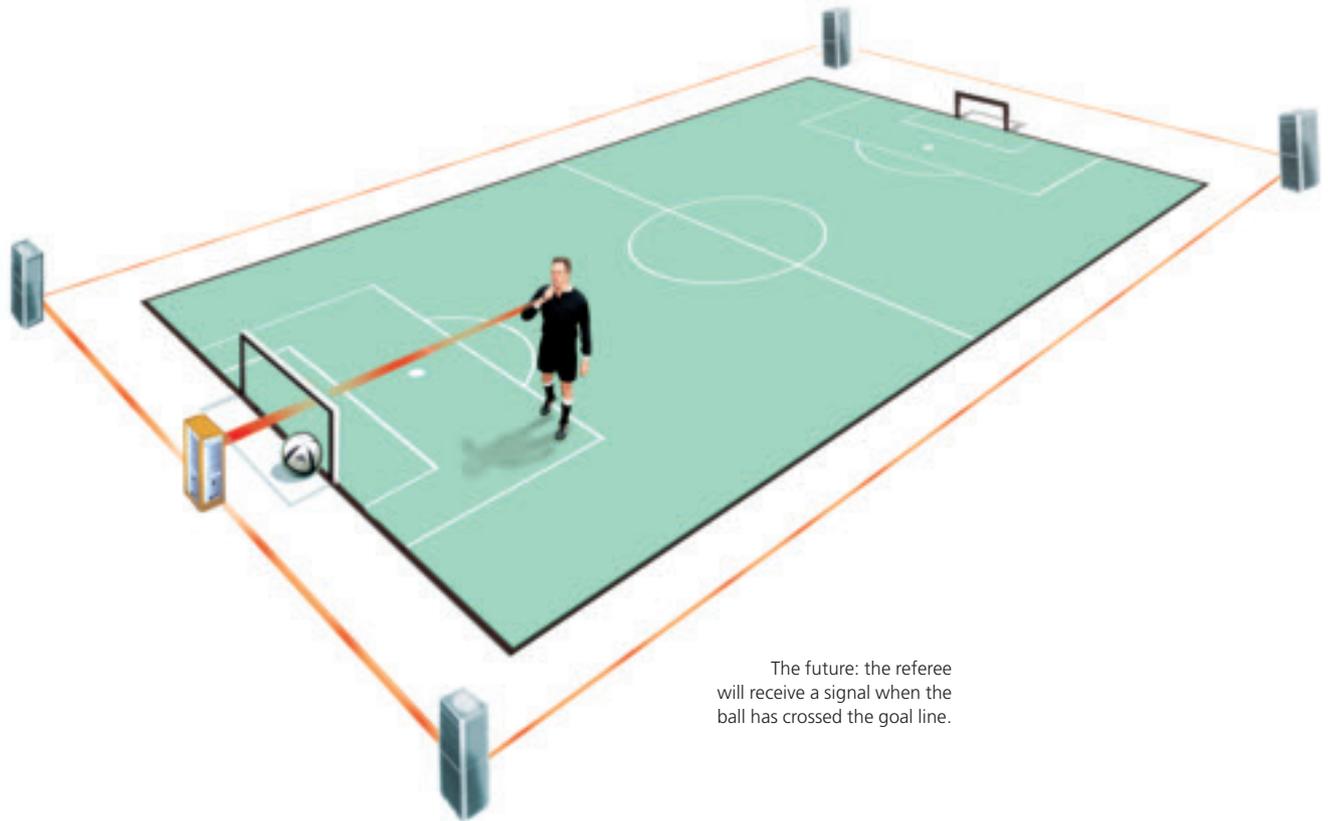
In the question “Was it a goal or not?”, which has occupied the minds of generations of football fans since England’s contested third goal in the 1966 World Cup final, the IFAB has now given the go-ahead for the testing of goal line technology. Unlike other situations in the game, this question is easier to narrow down, and a technically advanced system is at least available to answer it. Developed by FIFA’s long-standing partner adidas in association with German company Cairos AG and the German Fraunhofer Institute, the system will be tested in competition for the first time at the FIFA U-17 World Championship in Peru. At its heart is an adidas-designed ball containing chip technology. The signals transmitted by

the chip are converted in real time by a network of aerials and a computer to pinpoint the exact position of the ball in three-dimensional space. As soon as the whole of the ball crosses the line, a signal is sent to a device similar to a wristwatch worn by the referee.

Testing the feasibility of technical innovations for use in football is legitimate only if the equipment proposed does not infringe the universality of the Laws of the Game and the authority of the referee. This is the case for goal line technology, but not for the global use of video evidence. For whatever the merits of technical progress, football must retain its human face. Erroneous decisions by the referee are as much a part of football as misplaced passes by outfield players and glaring mistakes by goalkeepers. ●

The ball’s new heart?
adidas and specialist companies
have developed a ball with an
embedded chip to resolve the
question of whether a goal was
actually scored or not.





The future: the referee will receive a signal when the ball has crossed the goal line.

Professional referees for professional football

AS A LOGICAL CONSEQUENCE of this viewpoint, FIFA has committed itself to improving refereeing. The Strategic Studies Committee and the FIFA Executive Committee are in no doubt that increased efforts are necessary in this respect.

This begins with ensuring that match officials are subject to the direct control and direction of the associations. Here, the associations are called upon to integrate a Referees' Committee in their structures. Specialists must also be deployed to handle the development and administration of referees and to implement programmes to train and guide young officials to the top.

The professionalisation of referees, long a demand of FIFA, will be a decisive factor. Amateurs, however fit they may be, are an anachronism in professional football. Their decisions have a key influence on the game. This is why they should be on a par, in terms of status, with the players they officiate. It is a question of psychology, not money, because professionals automatically enjoy a higher degree of acceptance among peers.

At world level, it has become apparent that the list of international FIFA referees, which contains over 3,000 officials in total, is too big, as is the gap in standards between referees. A list that

is too long means each referee officiates too few matches. It is also virtually impossible to monitor and assess them on a regular basis.

In view of this situation, the FIFA Referees' Committee has resolved to reduce the size of the international list by 2006. Initial approaches as to how to bring about this reduction in size whilst improving quality standards have been discussed at various meetings. ●

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Pioneering concept for the 2006 FIFA World Cup™

NATURAL AUTHORITY and leadership qualities are just as essential for referees as impeccable physical fitness, a tactical understanding of football and a perfect grasp of the rules. They should also possess what is commonly referred to as “Law 18”: common sense.

FIFA is aiming to guarantee world-class performances during the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ with the aid of a pioneering refereeing project. For the first time in World Cup™ history, FIFA has devised an eighteen-month training and development programme to identify the best officials and group them in set trios in preparation for their task. In the process, FIFA set tough

standards from the outset. Whereas all the referees and assistants appointed for the FIFA Confederations Cup 2005 satisfied the fitness requirements, several trios were sent home from the FIFA World Youth Championship 2005 in the Netherlands because one of their number had failed the fitness test. One referee who fell short of the requirements for the second time in succession, after already failing the fitness test in Frankfurt in February 2005, was removed from the list of aspirants. The other trios remain on the shortlist for the time being and will be given a final chance at the FIFA U-17 World Championship Peru 2005. ●

Honest Joes and firebrands

WITHOUT REFEREES, football would be nothing. Worldwide, some 720,000 referees, including 40,000 women, officiate in millions of matches year in, year out, from the FIFA World Cup™ to the lowest amateur and youth leagues. On the pitch they are under pressure every second of the game, for unlike the players, they cannot shirk their responsibility by passing to a team-mate or take a short breather once in a while.

Referees are blamed for every (supposedly) wrong decision. Fans, players, coaches and the media pass judgment on them after every game. They also serve as a welcome scapegoat all too quickly and easily.

In this heated atmosphere the firebrands, who are otherwise keen to present themselves as honest Joes, have an easy time of it. Top Swiss referee Urs Meier, for example, was the target of a massive campaign of abuse by the English tabloid press for a decision he made at EURO 2004 in Portugal. Even worse treatment was meted out to the Swede Anders

Frisk, one of the referees selected for the 2006 FIFA World Cup™. In autumn 2004, he was hit on the head by a cigarette lighter at a Champions League game in Rome and had to seek medical attention. Then, in spring 2005, he was wrongly accused of colluding with the opposition coach during a Champions League match. The resulting controversy had dramatic consequences. Frisk and his family received death threats, and he decided to quit the game. In an exchange of personal letters with the FIFA President, Frisk expressed his shock at the escalation of events and could not be persuaded to change his decision to retire.

The responsibility is on the entire football community. Ill-considered or, worse still, targeted provocations quickly send emotions and actions out of control. Strikers who miss chances and goalkeepers who concede soft goals are not hounded as soon as the game is over. Referees, however, do not have a lobby. These days they are declared fair game far too easily.

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Black sheep

YET SOME REFEREES have only themselves to blame if they become the focus of critical attention. In January 2005, news was made public in Germany that criminal elements and a few referees had benefited financially from betting online and manipulating the outcome of matches. As a result, all match officials were subjected to a barrage of mistrust. Referees were accused of match-fixing every time they made a wrong decision, or what was alleged to be a wrong decision, harming the credibility of an entire profession. No one felt this more painfully and more directly than the 99.99% of referees who officiate for the love of football. That is why it is wrong to tar them all with the same brush or prejudge them according to guilt by association.

Not only the German football association, but football in general must learn the lessons of the Hoyzer affair. Wherever huge sums of money are at stake there will always be manipulation. With regard to betting in football, the Executive Committee ratified the proposal for a suitable early warning system to be tested. The Code of Ethics will be amended so as to prohibit anyone directly involved in a match from betting on that match. As far as online betting is concerned, FIFA made a fundamental decision back in 2001 not to get involved in any such scheme. In March 2005, the Executive Committee reaffirmed its decision in the light of the problems surrounding the manipulation of matches.

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Club football In financial straits

Clubs are, to all intents and purposes, the cells of football. Along with the players, they are the foundations of the game. In the early days, they survived entirely on gate receipts and the comparatively low proceeds of transfers.

TODAY, the situation is completely different. It is also more dramatic. Although lucrative television deals and other sources of income mean there is now more money in football than ever before and fans are coming in their droves, many clubs are losing their grip on their finances. One reason for this is the massive rise in players' salaries in recent years as a result of the Bosman ruling. The demand raised by the G-14 group to the effect that clubs should be compensated for having to release players for the FIFA World Cup™ or the European Championship must be seen against this background. It is a view that FIFA and UEFA do not share under any circumstances. A complaint registered with the Swiss Competition Commission by G-14 in 2004 is still pending.

In view of this situation and the impact of higher cash requirements, clubs are arguing that they need more matches, an approach that holds only at first glance. A second glance shows that more games mean more costs, since a bigger squad is needed and additional expenditure is incurred in operating the stadium. An overinflated fixture list also leads to a saturation

of the market. Sponsors, television companies and fans are no longer prepared – and no longer have the financial means – to sponsor every tournament, broadcast every match or go to every game.

FIFA cannot intervene in the market itself by setting an upper salary limit, for example. It can only appeal to the common sense of the clubs. Associations must control the clubs' finances and clubs must act in accordance with economic reality. They cannot afford to go all or nothing on revenue that is unpredictable because it is dependent on success on the field of play. In football, the return on investment cannot be accurately forecast over a period of several years. One miss is enough to confine an ambitious budget to the waste paper basket.

Even though the clubs are not directly members of FIFA, football's world governing body concerns itself with the challenges of club football in a working group. The talks held with club representatives from all confederations on subjects



Despite their masses of fans, many clubs are still in financial difficulties.

such as the potential mass departure of young players from Africa to Europe, many under the age of sixteen, and the problems associated with clubs that do not honour their financial obligations were widely welcomed. Recent efforts to create a European league, however, met with a clear rebuff from FIFA. Apparently planned by fifteen leagues in Europe, the “European League” was unanimously rejected by the Executive Committee at the end of 2004 with reference to Art. 18 of the FIFA Statutes. FIFA and UEFA will continue to monitor developments and, if necessary, will take steps against all such initiatives. ●



Merchandising represents a significant source of income for many clubs.

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CIES Master graduates The sport executives of the future

FIFA has maintained a close partnership with the International Center for Sports Studies (CIES) in Neuchâtel (Switzerland) for more than ten years. It is an alliance that is bearing rich fruit. In November 2004, an agreement was therefore struck to extend the partnership for at least another six years.

When it signed the CIES foundation agreement in 1995, FIFA, a founder member alongside the university, city council and canton of Neuchâtel, undertook to provide the CIES with financial support for the next ten years. In view of the consolidation and diversification of the collaboration by the two institutions, FIFA and the CIES decided, shortly before the end of this period, to formalise their relations in an agreement.

Cooperation between Zurich and Neuchâtel has indeed extended way beyond the purely financial aspect into the academic sphere. In 2000, for example, the International Master in Management, Law and Humanities of Sport was established. During the first four years, the course produced almost 100 graduates, who are now working all over the world for various sports organisations, such as FIFA and the IOC, organising committees, international associations and marketing agencies. The intensive ten-month course is run by the De Montfort University (Leicester, United Kingdom), the SDA Bocconi (Milan, Italy) and the University of Neuchâtel (Switzerland). The renaming of the course to the FIFA Master and the creation of a course logo are further expressions of the world governing

body's increased commitment. Through the João Havelange Scholarship, FIFA also supports football research projects overseen by the CIES. In the light of developments in sport, and especially football, a rapprochement with the academic world was essential for FIFA. Associations and clubs must be run by professionals. The Master is a vocational study course that allows them to consolidate their expertise and deploy what they learn in the challenging world of football.



As a further strategic goal, efforts are being undertaken to build an international academic network under the auspices of the CIES. In association with local universities, the courses are offered to students in their country of residence alongside their professional careers.

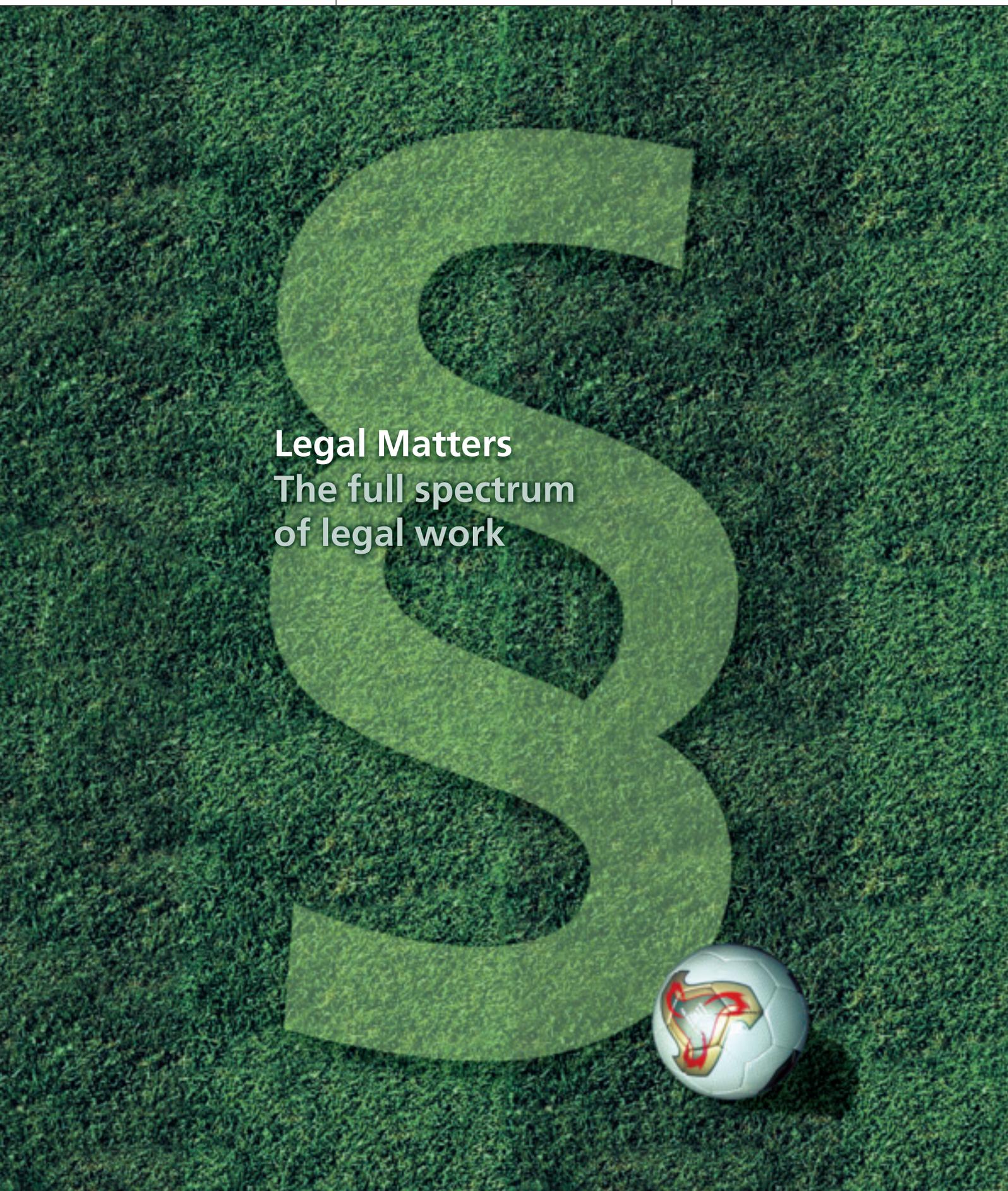
On 17 December 2004, for example, the inaugural diploma award ceremony for the *Derecho y management en el deporte* took place at the Universidad Católica Argentina (UCA) in Buenos Aires. A total of 50 students successfully completed the course, which was run by the UCA Faculty of Law in association with the CIES. The project is now set to be extended to Central America, the French-speaking countries of Africa and later on to Asia. ●

**Associations and clubs must
be run by professionals.**



Group photo of Master students with FIFA Honorary President Dr João Havelange and leading figures from FIFA and CIES: CIES General Secretary Patrick Blatter (far left), FIFA Deputy General Secretary Jérôme Champagne, FIFA General Secretary Urs Linsi, CIES President Jean-Louis Juvet (second right) and CIES Director Denis Oswald (far right).

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Legal Matters

The full spectrum
of legal work



Sports federations are today finding themselves confronted by ever more complex legal dilemmas and legal claims lodged by a whole range of groups and individuals. As a governing body, FIFA therefore has a fundamental responsibility in legal matters, which it manages to fulfil by making use of various bodies and specialists to complete projects such as the revision of the FIFA Regulations for the Status and Transfer of Players.

SINCE JANUARY 2004, the FIFA Legal division has had an entirely new structure. As the provider of legal services to committees and the FIFA administration, it takes care of transfer disputes, disciplinary decisions, the drafting and checking of contracts and the protection of FIFA's legal interests. In-sourcing has been one of the division's central maxims of late. Demanding legal matters are increasingly being dealt with by in-house specialists in an effort to build up legal know-how within FIFA. This trend has been underpinned by the knowledge that an efficient legal department is today indispensable for an international sports federation.

VERSATILE LAWYERS

The General Legal Department (GLD) has the task of checking and drafting all contracts. The diverse areas covered include responding to all internal and external legal queries, monitoring and archiving the vast number of contracts FIFA enters into, updating jurisprudence in general and paying close attention to changes in European law. In addition, it monitors all the regulations relevant to FIFA, makes preparations for committee meetings and advises these bodies on legal issues.

Moreover, the department also represents FIFA in all investigations and court cases brought against the governing body. Two cases of this nature warrant special mention. In early 2004, the G-14 – a group of 18 top European clubs – submitted a complaint to the Swiss Competition Commission in Berne concerning the mandatory release of players without compensation as laid down by the FIFA Regulations for the Status and Transfer of Players. FIFA submitted a statement clarifying its position and is now awaiting further developments.

The second noteworthy case is that initiated by German sportswear manufacturer Puma against FIFA's decision to outlaw one-piece playing kits.

Another key part of the department's work is checking the statutes of all the member associations. Through this initiative, FIFA aims to avert legal problems within associations, especially government interference. A project concerning security in stadiums is also underway and plans are afoot to draw up detailed regulations in this area too.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

While infringements of the Laws of the Game during a football match are sanctioned by the referee, more serious offences are dealt with by the FIFA judicial bodies department in collaboration with the Disciplinary Committee and the Appeal Committee. The workload of the Disciplinary department has increased significantly in the last twelve months, both in terms of the range and the volume of the work dealt with. Nevertheless, at the same time, all pending matters have been resolved. The judicial bodies' decisions are founded on the revised FIFA Disciplinary Code, which came into force at the start of 2005. In addition to dealing with disciplinary matters arising during FIFA competitions, the department is also responsible for processing doping cases and for examining the legal implications of FIFA's ongoing discussions with the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). This department recently took over "case implementation", in other words the enforcement of the decisions passed by the Dispute Resolution Chamber and the Players' Status Committee, which has helped to make the latter more efficient and effective. →

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DELICATE MATTERS

Following on from the agreement finalised with the EU competition commission in March 2001, the number of transfer-related disputes has increased dramatically. While FIFA received around 90 such cases every month during 2004, this increased to over 150 per month during the first half of 2005.

In view of the increasing workload, FIFA has been forced to carry out a number of organisational changes within the Players' Status department. New procedures have been introduced to reduce the backlog of pending cases. The number of cases handled by each member of the department has increased as has the number of meetings with the single judge and the Dispute Resolution Chamber. Thanks to a strict time and quality management initiative, the number of unresolved cases has been reduced substantially and the task force introduced in 2003 was dissolved in September 2004.

At the same time as processing countless open cases and answering queries from members of the football family, the department has, under the guidance of the Director of the FIFA Legal division, overseen a thorough revision of the Regulations for the Status and Transfer of Players, the new edition of which came into force in July 2005.

Swift justice

In close collaboration with the FIFA Legal division, the Players' Status Committee (including the single judge and the Dispute Resolution Chamber) together with the Disciplinary Committee and the Appeal Committee have been very busy in the first part of 2005.

Although the number of new cases increased from 99 to 162 between January and April 2005, the number of pending cases fell from 737 to 625 and open files from 712 to 564. The number of cases resolved each month rose from 123 to 223 over the same period. This welcome trend has gone a long way to reducing the backlog of pending disputes, which stood at 1,300 at the end of 2003.

TOO MUCH FLEXIBILITY FOR AGENTS

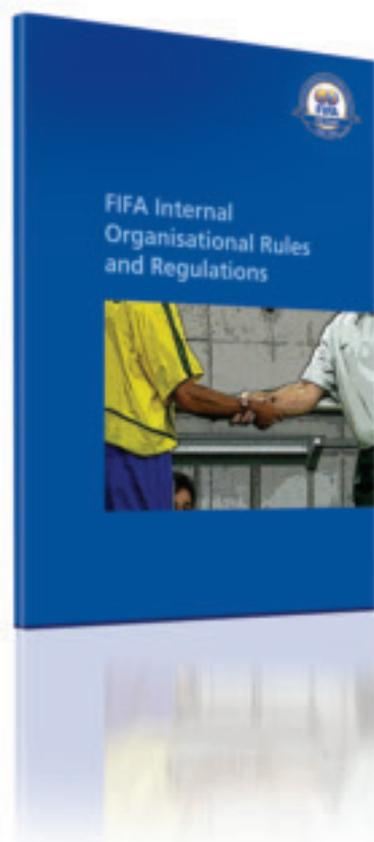
The Players' Status department is also responsible for players' agents. Under the current FIFA regulations and by means of a one-off examination set by FIFA in collaboration with the associations, natural persons who meet the relevant requirements may apply for a players' agents' licence. Once licensed, an agent's activities are monitored by the associations.

Experiences have shown that it is almost impossible to keep on top of the problems relating to agents' activities using this system. One reason for this is that associations have failed to fully exercise their rights and duties in the monitoring of agents. As a result, the Bureau of the Legal Committee and the FIFA Executive Committee decided to review the applicable regulations and force associations to take a firmer stance in this respect. A working group is currently drawing up guidelines for the revision of the regulations. At the same time, FIFA is redrafting these regulations, which will serve as a general guide containing various mandatory clauses and be supplemented by a FIFA code of ethics for players' agents.

PROVISIONS FOR THE FUTURE

FIFA is reliant on the commercialisation of the rights to its competitions, most notably the FIFA World Cup™. These rights are part of a fiercely competitive market where only the best products, offered at the most attractive conditions, can hope to obtain optimal prices. The legal department of the Marketing & TV division plays a crucial role in this respect, especially by drawing up sponsorship, licensing and TV rights contracts. Furthermore, the department handles all matters relating to the registration of marks and deals with any problems that may arise in this connection. FIFA operates a comprehensive rights protection programme in order to protect its own interests and those of its partners and licensees. The department also works closely with the European Commission, with whom it discusses many issues in the above areas that are of vital importance to FIFA and its rights.

In recent times, two notable issues have been resolved in consultation with the commission. Firstly, the invitation to tender for the European television rights to the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, which was the first that FIFA had ever drawn up and issued itself. Secondly, an agreement was reached with the commission concerning payment for tickets for the 2006 FIFA World Cup™. FIFA won the commission's acceptance for its granting of exclusive rights to MasterCard in its position as a Official Partner and found a compromise for an alternative means of payment without a credit card.



BREAKING NEW GROUND

In the difficult years of 2001 and 2002, FIFA's legal status as an association was thrown into question by various observers. However, after lengthy evaluation, the FIFA Statutes Revision Committee adjudged that FIFA's status as an association was entirely appropriate from both a legal and a practical perspective. If FIFA were turned into a limited company for example, the members would no longer have the same powers of control. With this in mind and in keeping with decisions passed by the FIFA Congress in Seoul and Doha, FIFA decided to make the necessary structural adjustments, but without changing its existing legal status, in order to comply with the fundamental principles of corporate governance. By establishing the Internal Audit Committee, applying IFRS principles in its

accounting since 2003 and introducing internal organisational regulations in January 2004, FIFA has put effective checks and balances in place, making it a pioneer among international sports federations in matters of corporate governance. FIFA can be also be proud to have set the standard in terms of promoting ethics. On 6 October 2004, the Executive Committee endorsed the FIFA Code of Ethics that lays down rules to be followed in daily activities both internally and by all members and officials. In the event of infringements of the code, the new Committee for Ethics and Fair Play is entitled to act as the first body for conducting investigations and taking action. ●

PASSION

FIFA Competitions	46
FIFA World Ranking	64
FIFA World Players of the Year	66





PASSION	
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FIFA FUTSAL WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP 2004
Chinese Taipei

FIFA U-19 WOMEN'S WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP 2004
Thailand

FIFA WORLD YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP 2005
Netherlands

FIFA INTERACTIVE WORLD CUP 2004

**PRELIMINARY COMPETITION OF THE
2006 FIFA WORLD CUP™**

FIFA CONFEDERATIONS CUP 2005
Germany

FIFA U-17 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP 2005
Peru

FIFA BEACH SOCCER WORLD CUP 2005
Brazil



FIFA Competitions

All eyes on Olympics, women, futsal and FIFA Interactive World Cup

Hardly a day goes by without a football match being played somewhere in the world. FIFA competitions, of which there are now a round dozen, represent the apex of the football pyramid.

IN 2004, all of FIFA's final competitions were played in the second half of the year. The Men's and Women's Olympic Football Tournaments led the way in August, before the FIFA Futsal World Championship and the FIFA U-19 Women's World Championship took centre stage almost simultaneously in November and December. Football also triumphed in the virtual world. After a series of qualifying rounds all around the globe, the inaugural FIFA Interactive World Cup came to a thrilling conclusion at FIFA headquarters in Zurich and – surprise, surprise – it was a Brazilian who claimed the title.

The biggest FIFA World Cup™ preliminary competition in FIFA's history got underway in March 2004. By the end of November 2005, over 800 matches will have been played to determine the 31 teams who will join hosts Germany at the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ from 9 June to 9 July 2006.

In May 2005, the Copacabana beach in Rio de Janeiro staged a brand new FIFA tournament, the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup. Two further tournaments – the FIFA Confederations Cup in Germany (15-29 June 2005) and the 15th FIFA World Youth Championship in the Netherlands (10 June to 2 July 2005) – took place earlier this year, but neither had finished by the time this report went to press.

Between 16 September and 2 October 2005, Peru will be the setting for the FIFA U-17 World Championship before the world turns its attention to the FIFA World Cup™ final draw and the FIFA Club World Championship TOYOTA Cup in Japan. The six continental club champions will meet in Tokyo, Toyota and Yokohama to do battle for the biggest prize in international club football. ●

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FIFA World Cup™ And the winner is...football

With just under a year to go before the festival of football in Germany, supporters are now looking forward to the decisive qualifying matches and the draw for the finals of the 2006 FIFA World Cup™. Meanwhile, FIFA and the South African Organising Committee are already laying the foundations for the 2010 event.

A football shrine: the new FIFA World Cup™ Stadium Munich will host the opening match of the FIFA World Cup™ on 9 June 2006.



PREPARATIONS are now in full swing for the second FIFA World Cup™ to be held in Germany (the first being in 1974). In an initial offering, a total of 812,000 tickets went on sale on 1 February 2005. Now that the ticket plans have been updated, the gross capacity of the twelve FIFA World Cup™ stadiums due to stage the 64 matches totals 3.37 million. However, this capacity will fall by about 440,000 to take into account the space allocated to government and VIP guests, media facilities and a security buffer zone plus the seats in restricted view areas that cannot be sold. As things stand, a total of 2.93 million tickets can be sold. The first of a total of five sales phases ended on 31 March. As expected, the number of tickets ordered greatly exceeded the available contingent, with more than ten million ticket requests received from over a million people. “This impressive total underlines the extraordinary level of interest all over the globe. We’ve received applications from 195 different countries. I can’t remember a World Cup attracting anything like this kind of demand in such a short space of time,” said FIFA General Secretary Urs Linsi. FIFA and the Organising Committee aim to achieve their stated objective of full grounds for every match staged in 2006 through four additional sales phases.

GALA: A WORLD FIRST

Germany will experience a unique cultural celebration in Berlin on 8 June 2006 to mark the start of the 2006 event. The 2006 FIFA World Cup™ Gala Berlin will be the first in the history of the FIFA World Cup™. This unrivalled event, which will take place in the Olympic Stadium, will be directed by the artist André Heller and financed by FIFA. The gala will be a spectacular production combining music and dance from different cultures with stunning lighting and a host of sound effects and fireworks. It will be brought to life by several thousand choreographed performers – volunteer athletes and dancers from Berlin and Brandenburg who will be sought in the next few months. Timeless symbols will also be employed to set the mood for the FIFA World Cup™ and establish a new tradition.

OLD AND NEW FACES

The final draw for the FIFA World Cup™ will take place in Leipzig on 9 December. Japan, Iran, Korea Republic, Saudi Arabia and Argentina were the first teams to secure their tickets for Germany 2006 and there are almost certain to be some new faces. As this report went to press, Ukraine were on the brink of qualifying for the finals for the very first time. The tournament will open at the ultra-modern FIFA World Cup™ Stadium in Munich on 9 June, when host nation Germany will take on opponents as yet unknown in this new cathedral of football. →

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Packed stands: the World Cup has always attracted the crowds

IT ALL BEGAN IN 1930

A first ever FIFA World Cup™ in Africa, and the most successful of all the major international sporting

events, would never have been possible without the vision of Jules Rimet and the commitment of countless other football personalities in Uruguay and all around the world. When France met Mexico on 13 July 1930 in defiance of the world economic crisis, delays in the construction of the Estadio Centenario in Montevideo, team cancellations and a variety of other problems, Rimet and co. wrote the first chapter in a book that has since been steadily enriched by a series of dramatic events, heroic acts and anecdotal episodes. In 2005, FIFA will mark the 75th anniversary of the first FIFA World Cup™ along with the Uruguayan football association.

Fittingly, a ceremony will take place in Montevideo on 10/11 October when Uruguay and Argentina – the two nations who contested the 1930 final – meet in the final round of the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ qualifiers.



GOLEO VI Official Mascot of the 2006 FIFA World Cup™

The 2006 FIFA World Cup™ has another welcoming face – GOLEO VI, the Official Mascot, who was unveiled at a press conference in Leipzig on Saturday, 13 November 2004. The cheeky lion and his loyal companion “Pille” the talking football were introduced to the world by football legend Pelé and LOC President Franz Beckenbauer. “This is a dream come true for me. Being the Official Mascot is my dream job,” beamed GOLEO VI at his press debut.

In GOLEO VI, FIFA has, for the first time, a versatile, “living” character as its Official Mascot. He can talk, dance, play music and make people laugh. Unlike their predecessors, such as “World Cup Willie” (England 1966) or “Tip and Tap” (West Germany 1974), GOLEO VI and Pille’s enigmatic personalities will add to their versatility. In today’s media-driven society, FIFA places great importance on Official Mascots as an image with which fans can identify. With this in mind, FIFA chose the Jim Henson Company, the world leaders in puppet production, as its partner in this innovative project.



SOUTH AFRICA 2010 LOCAL ORGANISING COMMITTEE

IRVIN KHOZA
chairman
(non-executive role)

MOLEFI OLIPHANT
SAFA president

DANNY JORDAAN
chief executive officer
(executive role)

FOOTBALL

MR R HACK
national executive member

MR K LEBENYA
national executive member

MR M MAHOMED
national executive member

MR K MOTAUNG
board member of
professional league

MRS N TSIHLAS
board member of
professional league

GOVERNMENT

MR EG PAHAD
minister in the presidency

MR C NQAKULA
minister of safety & security

MR JT RADEBE
minister of transport

MR M STOFIE
minister of sport &
recreation

MR M MOLEKETI
deputy minister of finance

CORPORATE SOUTH AFRICA

MR K BEKKER

MR M KATZ

MR T SEXWALE

SOUTH AFRICA AFTER THE FIRST ROUND OF VOTING

May 14 and 15 may well yet be declared unofficial national holidays in South Africa. For these were the days when the Executive Committee of the world governing body, in its Centennial year of 2004, awarded the FIFA World Cup™ to Africa for the first time ever, triggering jubilant celebrations in the land of the springboks. South Africa, with 14 votes, were declared winners after just one round of voting. Morocco received ten, Egypt none. In a speech before the host nation was announced, FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter thanked all of the bidders for their outstanding work, pointing out that “the winner is Africa, the winner is football”.

In its final deliberations, the FIFA Executive Committee had only four candidates left to consider. Tunisia had withdrawn its bid after the Executive Committee unanimously confirmed that the FIFA Statutes did not provide for co-hosting. In the course of its deliberations, the Executive Committee also came to the conclusion that it could no longer consider Libya’s bid as it did not meet all the stipulations laid down in the official List of Requirements.

Whilst current attention is naturally focused on Germany 2006, FIFA and the South African Organising Committee have not been idle. Fundamental organisational, legal and logistical decisions have been taken at various meetings held in Zurich and Johannesburg. In compliance with a decision taken by the Emergency Committee in August 2004 and on the basis of the knowledge gained from the 2002 and 2006 FIFA World Cups™, FIFA will now play a much greater role in the organisation of future FIFA World Cups™, ensuring that a know-how transfer takes place and maintaining a local presence. To this end, FIFA has established a company called MATCH AG that will bundle this know-how in the key areas of management, accommodation, ticketing, IT and hospitality. FIFA will open an office in Johannesburg before the end of 2005, where it will build up further resources in a second phase upon completion of the 2006 FIFA World Cup™. ●

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MEN'S PARTICIPANTS

Argentina, Australia, Costa Rica, Ghana, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Korea Republic, Mali, Morocco, Mexico, Paraguay, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Tunisia

STADIUMS

Karaiskaki Stadium, Olympic Stadium (Athens), Pankritio Stadium (Heraklion), Pampeloponnisiako Stadium (Patras), Kaftanzoglio Stadium (Thessaloniki), Panthessaliko Stadium (Volos)

TOTAL NUMBER OF GOALS

101 (average: 3.16 per match)

TOP GOALSCORERS

8 goals: Carlos Tévez (ARG)
 5 goals: José Cardozo (PAR)
 4 goals: Fredy Bareiro (PAR),
 Alberto Gilardino (ITA),
 Tenema Ndiaye (MLI)

OVERALL ATTENDANCE

401,415

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE

12,544



WOMEN'S PARTICIPANTS

Australia, Brazil, China, Germany, Greece, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden, USA.

STADIUMS

Kaftanzoglio Stadium (Thessaloniki), Panthessaliko Stadium (Volos), Pankritio Stadium (Heraklion), Karaiskaki Stadium (Athens), Pampeloponnisiako Stadium (Patras)

TOTAL NUMBER OF GOALS

55 goals in 20 matches
 (average: 2.75 per match)

TOP GOALSCORERS

Cristiane (BRA) and Birgit Prinz (GER)
 with five goals each



Athens 2004

Argentina and USA reign supreme

Argentina's men made up for final day heartbreak at the 1928 and 1996 Olympic Football Tournaments by claiming Olympic gold for the first time. The South Americans were worthy winners in Athens, as were the US women, who, led by the "Fab Five" of Hamm, Lilly, Foudy, Chastain and Fawcett, managed to emulate their Atlanta 1996 triumph.

AFTER SUCCESS at U-17 and U-20 level in 2003, South America confirmed its domination at the 2004 Olympic Games by supplying both teams for the men's football final. Africa, on the other hand, was given short shrift with only one representative in the quarter-finals – just like Europe. Asia, Oceania and CONCACAF gave a good account of themselves, but the real surprise package turned out to be Iraq, whose swashbuckling style carried them all the way to the semi-finals. Generally speaking, it was a decidedly attack-minded tournament, with an average of almost 3.2 goals per game helping to ensure that 2004 was a fine vintage.

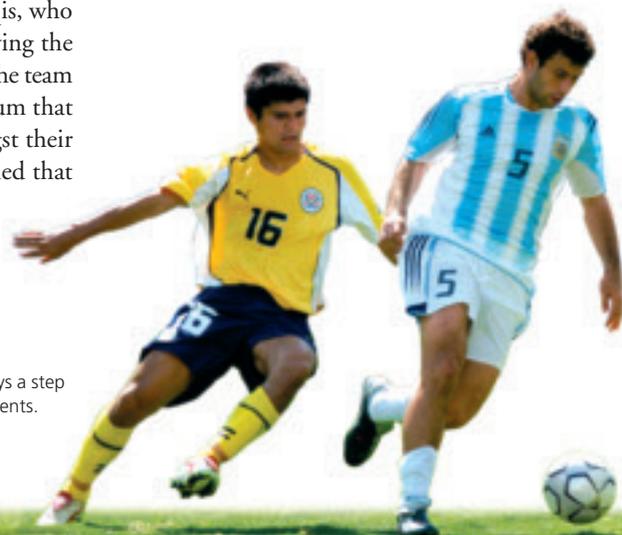
Only one major honour was missing from Argentina's trophy cabinet: the Olympic Football Tournament. But in Athens they made up for lost time. With a galaxy of shooting stars, Marcelo Bielsa's side imperiously swept all obstacles from its path. The young Argentines netted seventeen goals and conceded none in six matches. They have now gone down in history as the first team to keep their goal intact in an Olympic Football Tournament.

The greatest shock, however, was provided by the Iraqis, who emerged in first place from a difficult Group C. Defying the impossible preparation conditions they had to endure, the team showed real strength of character, repeating ad infinitum that their main aim was to spread a little happiness amongst their suffering people. They could surely never have dreamed that they would succeed in such spectacular fashion.

USA hold youth at bay

Women's football heavyweights, the USA, looked out for the count but April Heinrich's team came back off the ropes to beat Brazil 2-1 after extra time and add a second Olympic title to the gold medal won at the 1996 Games in Atlanta. The Americans saw the woodwork twice come to their rescue as the aggressive and mobile South Americans, now unquestionably one of the world's top teams, piled on the pressure. Mexico, Nigeria, Japan and Australia offered further proof that the gap at the top is closing fast. World champions Germany had to settle for bronze after a 1-0 victory in the third-place play-off against Sweden. The Women's Olympic Football Tournament marked an end to the former hierarchy once and for all, as shown by the figures. At the FIFA Women's World Cup USA 2003, nearly half of the matches (15 of 32) ended in a margin of victory of three or more goals, but the figure in Athens was down to just 20% (4 of 20). Australia made the last eight at a major tournament for the first time, while Japan and Nigeria tested the USA and Germany respectively before falling to narrow 2-1 defeats in their quarter-final matches. ●

Argentina were always a step ahead of their opponents.



PASSION

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Thailand 2004

Germanic dominance confirmed



By the end of 2004, Germany were beginning to call the tune at the summit of women's football by nudging the USA off their pedestal. By adding the FIFA U-19 Women's World Championship in Thailand in November 2004 to the FIFA Women's World Cup title won in the USA in 2003, Germany have emphatically seized the throne of world football.

MANY HAD EXPECTED the final in Thailand to be a replay of the gold medal match at the Women's Olympic Football Tournament in Athens between the United States and Brazil. But football can be a funny old game, and the two favourites had to battle it out for bronze on 27 November. Instead, the final pitted Germany against surprise package China. The Asians had surrendered their once-proud reputation in the women's game during recent tournaments, but new coach Wang Haiming's tactical acumen and shrewd knowledge of his team's weaknesses and strengths could well signal a renaissance for the Far Eastern nation. However, the final against Germany was a road too far for the brave Chinese.

It was plain for all to see that huge progress had been made since the inaugural FIFA U-19 World Championship in Canada in the summer of 2002. Coaches, journalists, spectators, players and the members of the Technical Study Group were united in their assessment of play, affirming that women's football is spreading like wildfire all around the world. Even countries without a pedigree in women's football, such as Italy, Spain and Russia, all flexed a certain degree of muscle. ●

**PARTICIPANTS**

Australia, Brazil, Canada, China PR, Germany, Italy, Korea Republic, Nigeria, Russia, Spain, Thailand, USA

STADIUMS

Rajamangala Stadium and Supachalasai Stadium (both Bangkok), 700th Anniversary Stadium (Chiang Mai), Surakul Stadium (Phuket)

TOTAL NUMBER OF GOALS

92 (average: 3.54 per match)

TOP GOALSCORERS

7 goals: Brittany Timko (CAN)
6 goals: Anja Mittag (GER)
3 goals: Angie Woznuk (USA)

OVERALL ATTENDANCE

288,324

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE

11,089



Chinese Taipei 2004

Spain defend title



Three-time world champions Brazil were out of luck in Chinese Taipei. In the semi-finals, Falcao and co. once again drew the short straw against Spain, who went on to overcome European champions Italy 2-1 in the final to claim back-to-back world crowns.

AHEAD OF THE TOURNAMENT, the Spanish players were sceptical about their chances of retaining the world title that they claimed at Guatemala 2000, but the Iberians still negotiated the two group stages easily enough with some comfortable results along the way.

Brazil were waiting in the semi-finals in a rematch of the final of 2000. Spanish determination and a little luck eventually saw them claim victory in a shoot-out after a disciplined display of team unity rather than extravagant individual skill. In the final, the Spanish came up against European champions Italy who had won the teams' previous encounter just a few days earlier. The two coaches agreed to disagree on the significance of that result, but in the final analysis the telling factor proved to be experience. The Spanish were contesting their third World Championship final on the bounce and carved out a 2-1 victory over a weary Italian side, who were left to celebrate reaching the final – the greatest success in their futsal history.

Brazilian striker Falcao was the undisputed star of the fifth FIFA Futsal World Championship. His 13-goal haul made him the leading scorer at the event and a crowd favourite on the back of a series of scintillating displays that also earned him the Player of the Tournament award. The 27-year-old's prodigious technical ability thrilled the fans, but he never forgot that he was playing a team game.

Overall, standards have improved significantly since Guatemala 2000, a fact that did not go unnoticed by former Brazil coach Ferretti and a number of experts. Nations such as Japan, Thailand, Egypt and Cuba have all taken giant leaps, which can only be good news for the game in general. ●



PARTICIPANTS
 Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chinese Taipei, Cuba, Czech Republic, Egypt, Iran, Italy, Japan, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Thailand, Ukraine, USA

STADIUMS
 NTU in Taipeh City, Linkou Gymnasium in Tao Yuan

TOTAL NUMBER OF GOALS
 237 (average : 5.93 per match)

TOP GOALSCORERS
 13 goals: Falcao (BRA)
 10 goals: Indio (BRA)
 9 goals: Marcelo (ESP)

OVERALL ATTENDANCE
 50,923

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE
 1,273

PASSION	
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FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup

See you again in 2006!



As the first ever FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup came to an end, people were already talking about the next one, mainly because the inaugural competition in May 2005 was a resounding success. Thrilling matches, many decided by the closest of margins, characterised the event in Rio de Janeiro.

ALTHOUGH it was autumn in Brazil, the tournament took place in tropical heat, with temperatures fluctuating between 30 degrees in the morning and “just” 23 degrees in the evening. Watched by crowds of up to 8,000 enthusiastic fans who jumped out of their seats whenever the players turned on the style, the inaugural FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup was an exhilarating spectacle. But as there always have to be winners and losers in sport, frustration and disappointment were as much a part of the proceedings as jubilation and exuberance. This culminated in drama at the end of the final encounter. The tear- and sand-streaked face of Portugal’s Madjer as he climbed onto the second-place rostrum will no doubt live long in the memory of all who saw it. It provided a stark contrast to the mood of the French, who exuberantly celebrated their FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup win with the cheers of the crowd ringing in their ears.

The successful premiere gives rise to the hope that the second FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup will be just as exciting. Portugal and Brazil will be desperate for revenge, while Japan will be looking to build on their success. For their part, Uruguay, Ukraine and Spain will be out to prove they can do better. It therefore promises to be an even tighter contest next year when the teams return to do battle for the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup on the Copacabana. Let the countdown begin! ●

Beach boys in action:
Didier Samoun (FRA) takes on
Darren McDonald (AUS)



PARTICIPATING TEAMS

Brazil, Spain, Thailand, Portugal, USA, Japan, Uruguay, Ukraine, South Africa, France, Argentina, Australia

FINAL TABLE

1. France
2. Portugal
3. Brazil
4. Japan
5. Uruguay
6. Ukraine
7. Spain
8. Argentina
9. Australia
10. USA
11. Thailand
12. South Africa

TOTAL NUMBER OF GOALS

164, (average: 8.2 per match)

TOP GOALSCORERS

- 12 goals: Madjer (POR)
- 9 goals: Nenem (BRA)
- 8 goals: Mendy (FRA)

Rio de Janeiro: the capital of beach soccer





FIFA Women's World Cup China: take two

The SARS epidemic thwarted China's plans to organise the FIFA Women's World Cup in 2003. Nevertheless, at the same time as announcing that that event would be relocated, the FIFA Executive Committee also declared that the Women's World Cup would return to the Middle Kingdom for a second time (after 1991) in 2007.

FIFA has also confirmed that women's football's flagship event will continue to be held every four years in the odd years following its equivalent in the men's game. At meetings in October 2004, the Strategic Studies Committee and the Executive Committee had initially advocated the rescheduling of the tournament to the same year as the FIFA World Cup™. However, the FIFA executive later reversed that decision due to reservations from marketing and TV partners, an anticipated fall in sponsorship revenue and likely shortages of technical equipment and specialist personnel.

The allocation of finals places among the confederations also remains unchanged. On top of an automatic slot for hosts China in 2007, the AFC will have 2.5 places. CAF and CONMEBOL will have two qualifiers apiece. Five finalists will qualify from UEFA, one will come from Oceania, while the final 2.5 slots are reserved for CONCACAF, whose third-placed team will contest a play-off against the third-placed team in the Asian qualifying competition.



PASSION

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FIFA Confederations Cup The Festival of Champions

With 12 months to go until the 2006 FIFA World Cup™, the attention of football fans turned to Germany, where Argentina, Mexico, Greece, Tunisia, Japan, Australia, world champions Brazil and the host nation contested the “Festival of Champions”, a tournament that reached its conclusion after this report went to press.

Viewed by many as a dress rehearsal for the FIFA World Cup™, this prestigious event between 15 and 29 June gave the German organising committee a timely indicator of its current position. The matches were staged in five of the twelve stadiums to be used for next year's FIFA World Cup™, allowing the organisers to check the suitability and practicality of their preparations and procedures. The experiences gained will now be incorporated into final preparations for the world's largest single-sport event.

The “stepchild” is now a real member of the family. Joseph S. Blatter, FIFA President

For the teams too, especially Germany, the FIFA Confederations Cup represented an important milestone in the countdown to the FIFA World Cup™, as they got big match practice and a taste of the conditions they can expect at next year's event. Alongside the usual household names, some promising youngsters were also given the chance to stake a claim for a World Cup place.

But the FIFA Confederations Cup is so much more than just a test event for the FIFA World Cup™. Just like every one of its competitions, FIFA affords the tournament the utmost importance. It is the only opportunity, apart from the FIFA World Cup™, for representatives of Oceania, Africa, Asia and North, Central America and the Caribbean to play opposition from outside their own continent in official competition and gauge their strengths against the established powers of South America and Europe. Having taken the 2001 title with France, Tunisia coach Roger Lemerre was quick to underline how fortunate the teams are to compete in pre-eminent competitions like the FIFA Confederations Cup. “Playing in these events is the only way to improve your game,” he said. How right he was.

At the end of last year, the FIFA Strategic Studies Committee and Executive Committee unequivocally acknowledged the key role that the FIFA Confederations Cup plays in promoting solidarity between the continental football bodies. However, to reduce congestion in the international match calendar, the event will only be played on a four-yearly basis in future, in the year before the FIFA World Cup™ and in the host country. ●





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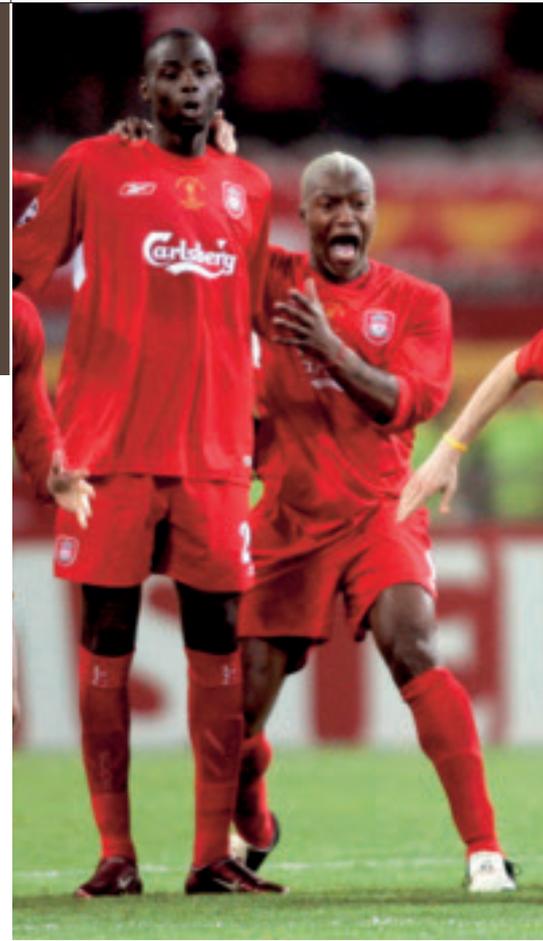
FIFA Club World Championship TOYOTA Cup Solidarity – the name of the game



By staging the inaugural FIFA World Cup™ in Uruguay in 1930, FIFA established not only a tradition, but also the most important national team competition bar none. With this year's FIFA Club World Championship TOYOTA Cup, which brings together the six continental champions for the very first time, FIFA intends to write a similar success story at club level.

THE IDEA of identifying the best club side in the world by staging a world championship was first raised at the end of the 1950s. In the post-war era, sport was once again helping to heal wounds and bring about reconciliation among people. Back then, the world of football was dominated by Europe and South America, whose teams thrilled fans with their contrasting styles of play. Brazil had won the FIFA World Cup™ in Europe for the first and so far only time in 1958. In Europe and South America, two continental club championships had been created: the European Champion Clubs' Cup and the Copa Libertadores. And so it was only natural that the "World Championship" be contested by the winners of these two competitions. Santiago Bernabeu, Real Madrid's legendary president, was the man who proposed that the premier club be decided by a match held over two legs.

In the ensuing period, the competition experienced a number of ups and downs. It appeared to be coming to an end in the mid-1970s until it was "rescued" by Japan, who breathed new life into the encounter in 1980 by turning it into a single game on neutral territory, originally in Tokyo and more recently in Yokohama. As the Toyota Cup, the contest regained the respect of the international football family. But football has come a long way since the intercontinental challenge was first launched. All the confederations stage a continental club championship, but for many years they were denied access to a top event at world level. For FIFA, who in 1954 had declined to take part in the organisation of a cup competition for European clubs, this was reason enough to get involved at club level by staging the inaugural FIFA Club World Championship TOYOTA Cup in Brazil in 2000. Various problems forced subsequent editions to be put on ice until the Executive Committee unanimously ratified a proposal for the FIFA Club World Championship TOYOTA Cup 2005 at a meeting in London at the end of February 2004. The tournament is an expression of solidarity in football as it permits the involvement of all the continents without placing an overly large burden on the European and South American teams. From 11 to 18 December 2005, the competition will be staged over eight days in Tokyo, Toyota and Yokohama with seven games in total. The continental champions of Europe and South America will not enter until the semi-finals, so they will have to play a maximum of two matches. On 15 March 2005, the Organising Committee for the FIFA Club World Championship TOYOTA Cup appointed the Toyota Motor Corporation as the official sponsors of the 2005 tournament, which will be the FIFA Club World Championship Toyota Cup Japan 2005. ●





The champions of the six confederations go head to head in the FIFA Club World Championship TOYOTA Cup.

The participating teams are the winners of the

AFC Champions League

CAF Champions League

CONCACAF Champions Cup

Deportivo Saprissa, Costa Rica

CONMEBOL Copa Libertadores

(semi-final seeds)

OFC Club Championship

Sydney FC, Australia

UEFA Champions League

(semi-final seeds): Liverpool FC, England

SCHEDULE

MATCH 1

11 DECEMBER

Group match 1 (Tokyo)

Teams to be drawn

MATCH 2

12 DECEMBER

Group match 2 (Toyota)

Teams to be drawn

REST DAY 13 DECEMBER

MATCH 3

14 DECEMBER

Semi-final 1 (Tokyo)

Winners of group match 1 v. CONMEBOL

MATCH 4

15 DECEMBER

Semi-final 2 (Yokohama)

Winners of group match 2 v. UEFA

MATCH 5

16 DECEMBER

Fifth-place play-off (Tokyo)

Losers of matches 1 and 2

REST DAY 17 DECEMBER

MATCH 6

18 DECEMBER

Third-place play-off (Yokohama)

Semi-final losers

MATCH 7

18 DECEMBER

Final (Yokohama)

PASSION	
→ FIFA Competitions	46
FIFA World Ranking	64
FIFA World Players of the Year	66

FIFA Youth Competitions Meeting the stars of tomorrow



In staging the first ever FIFA World Youth Championship (U-20) in Tunisia in 1977 and the FIFA U-17 World Championship, which was launched in 1985, FIFA set two milestones in the promotion of youth football. In odd-numbered years, the stars of tomorrow step into the spotlight.

FROM 10 JUNE to 2 July (after this report went to press), the focus was on the Netherlands, where some of the best under-20 players in the world did battle for the FIFA World Youth Championship crown. Almost 1,500 volunteer helpers were deployed in the six host cities of Doetinchem, Emmen, Enschede, Kerkrade, Tilburg and Utrecht. The Dutch organising committee intentionally chose smaller cities and stadiums to ensure by way of an intensive ticket sales campaign that as many matches as possible were staged in grounds packed with enthusiastic supporters.

The eleventh FIFA U-17 World Championship from 16 September to 2 October is also set to reach the heights. Peru, a country rich in culture and history, will provide the setting for a fascinating tournament as 16 teams battle it out to determine who will win the under-17 world title, which is currently held by Brazil.

But Peru 2005 will also be the hub of the football universe because FIFA and the International Football Association Board will use this tournament to test goal-line technology for the very first time. In future, a chip in the ball should help to determine whether a goal was scored or not, a question that repeatedly bothers fans, players, coaches and referees alike. ●



THE TEAMS PARTICIPATING AT THE FIFA WORLD YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP 2005 IN THE NETHERLANDS

- AFC**
Korea Republic, China PR, Japan, Syria
- CAF**
Nigeria, Egypt, Benin, Morocco
- CONCACAF**
Canada, Honduras, USA, Panama
- CONMEBOL**
Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, Chile
- OFC**
Australia
- UEFA**
Netherlands (hosts), Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, Switzerland, Italy, Germany

THE TEAMS PARTICIPATING AT FIFA U-17 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP 2005 IN PERU

- AFC**
China PR, Korea DPR, Qatar
- CAF**
Gambia, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire
- CONCACAF**
USA, Mexico, Costa Rica
- CONMEBOL**
Peru (hosts), Brazil, Uruguay
- OFC**
Australia
- UEFA**
Turkey, Netherlands, Italy

FIFA Interactive World Cup Brazilian triumph in first FIFA Interactive World Cup



On 19 December 2004, Thiago Carico de Azevedo made history by winning the first FIFA Interactive World Cup. The 21-year-old from Rio de Janeiro triumphed 2-1 (1-0 at half time) over the USA's Matija Biljiskovic in an action-packed final at FIFA headquarters in Zurich, the setting for a battle between the world's top eight "FIFA Football 2005" players

over the virtual pitch in much the same way as the real-life superstars of the game, and the FIFA General Secretary, for whom the final was his first taste of the tournament, said that the video game was 'a true reflection of football itself'. "We have just seen the birth of an event with a very promising future," he said. "It was incredibly exciting. We witnessed a



on Xbox, who were all striving to earn the right to stand alongside football stars such as Thierry Henry, Ronaldinho or Andriy Shevchenko at the FIFA Centennial World Player Gala.

FIFA General Secretary Urs Linsi closely followed the action on a giant screen with members of the FIFA Executive Committee as the virtual and "real" football worlds came seamlessly together in the quest for victory. Successful one-tuos and shots on goal at the merest touch of a button highlighted the pure fascination of football. The finalists showed great skill in guiding their heroes – Thierry Henry, Luis Figo and co. –

perfect symbiosis of football and the interactive world." The FIFA Interactive World Cup united the passion for football and the world of interactive entertainment, and the launch of this new FIFA competition represented yet another milestone in the 100-year history of world football's governing body. With the help of this innovative project, FIFA will now be able to explore further opportunities to promote and develop the game of football at all levels worldwide. This groundbreaking move also ensured that FIFA was the first international sports body to launch a new tradition and to test the skills of footballers in a whole new manner. ●

PASSION	
FIFA Competitions	46
→ FIFA World Ranking	64
FIFA World Players of the Year	66

FIFA/Coca-Cola World Ranking Record number of international matches

THE FOOTBALL WORLD hardly burst at the seams in 2004, but the year's major events certainly left their mark on the FIFA/Coca-Cola World Ranking. Brazil successfully held on to top spot on the back of their seventh Copa América title, France lost ground, while the Czech Republic slipped back into the top ten for the first time in five years. Greece also took a giant leap into the top 20 thanks to their shock European Championship triumph and, after overcoming a shaky start to their World Cup qualifying campaign, have continued to make steady progress since. However, EURO 2004 hosts Portugal failed to join the world's elite, primarily due to their two defeats at the hands of Otto Rehhagel's champions. The "Elephants" of the Côte d'Ivoire were the form team at the end of 2004 and

their impressive run catapulted them into 40th position, their highest ranking for nearly ten years. The Solomon Islands also enjoyed a year to remember, reaching the final of the Oceania Nations Cup and a FIFA World Cup™ playoff against Australia, and their efforts were richly rewarded, as were those of Panama, who reached their highest ever ranking in spring 2005. The "Best Mover of the Year" title for 2002 FIFA World Cup™ qualifiers China PR could not take away the bitter taste of failing to qualify for the 2006 showpiece event despite performing impressively over the course of the year. Fittingly, FIFA's Centennial year will also be remembered for a record number of international matches – 1,066 – a figure that is unlikely to be topped in the near future.

FIFA Women's World Ranking Olympic champions v. World champions

THE WOMEN'S WORLD RANKING was launched in 2003 and its first year proved to be one of constant change. 2004 was more of the same. On the pitch, the year was dominated by events at the Olympic Football Tournament in Athens and four other Greek cities. The US team that has dominated women's football over the last decade was at full strength with all of its major stars on show, and they successfully held the youthful exuberance of Brazil at bay to claim gold in a thrilling final. That victory took the Americans to within a few points of world champions Germany, who bowed out at the semi-final stage. The US triumph at the Algarve Cup in Portugal in spring 2005 brought about a situation that had never been seen in either of the World Rankings: two leaders on equal points but with the Germans looking to break away on the back

of the European Women's Championship in June 2005. China PR, however, slipped down the ranking while the French, in a reversal of fortune, joined the breakaway top six for the first time. After a record-breaking number of internationals – 360 – in 2003, it was hardly surprising that 2004 saw a return to a more "normal" level. However, the 277 matches still represented the third highest total in the history of the women's game. The aspiration that the number of women's teams active within a single calendar year would exceed the 100 mark did not transpire. Whereas, in 2003, 97 sides lined up for an international encounter, in 2004 only 87 teams reported for duty. Conversely, the number of teams in the Women's World Ranking rose by six (mostly from Africa), as the World Ranking also takes matches from the past into account.

FIFA/COCA-COLA WORLD RANKING

Ranking May 2004

Brazil
France
Spain
Netherlands
Argentina

Ranking Dec. 2004

Brazil
France
Argentina
Czech Republic
Spain

Ranking May 2005

Brazil
Czech Republic
Argentina
France
Netherlands

Top Four: 1993 to 2005

Brazil
France
Germany
Italy

FIFA WOMEN'S WORLD RANKING

Ranking March 2004

Germany
USA
Norway
Sweden
China PR

Ranking Dec. 2004

Germany
USA
Norway
Brazil
Sweden

Ranking March 2005

Germany
USA
Norway
Brazil
France

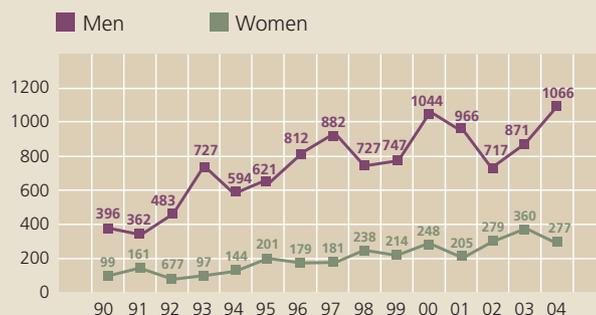
Ranking June 2005

Germany
USA
Norway
Brazil
France

Summary

"A" MATCHES 1990–2004

Annual totals



With 1,066 international matches in 2004, a four-year-old record was broken. After the record-breaking year of 2003, "normal service" was resumed in the women's game with 277 matches.

"A" MATCHES 1990–2004

Annual average over 5-year period



The total number of international matches continues to increase.

PASSION	
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→ FIFA World Players of the Year	66



FIFA World Players “Football meets Opera”

The aim was clear and the bar was raised – the 14th FIFA World Player Gala in Zurich on 20 December 2004 should bring the FIFA Centennial year to a memorable conclusion.

All 205 members were invited to the FIFA Centennial World Player Gala, and they were joined by representatives of federal and local authorities, international sports organisations and FIFA’s economic and social partners. With the exception of the trophies for the winners of the inaugural FIFA Interactive World Cup and FIFA Futsal Player of the Year awards, the 2004 Gala featured the same accolades as in previous years. But this time, the setting and drama of the occasion reached new heights, with football and classical culture performing a pas-de-deux as Football met Opera. The imposing Zurich Opera House, built over 100 years ago, provided the backdrop for a 90-minute show in which international opera stars such as José Cura



FIFA World Player Gala 2004: Awards

2004	Men
FIFA World Player of the Year	1. Ronaldinho, Brazil
	2. Thierry Henry, France
	3. Andriy Shevchenko, Ukraine
Women	
	1. Birgit Prinz, Germany
	2. Mia Hamm, USA
	3. Marta, Brazil
Futsal	
	Falcão, Brazil

Team of the Year	Brazil
Best Mover of the Year	China PR
FIFA Fair Play Award	Confederação Brasileira de Futebol
FIFA Presidential Award	Fédération Haïtienne de Football

FIFA World Player of the Year Award – previous winners

Year	Men	Women
2004	Ronaldinho, Brazil	Birgit Prinz, Germany
2003	Zinedine Zidane, France	Birgit Prinz, Germany
2002	Ronaldo, Brazil	Mia Hamm, USA
2001	Luis Figo, Portugal	Mia Hamm, USA
2000	Zinedine Zidane, France	
1999	Rivaldo, Brazil	
1998	Zinedine Zidane, France	
1997	Ronaldo, Brazil	
1996	Ronaldo, Brazil	
1995	George Weah, Liberia	
1994	Romario, Brazil	
1993	Roberto Baggio, Italy	
1992	Marco van Basten, Netherlands	
1991	Lothar Matthäus, Germany	

(Argentina), Thomas Hampson (USA), Marin Hartelius (Sweden) and Elena Mosuc (Switzerland), backed by a choir and orchestra and conducted by world-famous conductor Valery Gergiev, sang arias for the world’s top male and female players. The unique cocktail of opera and football thrilled the 1,300 invited guests and the millions of people watching on television in over 130 countries around the world. The second half of the evening was equally unforgettable. The Centennial Dome, a tent 20 metres high and 50 metres wide, was erected in front of the Opera House for the Gala Dinner and show. It was soon the talk of the town. Top Secret Drum Corps, Naturally 7, the Chinese National State Circus and the star of

the evening, Lionel Richie, entertained the guests. The American singer shook the tent to its foundations, with the football crowd – often said to be a reserved bunch – unable to resist the lure of the dance floor... The FIFA World Player Gala is now part of the football calendar, but its success is largely due to the players who claim the honours. The players place great importance on the awards as they are voted for by the coaches of national teams and, as of 2004, by the team captains. The FIFA World Player Gala 2004 set new standards in terms of quality and set the tone for future ceremonies. The scope of the celebrations is unlikely to match those of 2004 though – after all, FIFA can only celebrate its 100th birthday once! ●

INVESTMENT

FIFA Development Programmes	70
Goal Programme	78
Financial Assistance Programme	86
Education and Courses	90





INVESTMENT

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"Make the game better and take it to the world, and make the world a better place."

Joseph S. Blatter, FIFA President

FIFA Development Programmes

Total football, total development

Football development comprises more than just developing football. It is about investing in people and society as a whole, contributing to social and cultural progress and fostering peaceful relations.

FOOTBALL AND SOCIETY. In recognition of the central role that sport plays in the development of society, 2005 was pronounced by the United Nations as the International Year for Sport and Physical Education. FIFA is well aware of the important position of sport in terms of social development – thanks to decades of experience in worldwide development programmes.

This year, worldwide public awareness of the crucial influence that football and sport in general have on the development of society has increased considerably. However, there are still some organisations and individuals who are sceptical of sport's positive effects. Using targeted steps, including publishing a FIFA World Report on Football Development and organising Com-Unity courses, FIFA is today actively working to seek further recognition, in keeping with its motto – “Make the game better and take it to the world, and make the world a better place”. These efforts enjoy the full support of professional footballers and coaches around the world, as was underlined by the Football for Hope benefit match in Barcelona in aid of the victims of the tsunami disaster that struck parts of Asia and Africa in December 2004. →

Bringing FIFA's foundations to life: FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter during his trip to Africa in September 2003 to inaugurate a *Goal* project in Windhoek (Namibia).



INVESTMENT

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DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

➔ Mission

FIFA's development programmes are an expression of the solidarity of the international football family. They promote the professionalisation of football through the member associations and their affiliates. Development programmes help to extend the reach of the unifying, educational, cultural, social and humanitarian powers of the

game of football around the world – within the football family and throughout society. Football development means investing in people and society at large and offering hope. FIFA is eager to serve as an example for other sports bodies from its position as a responsible global organisation and using its range of innovative initiatives.

➔ Goals

- To promote a holistic development approach that focuses on the development of people and the needs of the member associations;
- To advocate the values that are central to the game of football;
- To professionalise football in all technical spheres and other areas;
- To organise global football development programmes of a technical and financial nature as well as information programmes and specialised social and humanitarian programmes;
- To plan and organise programmes that take account of specific cultural



The key elements of FIFA's development programmes are:

- Education, know-how and technical advice
- Infrastructure
- Financial assistance
- Social and humanitarian activities
- Public relations work
- Partnerships

The programmes focus primarily on the following areas:

- Youth development
- Women's development
- Capacity-building
- Peace, reconciliation and fair play
- Good governance
- Healthcare, fight against HIV/AIDS

DEVELOPMENT OUT OF ONE HAND. The last 12 months have been characterised by continuous development. Using its extensive network of development offices and development workers, FIFA has dedicated over CHF 150 million to programmes and other services for its member associations. FIFA's international development initiatives have brought the "development out of one hand" strategy one step nearer. Furthermore, the new Futuro III and Com-Unity courses are now organised in close collaboration with the twelve development offices around the world.

FUTURO III. As well as optimising its processes, FIFA has also reworked its training material. While a range of courses for coaching, refereeing, futsal, sports medicine and other key areas continues to be offered as standard, FUTURO III is now focusing on the development of instructors, or "teaching the teacher". Between 10 and 15 associations send three participants each to FUTURO III courses. After successfully completing the training, they return home to work as instructors and pass on the knowledge gained to local coaches. FAP funds are used to help this process. 2005 has also seen the launch of two new FUTURO III modules – administration & management and sports medicine. Since the last FIFA Congress, a total of 139 countries have benefited from the FUTURO III programme. →

and regional needs in collaboration with the confederations;

- To encourage the self-governance of the member associations while also championing transparency;
- To nurture partnerships with government authorities and specialist bodies that stand

for the same fundamental principles as the game of football, e.g. fair play, team spirit and education.

INVESTMENT	
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TRANSPARENCY. New FAP regulations came into force in 2004. The amendments to the regulations have not only simplified administrative requirements, but also increased each association's responsibility for planning, accounting and invoicing. Auditors KPMG have provided valuable support by verifying the 211 reports from local auditors. To enable the smooth implementation of the 2004 FAP regulations, FIFA organised a round of seminars with the member associations in November 2004, which proved to be a great success. The increased transparency in financial reporting and closer

collaboration with governments, humanitarian organisations and commercial partners have had a very positive effect on the image of the associations and FIFA.

LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANS. During the past twelve months, many members have received help with the planning of football development. For many of the smaller associations, FIFA's financial aid of USD 250,000 per year is their only source of revenue. As a result, setting up development programmes is of paramount importance.

Increased transparency in financial reporting and closer collaboration with governments, humanitarian organisations and commercial partners have a positive effect on the image of the associations and FIFA.



GOAL PROGRAMME. The widely acclaimed *Goal* Programme has helped 172 member associations plan and carry out some 207 projects, 107 of which have been inaugurated or are already in use. During the past year, 42 new projects have been given the go-ahead and 28 projects were officially opened. This means that we are now even closer to reaching our goal of providing a house of football for each and every association.

TSUNAMI. The development offices in Sri Lanka and Malaysia made it possible for FIFA to mobilise without delay

in the wake of the tsunami disaster in December 2004. Thanks to the efforts of FIFA Development Officers Manilal Fernando and Dato' Paul Mony Samuel, FIFA was immediately able to help the victims of the tragedy by providing food, medication and other essential supplies. In an effort to help those affected rebuild their lives, FIFA later distributed footballs and clothing and organised football activities and courses for traumatised children. Work is now underway to reconstruct damaged and destroyed football facilities. The first of countless projects of this nature received the green light from the Tsunami Task Force in April.

REFEREEING. In 2006, the FIFA World Cup™ will be held in Germany. The importance of this showpiece event is matched by the efforts FIFA is devoting to the field of refereeing. Special attention is being paid to monitoring the effectiveness of all the initiatives that are underway to improve performances and ensure the consistent interpretation of the Laws of the Game. As a result, a wide range of refereeing activities has been organised across all the continents in recent months. The activities organised have included physical and technical training sessions and FUTURO III courses for referees' instructors. →

INVESTMENT

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ARTIFICIAL TURF. The standard of artificial turf surfaces is improving all the time thanks to a series of technical breakthroughs. Since the International Football Association Board (IFAB) amended the Laws of the Game in February 2004 to allow football to be played on artificial turf, FIFA has sanctioned the use of artificial surfaces for a number of 2006 FIFA World Cup™ qualifying matches. Published on 1 March this year, the FIFA Quality Concept Handbook for Test Methods and Requirements for Artificial Turf Surfaces clearly explains the procedures for all of the tests that are carried out

in the laboratory as well as on the field itself to ensure the implementation of higher and more uniform standards for artificial surfaces. It brings together the previous FIFA and UEFA standards to create a single benchmark for artificial turf.

WOMEN'S FOOTBALL. Bringing about change often requires dogged determination. Since FIFA demanded that, as from 2005, 10% (or 25,000 US dollars) of the funds received from FAP be invested solely in women's football, this branch of the sport has firmly taken root and is growing rapidly

Qualifying matches for the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ in Germany may be played on artificial turf pitches certified by FIFA.



worldwide. However, there are still many obstacles hindering progress, especially as a result of a lack of support from some leading association officials. Unless women's football is firmly entrenched in the association with organised matches at national and international level, it will be impossible for women and girls to pursue their love of the game. In further recognition of the game's increasing importance, the first coordinated international match calendar for women's football and the introduction of a U-17 women's tournament were approved by the FIFA Executive Committee on 29 June. While allowing

for a certain degree of flexible planning, this two-year calendar will help to protect this increasingly popular branch of the game and thus promote its continued growth. For the first time in its history, FIFA has also designated a number of retired female footballers and coaches as ambassadors, in recognition of their services to football, in a move to further promote the women's game.

FUTSAL. The popularity of futsal has continued to grow thanks to the fifth FIFA Futsal World Championship in Chinese Taipei at the end of 2004. The tournament was complemented by a two-day FIFA futsal seminar that was broadcast live on the Internet in four languages. Futsal fans were able to ask the speakers questions interactively online. New futsal coaching and refereeing programmes are due to be launched during the second half of 2005. Beach soccer had its first ever official FIFA competition this year and work is well underway to integrate this fast-growing sport fully into the FIFA family.

FOOTBALL MEDICINE. Finally, the FIFA Medical and Research Centre, F-MARC, made an important step this year when it released the FIFA Football Medicine Resource Kit, containing most notably the F-MARC handbook, an indispensable source of information on football medicine and the result of years of hard work by internationally renowned doctors and researchers in this field. The handbook is supplemented by "The 11" – a series of exercises developed by FIFA that have already been proved to reduce football-related injuries. ●

INVESTMENT	
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Goal Programme Enters home stretch

With a total of 207 *Goal* projects now underway or completed, FIFA is on the verge of achieving its objective of providing each member association with its own “house of football”. In sporting terms, you could say that the programme is rounding the bend and entering the home stretch.

2004 WAS AN IMPORTANT YEAR for two reasons. Firstly, the *Goal* Bureau approved second projects for a number of member associations. Some 35 of the 172 countries already involved in the *Goal* Programme will now benefit from a second project. These were awarded to countries where a comprehensive long-term football development plan has been put in place and where expert use has already been made of first *Goal* projects – something that FIFA monitors regularly as part of the programme. Secondly, last year saw FIFA’s other development initiatives – the Financial Assistance Programme and the “education and courses” scheme – being added to the responsibilities of the development offices. At the same time, the role of the development offices was reassessed and realigned to enable them to focus on these new tasks. Today, they are responsible for preparing and developing content for educational programmes and courses and, even more importantly, for actively supporting the member associations in putting what they learn into practice. In some regions, this support has gone even further. For example, development offices have not only helped stage women’s football courses, but also assisted member associations in formulating strategies for the development of the women’s game or futsal. Increasingly,

the development offices have also been playing a role in governance issues as well as in crisis management, drafting new statutes and organising elections. In some cases, FIFA has even had to take action to prevent associations from selling or mortgaging their *Goal* properties.

There is no doubt that the *Goal* Programme has changed the fundamental principles of football development, which embrace solidarity, continuity, professionalism and investment. The clearest evidence of its success is the fact that many member associations, governments and confederations are investing substantial sums of money to turn the “house of football” dream into reality. FIFA’s experiences have shown that results can only be achieved through a combination of infrastructure, knowledge transfer and solid local partnerships in the long-term. In addition to accelerating the professionalisation of football bodies, this also applies in a social, educational and economical context. *Goal*, the Financial Assistance Programme (FAP) and the successful transfer of know-how make it possible for the member associations to play a key role in the promotion of peace and the sustained social and cultural development of their respective countries. ●

GOAL PROGRAMME

➔ Mission

FIFA promotes the independence and professionalisation of its member associations through the construction of a “house of football”. The *Goal* Programme is an expression of solidarity that provides the associations with tailor-made projects, such as the construction of association headquarters, technical centres, natural and artificial turf pitches and football schools. Where

possible, projects are carried out in collaboration with the confederations and government authorities. The *Goal* Plus Programme will use additional tools (e.g. technical advice and courses) to ensure that autonomy constitutes a central pillar of the long-term development strategy implemented by each member association

➔ Goals

- To promote the game of football together with its fundamental principles and social, educational and cultural values around the world;
- To seek parity in the standard and infrastructure of football in individual countries;
- To establish modern, functional and transparent football administrations;
- To promote the sustainable long-term development of the member associations and encourage solidarity between them.



ARGENTINA



AZERBAIJAN



BANGLADESH



BHUTAN



BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA



BOTSWANA



BRAZIL



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



CHILE



CONGO DR



ECUADOR

GOAL PROGRAMME IN FIGURES

Infrastructure projects
(association headquarters, technical centres, artificial and natural turf pitches, football academies)

- ▶ Launched in 1999
- Phase 1: 1999–2002
CHF 100 million budget
- Phase 2: 2003–2006
CHF 100 million budget
- ▶ USD 400,000 per project
- 207 projects
- 107 projects completed or inaugurated
- 172 member associations benefited



FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter, Mahamad Saleh Issa (President of the Chad Football Federation) and Jean Onguene Manga (FIFA Development Officer in Yaoundé) at the foundation stone laying ceremony in Chad, April 2005.



GUAM



IRAN



KYRGYSTAN



MADAGASCAR



MALAWI



MALDIVES



MAURITIUS



NEPAL



NIGER



RWANDA



SLOVENIA



SRI LANKA



TAJIKISTAN



TONGA



TURKMENISTAN

INVESTMENT	
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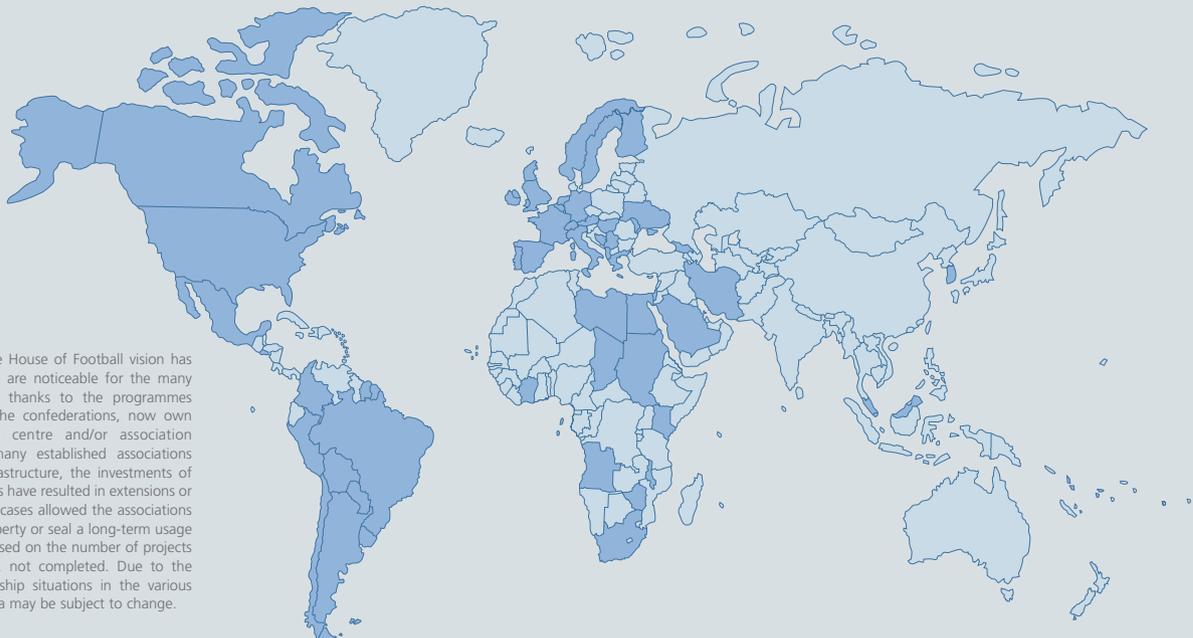
Technical Centres World development, 1999 – 2005

1999



Headquarters World development, 1999 – 2005

1999



This chart depicts how the House of Football vision has developed. Major changes are noticeable for the many smaller associations who, thanks to the programmes established by FIFA and the confederations, now own their own first training centre and/or association headquarters. Whereas many established associations already had sufficient infrastructure, the investments of FIFA and the confederations have resulted in extensions or improvements, or in some cases allowed the associations to either purchase the property or seal a long-term usage agreement. The chart is based on the number of projects that have been approved, not completed. Due to the different legal and ownership situations in the various countries, some of this data may be subject to change.

2005



2005



INVESTMENT	
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Proud of the new national football centre in Rabat: director Mohammed Horrane

Nestling in the Mamora forest – the largest expanse of woodland in North Africa – and on the outskirts of the city of Rabat, lies a sports complex that belongs to the Moroccan football association and whose construction was financed by funds from the FIFA Goal Programme. Four buildings have already been completed: an administration block, a national team training centre, a centre of excellence and a youth coaching centre with three pitches.

Morocco On the right track

THE NATIONAL FOOTBALL CENTRE is a showpiece complex comprising offices, meeting and seminar rooms, restaurants, fitness and massage facilities, television rooms and ample accommodation. It even has a sports medicine centre where players' injuries can be treated immediately. "Long before construction got underway, we looked at facilities in other countries to get an idea of how to get the best out of our complex," says director Mohammed Horrane with satisfaction. "We have placed a special focus on nurturing young talent here."

It is therefore no surprise that Rabat has become the country's foremost venue for education and training courses. National teams, from U-17 right up to senior level, gather here before international matches. Morocco's full national team have been regular visitors throughout their 2006 FIFA World Cup™ qualifying campaign, as they aim to pip African group 5 opponents Tunisia to a place in Germany. The two teams drew 1-1 when they met in Rabat last September and the return match on 7 October looks likely to decide who qualifies for the finals.

Morocco national team coach Baddou Ezaki seems to have everything under control, even though most of his players ply their trade abroad – in France, Portugal, Italy, England, Germany, Bulgaria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Ukraine – including the side's most outstanding individuals in Marouane Chamakh of Bordeaux and Jaoud Zairri of Sochaux. Only a small number of the squad play for top domestic clubs such as FAR, WAC, RCA and MAS. A former Moroccan international goalkeeper, Ezaki is well aware that he and his coaching staff must do more to develop young talent. A new national league at youth level is a first step in the right direction. The Moroccan FA has also recruited talent scouts to scour the nation for the most promising players. Once identified, it is hoped that these youngsters will progress from youth teams to Moroccan first and second division clubs. The new training centre in Rabat will serve as a finishing school and hopefully help Moroccan football remain a force on the international stage for a long time to come. ●

Morocco's national team: en route to the 2006 FIFA World Cup Germany™



INVESTMENT	
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Association headquarters with sports institute in Guayaquil

Just like many other ports around the world, Guayaquil was the birthplace of Ecuadorean football. At the start of the 20th century, British sailors taught local children the game that they played with such enthusiasm and passion. Despite the country's unique climate and geographical setting, with its pacific coastline, the Andes mountains, Amazon rainforest and outlying Galapagos Islands, football is extremely popular across the nation. This popularity reached unprecedented levels when Ecuador qualified for the 2002 FIFA World Cup™ in Korea and Japan.

Ecuador Home at last

NEW HEADQUARTERS were recently constructed for the football association thanks to collaboration between FIFA, the Ecuadorean government and the association itself. The project clearly shows how teamwork can help to achieve major goals and extremely positive results – both on and off the field.

PURSUING GOALS TOGETHER

“Football is my life,” says Radium Aviles. The 84-year-old has been working for the Ecuadorean football family in various capacities for more than 60 years. He started out at provincial level before later helping to found the Ecuadorean football association (FEF). Between 1971 and 1977, he served as the organisation’s general secretary. Aviles has lots of stories to tell. One of his favourites is about the FEF’s nomadic existence. In the past, the association’s staff used to move offices on a regular basis, because they never had their own headquarters. “Now the FEF finally has a permanent home with our new headquarters,” he says with pride. He has an office on the third floor and works in the licensing department of an association that started out with just four employees, but now boasts a staff of 54.

Aviles has experienced the highs and lows in the association’s history at first hand. For example he vividly remembers when a military junta seized power in 1977 and replaced the serving FEF president with one of its cronies. FIFA reacted by suspending the association until its independence could be restored. Among the FEF’s highlights was Ecuador’s hosting of the FIFA U-17 World Championship in 1995, which gave renewed impetus to the South American nation’s footballing ambitions. In 2001, the Ecuador U-20 team qualified for the FIFA World Youth Championship in Argentina. Nonetheless, the nation’s greatest achievement was unquestionably reaching the 2002 FIFA World Cup™ finals in Korea and Japan. The next objective – and Aviles’ dream – is Germany 2006.

At the FEF headquarters, the *Palacio*, staff are working hard all year round to assure a bright future for Ecuadorean football. Since its inauguration by FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter in November 2004, the building has hosted a succession of important events. The auditorium was also the venue for the presentation of the Jules Rimet Award to football journalist Alfonso Laso Bermeo, who has worked as a reporter at no less than 12 FIFA World Cup™ final competitions since 1954. Today, in this house of football, journalist Bermeo and functionary Aviles have found a place where they can share their vision – for the continued success of football in Ecuador and around the world. ●



Don Radium Aviles: serving football for 60 years

“Now the FEF finally has a permanent home with our new headquarters”

INVESTMENT	
FIFA Development Programmes	70
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FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

➔ Mission

The Financial Assistance Programme (FAP) is designed to motivate and empower the associations and confederations to organise development programmes that meet their needs and strengthen football and its administration in the long term. FIFA offers financial assistance and technical advice

specifically with this purpose in mind. The FAP is intended to encourage the investment of funds in long-term development initiatives and to advocate the principles of accountability and good governance in financial matters.

➔ Goals

- To promote the game of football together with its fundamental principles and social, educational and cultural values around the world;
- To seek parity in the standard and infrastructure of football in individual countries;
- To support the sustainable development of the member associations in the long term;
- To promote solidarity between the member associations;
- To establish modern, functional and transparent football administrations;
- To nurture the further development of the member associations from a technical and administrative perspective;
- To promote women's and girls' football by means of a long-term development programme and dedicated funds.

Financial Assistance Programme (FAP)

Planning and transparency

Introduced by FIFA at the same time as the *Goal* Programme in 1999, the Financial Assistance Programme (FAP) has become a central part of football development. At the end of 2003, the FIFA Executive Committee revised the FAP regulations, with annual planning for the use of FAP funds and yearly audits becoming a compulsory requirement for the member associations and confederations. Through the FAP, USD 70 million is allocated to the associations and confederations each year for football development work, thus making it the most notable of FIFA's development programmes.

THE CHANGES TO THE FAP regulations were made for two main reasons. Firstly, to increase transparency in planning and accounting standards and to standardise the accounting and invoicing practices of the member associations, and secondly to optimise the use of the financial aid FIFA provides for football development. Efforts to exploit synergies with the *Goal* Programme and FIFA's range of courses have played an important part in this.

The amendments to the regulations have not only simplified administrative requirements at all levels, but also increased each association's responsibility for planning, accounting and invoicing. Auditors KPMG have also provided valuable support by verifying the 210 reports from local auditors. To enable the smooth implementation of the 2004 FAP regulations, FIFA organised another round of seminars with the member associations in November 2004, which proved to be a great success. The increased transparency in financial reporting and closer collaboration with governments, humanitarian organisations and commercial partners has had a very positive effect on the image of the associations and FIFA. As soon as the move to annual audits has been fully completed, FIFA will step up the

assistance it offers the associations in establishing accounting systems and introducing modern financial management methods. During the last twelve months, many member associations have received help with the planning of football development activities. For many of the smaller associations, FIFA's financial aid of USD 250,000 per year is their only major source of revenue. As a result, setting up long-term development programmes is of paramount importance. In Africa, 45 countries already have plans like this in place. Collaboration and cooperation with the government, private enterprises and other organisations is also crucial. With this in mind, Com-Unity courses are helping to improve relations between government bodies and the associations. The first positive results for the long term have already been recorded with many governments deciding to make sport a fixed part of the school curriculum.

10% (USD 25,000 per year) of FAP funding must now be allocated to women's football compared to a previous minimum share of 4%. This means that the resources available for promoting the women's game have doubled, with FIFA's annual FAP investment now totalling around USD 7 million. ●

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Planning seminars Investing in youth

CYPRUS

Identifying new potential

Long-term planning and independent audits are fundamental elements of good governance for any member association. The Cyprus Football Association (CFA) was one of the first associations to seek FIFA's help in arranging workshops to help it establish long-term plans and internal controlling structures. The CFA's timing proved to be excellent and the association is now working to raise standards as part of a wide-ranging development strategy.

After the association had reviewed its current situation in detail, know-how gained during the FIFA workshop was used to draw up a concrete action plan identifying weaknesses while also focusing on potential strengths. Looking at all the areas of its work helped the association put in place a strategy for the further development of Cypriot football and make ambitious plans for its implementation. The results of these efforts will be evaluated in two years' time. The association has a clearly defined vision, it is now simply a matter of turning that into reality.

The Cyprus Football Association would like to thank FIFA, all the experts involved, the association's staff and the media for their support during this process.

Costakis K. Koutsokoumnis
President
Cyprus Football Association

SLOVAKIA

Benefiting from a practical approach

FIFA has given the Slovak Football Association (SFZ) a relatively free hand in the use of its Financial Assistance Programme funding. As a result, the SFZ has analysed its activities in detail and formulated proposals as to how it can work more efficiently and effectively. SFZ representatives began by discussing structures, visions and plans for the future with a delegation from FIFA. This joint workshop helped to uncover new ideas for the future development of Slovak football, especially at youth level, the success of which will in turn have a positive effect on work at national team level. The SFZ is very grateful to the FIFA experts for their active support in the association's development work and long-term planning. FIFA's commitment to the interests and development of football in Slovakia, not only from a theoretical perspective, but also in very practical ways, has been especially welcome. May our successful collaboration long continue.

Vďaka FIFA, vďaka futbal.

Dusan Tittel
General Secretary
Slovak Football Association

LESOTHO

Nationwide youth development

A development plan for 2005-2008, drafted based on a needs assessment completed in 2004, has become the bible for football development in Lesotho, offering hope across the nation. The plan concentrates primarily on creating structures to promote youth football nationwide in all age categories, with support from qualified coaches. "It is time to give our youngsters the chance to play organised football," says Salemane Phafane, the President of the Lesotho Football Association.

The association is being helped to realise its long-term development plan thanks to a series of special measures, while the government has given its full support throughout. The members of the football family and government authorities greatly appreciate the financial support available through the FAP as well as FIFA's practical help, especially in clearly defining functions and roles for the implementation of the association's development plan and ensuring equal opportunities for boys and girls.

Salemane Phafane
President
Lesotho Football Association





TANZANIA
Regional structures

Football enjoys huge popularity throughout Tanzania. Children kick a ball around wherever they can. Private football academies are dotted around the whole country, with ten of them situated in the capital Dar es Salaam alone. Nonetheless, Tanzania have not qualified for a major international football competition since their heyday in the 1970s. In the past, financial constraints impeded the game’s development in Tanzania, so the Football Association of Tanzania now intends to invest a significant proportion of its FAP funds into youth development in order to tap into and nurture undiscovered talent around the country. Plans are being made to set up regional structures for training young players and coaches. The roles and specific duties of the association’s technical director and national coach have also been redefined. In the long term, FAP funding will also be used for staff training, coaching and refereeing courses and to support clubs and sports medicine projects.

“The implementation of long-term development initiatives will show our whole country how determined we and FIFA are to promote the game of football.”

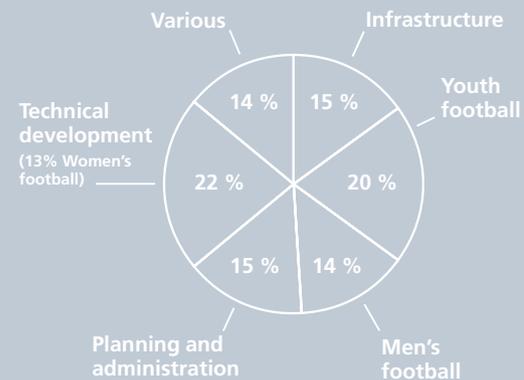
Leodgar Tenga
 President
 Football Association of Tanzania

FAP 2004/2005

How FAP funds are used

The associations are increasingly investing Financial Assistance Programme (FAP) aid into technical development and youth football, with 22% and 20% of FAP funds being allocated to these two areas. This increase can partly be accredited to a recent FIFA directive requiring at least 10% of FAP funds to be assigned to women’s football.

During the 1999-2002 period, approximately 33% of FAP funds was used for infrastructure projects (now 15%) and 25% for men’s competitions (now 14%). The latest data outlining how FAP funding is used comes as a logical, direct result of the long-term plans that the associations have drawn up with support from FIFA.



FAP IN FIGURES

- ▶ Launched: 1999
- ▶ Objective: to increase investment in all areas of football development
- ▶ Annual funding:
 - USD 250,000 per association
 - USD 2.5 million per confederation
 - 211 annual local audits
 - 20 annual audits by KPMG

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FIFA has always believed in the value of education. Back in the 1970s, when FIFA was under the leadership of Dr João Havelange and his then Technical Director Joseph S. Blatter, the governing body launched its first extensive worldwide educational programme. In 2004, FIFA brought a new programme to life. It has since proven to be a milestone in FIFA's development work, making yet another significant contribution to the development of football around the world.

113

courses to develop football

EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

➔ Mission

FIFA offers an extensive programme of courses to educate and train instructors, coaches, referees, doctors, managers and journalists. These courses focus not just on the technical aspects of the game, but also on its social values, as

youngsters in particular should regard football as a school of life. The principle behind FIFA's educational initiatives involves the teachers and participants passing on and exchanging know-how, experiences and information, which in turn finds

its way back to the associations, instructors and other sectors of society such as the private sector, government bodies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). FIFA's programme is tailor-made to meet the member

associations' requirements for education and courses. FIFA's courses ultimately increase the number of trained instructors, which boosts the long-term, targeted development of football all around the world.

All results: FIFA.com



FIFA Futsal World Championship Chinese Taipei 2004

FINAL

5 December 2004, Taipeh City
Spain v. Italy
2-1 (0-0)

MATCH FOR 3RD PLACE

5 December 2004, Taipeh City
Brazil v. Argentina
7-4 (6-1)

FIFA U-19 Women's World Championship Thailand 2004

FINAL

27 November 2004, Rajamangala
Germany v. China
2-0 (1-0)

MATCH FOR 3RD PLACE

27 November 2004, Rajamangala
USA v. Brazil
3-0 (2-0)



FIFA courses in figures



3,428 participants

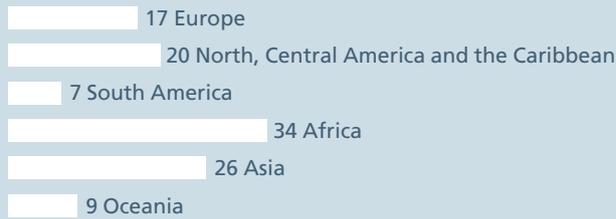


147 participating countries



113 courses

Breakdown of courses



Type of course



Last year, the FIFA Courses department worked in close cooperation with experts, the regional Development Offices and the six confederations to organise 113 courses, which were attended by around 3,500 people from 147 different countries. Many of these courses – 34 to be exact – were held in Africa.

FUTURO III and Com-Unity are at the heart of FIFA's new programme of courses. FUTURO III focuses on "teaching the teachers" in the areas of coaches' education, refereeing, administration/management, sports medicine and women's football. Courses are organised on a regional basis, bringing teachers from neighbouring countries together. A maximum of ten member associations may attend a single FUTURO III course. The twelve FIFA Development Offices oversee the courses and ensure that the associations implement pre-defined educational steps. A total of 28 FUTURO III courses have been held, including 13 refereeing courses, 8 coaching courses, 5 courses for women's football and 2 courses in administration/management. In spring 2005, New Zealand and Botswana hosted the first pilot projects in the form of administration/management courses for 20 associations. The FUTURO III

administration course will officially be launched in September 2005. FIFA and the International Olympic Committee's (IOC) Olympic Solidarity movement have enjoyed a close and fruitful partnership in football development work for many years. FIFA's member associations benefit from that partnership in the form of courses and grants, with the IOC forwarding the relevant applications to FIFA for evaluation. During the period covered by this Activity Report, Olympic Solidarity courses for football coaches were held in eleven different countries: Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Korea DPR, Zambia, St Kitts & Nevis, Mauritius, Vietnam, Seychelles, Singapore, the Dominican Republic and Dominica. Courses for individual associations form a further fixed element of the course catalogue. 49 such courses were held in 2004, including 11 futsal courses, 15 courses for coaches, 18 refereeing courses and 5 courses for female coaches. And for the first time, the FIFA Flying Teaching Team was called upon to provide immediate assistance to member associations that had suffered unforeseen problems. In 2004, this proved to be the case in Tanzania, the Solomon Islands, Brazil, South Africa and Turkey. ●



Goals

- To create a network of FIFA instructors and to improve their technical and educational skills;
- To hold courses on all relevant topics;
- To produce and distribute teaching material and documents for courses;
- To coordinate the international scheduling of courses with events organised by all six confederations;
- To promote modern communications technology to disseminate information;
- To promote an exchange of knowledge and experiences among the member associations;
- To improve cooperation between FIFA members, government bodies, non-governmental organisations, the media and economic partners.

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Com-Unity is a new concept that anchors football in a wider context, ensuring that educational, social, cultural, economic and political influences are taken into account. This innovative programme is the brainchild of the FIFA President, in his desire to use football as a conduit to unify divisions within communities. Com-Unity is unique in the sporting world, bringing football people and groups together, as confirmed by the positive feedback received from media representatives, governments, NGOs, sponsors and member associations.

But the courses do not merely bring the football world together; they are available to other sports federations as well. Eight Com-Unity courses were held in 2004 – in Botswana, Trinidad and Tobago, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Vietnam, the Solomon Islands, Mauritania and Swaziland. By the end of August 2005, 9 of the year's **14 scheduled courses** had been completed (in Lithuania, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Madagascar, Cyprus, Nicaragua, Malawi, Vanuatu and Samoa). The three-day courses focus on communication issues, allowing representatives of political bodies and NGOs, football officials, media personnel from member associations and clubs, journalists from print media, radio and TV, and marketing officials from associations and clubs to meet existing and potential sponsors. The courses also help to train and educate association officials and to identify the needs of the media, whilst at the same time improving the relationship between all parties.

Com-Unity

A story of success

SOLOMON ISLANDS

The magnificent seven

2004 will go down in history as a momentous year for the Solomon Islands. The country's national team reached a play-off against Australia for the right to play in the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ in Germany, and it was also the year in which the U-14 futsal team won the Australian championship for the second time running.

The footballers and the SIFF, the country's football association, achieved all of this despite not having a particularly strong infrastructure. In fact, the SIFF was heavily reliant on outside support. A team of advisers – dubbed “the magnificent seven” – organised the FIFA Com-Unity course that was held in Honiara from 24 to 26 November 2004. The course was expertly managed by Wynton Rufer, Oceania's Player of the Century, with help from Horace Burrell (Jamaica), Les Dickens (Uruguay), Hamish Miller (New Zealand), Moses Stevens (Vanuatu), Urs Zanitti (FIFA) and Glenn Turner (FIFA Development Officer for Oceania).

The course focused on how to nurture relationships, as well as on communication and the roles played by the media and marketing. Those present included representatives of the government, NGOs, the media, the private sector and a wide range of other interest groups. The Com-Unity course highlighted the need for restructuring within the SIFF in order to improve its efficiency and provide better services to develop football. As a direct result, the local printed press and radio stations now carry increased coverage of football in their sports



Oceania's Player of the Century Wynton Rufer with the Solomon Islands' Prime Minister Sir Allen Kemakeza.

reports. In addition, a supplier agreement has been signed for the national team and the SIFF employees.

The highlight of the workshop was undoubtedly a football match between a FIFA/SIFF team and a side composed of Solomon Islands MPs. The Com-Unity course had one significant positive effect on the SIFF – it acquired financial assistance via sponsorship and the FIFA Flying Teaching Team (FFTT) to employ a coach for the U-20 team. If everyone were to get as much out of FIFA Com-Unity courses as the Solomon Islands, football would undoubtedly continue to make progress all around the world. ●

SWAZILAND

The only way is up

The Com-Unity course in Swaziland was the second of its kind in southern Africa, following the pilot project held in Botswana in April 2004. It represented an opportunity to tackle the country's most pressing football issues with renewed vigour, and Philemon Mkhaliphi, the president of the National Football Association of Swaziland, was impressed: “The dark days in our country's football history are now over. Thanks to this Com-Unity workshop, the only way is up”. The course participants agreed on the following:

- To step up communication between Swaziland football's interest groups and the government, national sports council and national Olympic committee by arranging at least two meetings a year.
- The government will examine the possibility of providing football facilities to give the game a welcome boost.
- The National Football Association of Swaziland is to ask the government for the finances required for the national “A” team, so that it can concentrate all of its resources on youth football. ●

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COLOMBIA
For a future free of violence

“The Com-Unity seminar was a great experience and it was very refreshing to see how involved FIFA is with projects that contribute to creating a better world through our beautiful sport. I have to congratulate FIFA for organising the seminar because there is no doubt that this effort will render incredible results. From my personal experience, it has already worked. The seminar taught me a lot, through the first day classes and presentations of other good programmes like Golombiao. It was also confirmation that we have a programme that is valuable and worth pursuing. But most importantly the seminar renewed my enthusiasm to work for Colombianitos, to achieve the dreams of bringing more and more children to our “Goals for a Better Life” programme.”

Juan Pablo Gnecco , Colombianitos ●

The “Goal for a Better Life” programme of the Colombianitos non-governmental organisation in Ciudad Bolivar, Bogotá



MAURITANIA

Developing football together

For the Mauritanian football family and various football interest groups, the Com-Unity course from 25 to 27 November 2004 was the first meeting on neutral ground. The seminar focused on understanding FIFA's global vision and the ensuing discussions allowed people to concentrate on the goal of developing football in a targeted manner. This vision will now be shared by the football association, the government and the press. The seminar also provided the opportunity for an exchange of ideas between the football association and public and private Mauritanian bodies, and for the various roles to be defined. The Mauritanian football family left the course more united than ever, and with renewed determination to work together to develop football. One of the most positive effects of the course was the new willingness of the national press to

pay more attention to sports competitions, which, as a direct result, are now attracting more spectators. In addition, the course also highlighted the benefit of regular dialogue between the association and government. A communications officer has now been appointed by the association and consequently, there is now a greater exchange of information with the media. A newly formed partnership committee has also been charged with negotiating sponsorship agreements for official competitions and youth events. These examples underline the immense potential that is waiting to be unlocked if communication can be fostered among the various football interest groups. The Com-Unity course was the catalyst for a process that has improved the level of understanding for football as well as the cooperation between all parties. ●

DEVELOPMENT	
Technical Development	98
Women's Football	106
Futsal	114
Refereeing	120
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DEVELOPMENT	
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Technical Development

New standards

Through countless development programmes, FIFA has had a decisive influence on the global promotion of football for over thirty years.

YET ANOTHER INNOVATION in this area was marked by the start of the Futuro III initiative in 2004. This programme differs from previous coaching development courses, as its central approach is focused on developing and training instructors, who in turn train coaches. The Futuro III programme was launched with a pilot course for instructors in Burkina Faso (26 April to 5 May 2004). Further courses in Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Tunisia and Hong Kong (for men), plus courses in South Africa, Trinidad & Tobago, Thailand and Peru (for women), completed the training programme. Experiences from these courses were collected and reviewed at a five-day seminar in Zurich led by FIFA's Technical Development department. During the seminar, which was attended by 25 FIFA instructors, the general aims of these courses were finalised. They reiterated that the emphasis, in contrast to traditional coaching courses, was on training instructors ('teach

the teachers'). Assuming a standardised method of teaching, special reference was made to the need for practice-related methodology. Course participants are actively involved in the training process. As well as listening to talks and practical presentations by FIFA instructors, they are required to develop and present theoretical and practical topics by themselves. These presentations are subsequently analysed in group discussions. The aims are to encourage participants to show initiative and creativity and to develop critical thinking. Follow-up is another important element of this development scheme. On completion of the course, the participants are provided with support for their activities within their own associations. Eight courses are planned for 2005: in Guatemala, New Zealand, Botswana, Colombia, India, Bahrain, Nigeria and Romania, plus four specifically for female coaches (Russia, Cook Islands, Africa and Balkan region). ●

Participants are encouraged to show initiative, creativity and critical thinking.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

➔ Mission

Improving the quality of football is the ultimate objective of the Technical Department. To this end, football experts observe and analyse games and training sessions. Experienced instructors pass on these findings to coaches and interested parties all around the world as part of the course programme, which is intended to help create and improve

structures at individual member associations in the areas of coaching instruction and player development.

FIFA also endeavours to improve the quality of the game with technical improvements to the playing surface and material, through a licensing system.

➔ Goals

- To improve the standard of the game;
- To train coaching instructors who are already involved in training at their respective member associations;
- To impart practice-oriented methodology in theoretical and practical ways;
- To monitor development trends in international football;
- To encourage and help member associations to plan and run their own courses;
- To introduce advanced training initiatives aimed at the permanent improvement of the participants' skills;
- To select suitable participants using the criteria specified by FIFA;
- To formulate a quality concept for football equipment and pitches and actively spread the quality system worldwide.



Practical training methods, such as the one used here at a FIFA FUTURO III course in Hong Kong, ensure that football continually evolves.



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Jim Selby

“Football gives children an introduction to the world”

FIFA instructor Jim Selby on the importance of development programmes, the benefits of coaching and the imparting of values

Coaching programmes are an integral part of FIFA’s development work. What have they achieved and what has changed in recent years?

Jim Selby: FIFA’s coaching programmes have been developed continuously over the years to meet the needs of member associations, instructors and coaches at all levels and to increase the number of knowledgeable experts. Instead of instructing individual coaches, FIFA is now concentrating on instructors, who in turn teach other coaches how to work with players and teams. The aim is for them to introduce coaching programmes in their own countries and impart modern teaching principles and presentation techniques. We provide the resources that enable the participating instructors to acquire and impart up-to-date football knowledge.

What do participants take back to their own countries from the courses? Are you having a direct effect, and if so, how would you describe it?

J.S.: FIFA’s coaching programme offers local instructors and coaches the opportunity to glean useful knowledge and ideas from football experts from all over the world. FIFA makes funds available for running coaching programmes to allow every country to benefit from them, regardless of their financial circumstances. We also provide equipment and other resources to ensure that the programmes are run as effectively as possible.



Football conveys values. Which values do you believe are most important in a country's youth development work?

J.S.: For children from all social and economic backgrounds – boys and girls alike – football is a fitting sporting activity that they can play at any time on all surfaces with the minimum of equipment. It's fun and helps them make friends. Football promotes health and team spirit among young people as well as tolerance and acceptance between different cultures, races, religions and people of different social and economic status. When children play football, they want to have fun. But football can also be a school of life. It keeps children off the streets, and they learn to assume responsibility within the group and show others respect – all things that young people need to learn these days. For children and young people, football is an introduction to the world, regardless of the country they live in. And it gives them the opportunity to play outside their own country once in a while.

How can FIFA further improve its development programmes, such as FUTURO III, for example?

J.S.: FIFA's coaching programmes are flexible, 'living programmes' that are constantly adapted to a given country's development stage and the changing needs of instructors, coaches and players. The programmes offer coaches and instructors the opportunity to develop their coaching skills. We now want to give instructors direct access to information and tools via our own website to allow them to offer more effective and entertaining courses.

You're a FIFA instructor and a technical director in Oceania. What differences are there between FIFA's development programmes and those of the associations?

J.S.: FIFA's coaching programmes are designed to allow them to be flexibly adjusted to the coaching requirements of the participating instructors and coaches from various countries as well as to the specific coaching and football situation in the individual regions. The FIFA courses provide general guidelines and improve the teaching methodology for coaching football. In contrast, the courses provided by member associations are structured to meet the needs of the respective country in the best possible way. They are often aimed at establishing minimum standards for coaches working with a certain age group or at a certain level of competition. Country-specific coaching is made to measure. In some countries, they also have to fulfil standards set by the government for the accreditation and recognition of coaching programmes.

In what way is cooperation between the association and government institutions necessary and useful?

J.S.: National governments can increase the value of member association coaching programmes by providing resources for facilities, grants, sponsorship, workshops, seminars or conferences, for example. Member associations should maintain regular contact with their governments to sound out opportunities for assistance in the development of coaching programmes at home and to identify potential joint projects, for instance in schools. The Com-Unity programme, which brings together governments, non-governmental organisations, representatives of other sports, media representatives and marketing partners, can be an important tool in this regard. ●

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Technical Study Group Football on the move

In 1965, the decision was taken to form a group of experts to analyse matches played at the FIFA World Cup™. FIFA's Technical Study Group (TSG) was called into action for the first time at the 1966 FIFA World Cup™ in England and it has been closely monitoring matches at international tournaments and identifying new trends ever since.

FIFA'S TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT is headed by Holger Osieck, West Germany's assistant coach when they won the 1990 FIFA World Cup™ in Italy. The members of the TSG are leading coaches both past and present – experts with experience at the highest level. They are assigned for each FIFA tournament, and have various tasks, including analysing each match, attending training sessions, and interviewing team coaches.

The information they collect is summarised in a report that is made available to FIFA's member associations for training and development purposes. Visual training aids in the form of DVDs are also produced. This material is intended to help the

associations to promote player development and improve the general standard of play. Reports by the TSG also go way beyond pure match analysis. Issues discussed in depth by the TSG include for example 'The effect of an insufficient period of preparation for a major tournament on a player's performance'. Its findings and proposals are summarised and forwarded to the relevant decision-makers. ●

The TSG's tasks are manifold and varied and its goal is clearly defined: the advancement of the most popular sport in the world.





The TSG analyses the performances of the teams and players in all FIFA competitions (pictured: World Youth Championship in the Netherlands).

THE TECHNICAL STUDY GROUP WAS IN ACTION SIX TIMES IN THE LAST FOOTBALLING YEAR: • OLYMPIC FOOTBALL TOURNAMENTS ATHENS 2004 • FIFA U-19 WOMEN'S WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP THAILAND 2004 • FIFA FUTSAL WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP CHINESE TAIPEI 2004 • FIFA WORLD YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP NETHERLANDS 2005 • FIFA CONFEDERATIONS CUP GERMANY 2005

DEVELOPMENT

→ Technical Development	98
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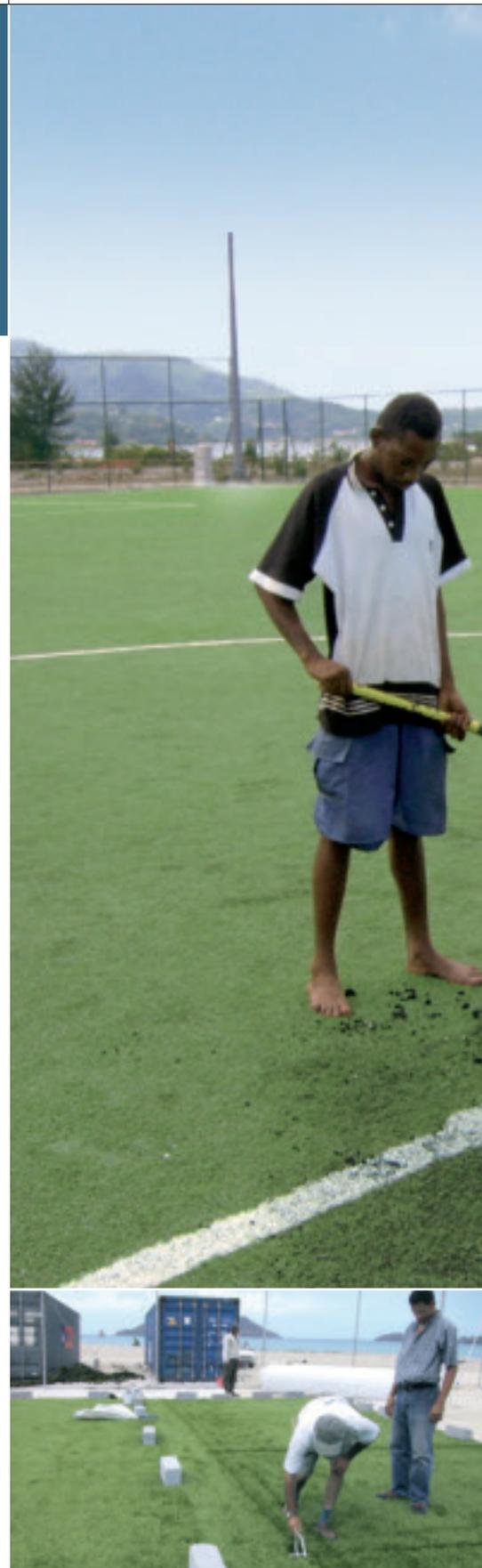
FIFA Quality Concept Artificial turf

As world football's governing body, FIFA has a duty to support all efforts to improve football equipment. With its quality concept for artificial pitches, FIFA is duly discharging this duty and thus making a significant contribution to improving the standard of the game.

MATCHES HAVE BEEN allowed to take place on artificial surfaces in accordance with the regulations of the respective competition since 1 July 2004. At its annual meeting on 28 February 2004, the International Football Association Board (IFAB) decided to add a reference to the playing surface ("including artificial turf") to the Laws of the Game. As a result of this historic decision, international club competition games and competitive matches between representative teams of FIFA member associations may now be played on artificial pitches. "Millions of players around the world will benefit from this decision, as it will allow them to play their favourite sport on a more regular basis and, above all, in difficult climatic conditions that would make it impossible on natural turf pitches," said FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter, commenting on the IFAB decision. Following on from this decision, FIFA and UEFA adopted a uniform set of regulations that define the different standards of artificial turf as well as test methods and criteria. The FIFA RECOMMENDED 2 STAR artificial turf quality standard will be used for all European competitions, including qualification for the European Championship, the Champions League and the UEFA Cup.

Two-star artificial turf will also be used at the four venues for the FIFA U-17 World Championship in Peru in September and October 2005. The international premiere for artificial turf at a FIFA tournament took place back in 2003, when ten matches in the FIFA U-17 World Championship, including the final, were played on an artificial surface. The pitch at the Finnair Stadium in Finland is one of around forty that have been laid around the world as part of the *Goal* Programme. Trinidad & Tobago is the first country to receive a FIFA RECOMMENDED 2 STAR pitch financed by *Goal*. Along with FIFA Marketing & TV, the FIFA Development Division runs regular seminars for interested member associations. These seminars not only highlight the benefits of artificial turf, but also provide practical tips on pitch maintenance, footwear selection, etc. ●

FIFA LICENSEES FOR ARTIFICIAL TURF FIELDTURF / TARKETT INC., POLYTAN SPORTSTÄTTENBAU GMBH, LIMONTA SPORT SPA, EDEL GRASS B.V, MONDO S.P.A., LANO SPORTS N.V., DOMO SPORTS & LEISURE GRASS, ITALGREEN S.P.A., SPORTS TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD, NURTEKS CARPET INDUSTRY & COMMERCE, SALTEX OY, T.E.A.M. SPORTS SURFACES, PE-BA TEKSTIL SAN. VE TIC. LTD. STI., KOLON GLOTECH, INC.



“Millions of players around the world will benefit from this decision.”

FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter



Laying an artificial pitch on the Seychelles.



A First in Peru

All FIFA U-17 World Championship matches on artificial turf

For the first time in FIFA's more than 100-year history, a tournament is set to be played exclusively on artificial turf: the FIFA U-17 World Championship in Peru between 16 September and 2 October 2005.

The world's top U-17 teams will do battle on synthetic grass in four stadiums in Lima, Trujillo, Chiclayo and Piura. Work to prepare for the installation of the best possible artificial surface – the FIFA RECOMMENDED 2 STAR artificial turf – began in all four stadiums in May 2005. The artificial surfaces were laid ready for use by August.

It was not least out of financial considerations that the Peruvian officials opted for artificial turf. In Peru, as in many other countries, football associations and clubs often do not have the financial resources to maintain high-quality grass pitches. By buying an artificial surface, this time-consuming and above all costly maintenance work becomes a thing of the past, with each of the artificial pitches costing a one-off fee of USD 550,000. USD 180,000 were covered by the local or regional government, USD 120,000 by FIFA and the rest by the Peruvian Institute of Sport.

Just as importantly, artificial surfaces can stage countless training sessions and competitive games without the grass ever becoming the worse for wear. A high-quality, modern artificial surface will easily cope with such demands. In Peru's case, climatic considerations (heat and little rain) also came into play, as did the fact that Peruvians had received positive feedback about artificial turf from other countries.

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Women's football Setting the pace

Bringing about change often requires dogged determination. Since FIFA demanded that, as from 2005, 10% (or 25,000 US dollars) of the funds received from FAP be invested solely in women's football, this branch of the sport has firmly taken root and is growing rapidly.

BUT THERE ARE STILL many obstacles hindering progress, especially as a result of lack of support from some leading association officials. Unless women's football is firmly entrenched in the association, with organised national and international matches in all age categories, it will be impossible for women and girls to pursue their love of the game. The leading countries in women's football, on the other hand, can rely on solid financial and organisational foundations. FIFA is currently taking stock of the situation in various countries and actively supporting member associations in setting up women's football development programmes. Results so far have shown that there are no insurmountable obstacles. A women's futsal tournament in Amman was proof that women's football is booming in Muslim countries too. Women in Papua New Guinea have even been playing football for three generations! Education is an essential ingredient in FIFA's promotion of women's football, and last year the number of courses doubled. Under the Futuro III programme, instructors from a variety of countries were trained, which in turn will have a domino effect on players development. The principal aim is to improve the technical, tactical and physical strengths of women players, coaches and referees.

One of the highlights was the FIFA U-19 Women's World Championship in Thailand. 90 associations took part in the preliminary competition – 10% more than in the first FIFA U-19 Women's World Championship tournament in Canada. But what is interesting is that in only two years, participation is nearly level with that for the FIFA Women's World Cup. Women's football reached new heights at the Olympic Games in Athens with an exciting final in which one of the top contenders, Brazil, thrilled the crowds with their dazzling technique.

Best advertisement for women's football

A further highlight of FIFA's Centennial year was the match between the Women's World Stars and Germany at the Stade de France in Paris on 20 May 2004. Such matches are of momentous importance for women players and help youngsters to identify with the game. Birgit Prinz, FIFA Women's World Player in 2003 and 2004 commented: "For us as world champions, it was a huge honour to be involved in this match. The game was, without a shadow of a doubt, the best possible advertisement for women's football. Everyone who watched the match could see for themselves that we play first-rate football." ●

WOMEN FOOTBALL

➔ Mission

FIFA promotes the development of women's football and pledges to support women's football financially and to give women players, coaches, referees and officials the opportunity to become actively involved in football. FIFA is helping to

popularise the game by increasing public awareness and conducting information campaigns as well as overcoming social and cultural obstacles for women with the ultimate aim of improving women's standing in society.

➔ Goals

- To promote and develop women's and girls' football in the member associations;
- To improve the infrastructure of women's football in the confederations and member associations;
- To increase the proportion of women and girls playing football at the grass roots, in schools and at amateur and professional levels;
- To constantly improve the quality, the organisation and the expansion of FIFA women's football competitions;



For the first time in its history, FIFA has designated the following former players and coaches as ambassadors to promote women's football, in recognition of their services to football:

AKERS MICHELLE (USA) · **AKIDE** MERCY (NIGERIA) · **BURTINI** SILVANA (CANADA) · **FOUDY** JULIE (USA) · **FUTABA** KIOKA (JAPAN) · **HAMM** MIA (USA) · **LIU** AILING (CHINA PR) · **MORACE** CAROLINA (ITALY) · **MURRAY** JULIE (AUSTRALIA) · **NEID** SILVIA (GERMANY) · **SISSI** (BRASIL) · **STOERE** HEIDI (NORWAY) · **SUNDHAGE** PIA (SWEDEN) · **WEN** SUN (CHINA PR) · **WIEGMANN** BETTINA (GERMANY)

- To create conditions for more women to occupy technical and managerial positions in football, including the domains of refereeing, coaching, medicine, media and administration;
- To organise coaching and training courses for female players, coaches, referees, doctors and officials;
- To establish and publicise a coordinated international match calendar for women's football;
- To analyse and monitor technical developments in women's football;
- To organise women's football symposia and conferences.

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More courses Fewer games

Four Futuro III courses were staged in 2004 – in South Africa, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago and Peru with participants hailing from 60 different countries.

RUSSIA, COOK ISLANDS AND Africa and the Balkan region have been pinpointed for four further courses in 2005. Tunisia, Chile, Bahrain and Vanuatu staged courses to train women's football coaches. Furthermore, a course entitled "Women's football and sports medicine" was held during the FIFA U-19 Women's World Championship in Thailand for all of the competing associations, in conjunction with AFC. The launch of the preparation programme for referee candidates for the FIFA Women's World Cup China 2007 was also staged during the Algarve Cup, attended by 40 officials from 34 countries. ●

FUTURO III coaching: South Africa, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Peru, Russia

MA coaching course: Tunisia, Chile, Bahrain, Vanuatu

Womens football and sports medicine: Thailand

Seminar for female referees: Portugal

"A" Matches 1990–2004



After a record number of 360 international matches in 2003, there was a slight drop in the number of women's international games played in 2004. However, the 277 matches played represent the third highest total in the history of the women's game. The lion's share, namely 113 (41%), comprised friendly matches whereas confederation preliminary matches made up 30%. The manner in which the 277 matches are split among the regions is revealing. Two out of every three matches were all-European affairs or matches between teams from different confederations. Africa, Asia and CONCACAF account for the remaining third. In terms of women's international matches, Oceania (four games in 2004) and, above all, South America (not a single game) deserve the title "no woman's land". The aspiration that the number of women's teams would exceed the 100 mark did not transpire. Whereas, in 2003, 97 sides lined up for an international encounter, in 2004 only 87 teams reported for duty.



Anna Monnate (South Africa)
at a FUTURO III female coaching
course in South Africa.

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Each Islamic country has different rules about clothing in women's football.



Women's football full of eastern promise

FIFA'S DIRECTIVE to its associations to reserve 10% of FAP funds for women's football set off a chain reaction in many parts of the world, including the Near East. "Enormous progress has been achieved in the past two years," remarks Sahar el Hawary, Egypt's pioneering patron of women's football. The Near East is not the first region that springs to mind when talk is of women's football, but the Jordan Football Association set up a Women's Football Committee and organised two tournaments in the space of only six months. So successful were these competitions that Amman Club decided to stage an Arab club championship under the patronage of Princess Reem Ali. A gathering of women's football

teams from Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Egypt, Bahrain and Jordan promised excitement and, for the female participants, a step in the direction of emancipation. "We came to Amman because we enjoy playing football but have no-one to play against at home. We just love football," gushes Hanan Rassis from Libya. Newspapers carried illustrated daily reports on the action and the Al-Jazeera television channel broadcast live matches to Jordan, Egypt and other Arab countries.

Palestine's women's team, made up of students from Bethlehem University, has to contend with countless problems. "We have no-one to play against and spend our time training because travel is

so restricted," complains Samar Araj Mousa, the team's founder and manager. They took nine hours to cover the 90km stretch to Amman. They have no footballs or infrastructure and they depend on donations for sports equipment. "We just couldn't exist without help from the association." According to a survey conducted by the university, 85% of Palestinians do not object to women's football. The humble beginnings in the Near East and the Gulf have kindled hope among the locals and recent developments in Jordan have shown that women's football has a promising future. The obvious conclusion is that where there is a will, there is a way – and that no obstacle is too great for women's football. ●

Success is always rated by results and, in this regard, the Dominican Republic's women's national team can boast an outstanding triumph.

FOR THE FIRST time ever, they have broken into CONCACAF's top eight, giving them the opportunity to compete in the preliminary competition for last year's FIFA U-19 Women's World Championship in Thailand. Although the players' aspirations soon froze in Canada's cold climate, the tournament worked wonders for the self-confidence of the players, who averaged 17 years of age. "It was a turning point for us. We'll keep showing how much we have achieved," remarked goalkeeper Heidi Salazar. Her team-mate and captain, Odaliza Diaz Rodriguez, made the point that they have many more golden opportunities. The team's formidable performance has shown that the Dominican Republic not only has beautiful beaches, attractive architecture

and a rich culture but also an impressive pedigree on the football field. FIFA's *Goal* and FAP funds have enabled the association to gather together the best women players from many different development centres in the country. They were chosen not only for their athletic and technical assets but also for their mental attitude and positive frame of mind. Part of the selection process involved drawing up a psychological profile of each player. The outcome of constant coaching combined with social skills and discipline resulted in a team of winners, focusing on success on the pitch as well as in life as a whole. The matches were rated a historic success in a country in which women have been playing football for many years without international success. This project,

conducted by the FEDEFUTBOL and psychologist José A. Carrasco, has also helped to shatter the prejudice among the islanders that football is out of bounds for women. The same happened to the beliefs of mothers and fathers who had previously refused to allow their football-loving daughters out of sight for long training sessions (despite reassurances from the association that their school standards would not suffer) or to travel abroad unescorted – after all, many of the young women count as minors under Dominican law. As a result of the team's sensational success, the association intends to continue concentrating on developing its women players' mental strengths in the hope that the results will resound on the pitch. ●

Dominican Republic predominant



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Taking stock in Oceania



The exception of Papua New Guinea: women and girls of the third generation play football

Earlier this year, for the first time ever, the current situation of women's football in Oceania was assessed.

THE FINDINGS SERVE as the rudiments for developing a strategy for women's football for Oceania and its associations. The stock-taking process was a milestone for women's football in OFC. Data were collected on the trends in various countries, revealing institutional, cultural and religious obstacles as well as stumbling blocks as a result of prejudice in gender, marketing, information and communications and a lack of support. Local resources, structures and programmes were pinpointed that could lead to viable solutions for the problems at hand. Converting these findings into action as part of FIFA's strategy to develop women's football will turn everything on its head in Oceania.

THE SPECIAL ATTRACTION OF WOMEN'S FOOTBALL on the islands of Oceania was epitomised by a visit to Makira province on the Solomons. A delegation headed by the president of the Makira Ulwa Football Association waited in the airport to give a warm-hearted welcome to the FIFA guests. Then a lively cultural and football programme was presented at association headquarters. This was the first ever visit to the province by representatives from FIFA and the speakers expressed their deep gratitude for the attention given to their corner of the earth. Makira is well-known for producing eighteen different types of banana as well as many football stars and kind-hearted people with a sparkling sense of humour. ●

Chile Winds of change

The Chile football association hopes that its development plan will enable it to make its mark in women's football in South America and worldwide.

THE LACK OF CLUBS and competitions as well as opportunities for training, coaching and educational exchanges has been the main reason for the slow progress in women's football in Chile. To counter this situation and to meet the demand for football from girls and women, the Chilean women's football network organised a seminar on the subject. Held under the patronage of FIFA, the two-day event was attended by 104 participants, 65 of whom were women. Speakers included such famous football personalities as Garys Estupiñán, coach of the Ecuadorean women's national team, as well as Sabrina Lois and Mabel Leyes, international FIFA referees from Argentina and Uruguay respectively. Discussing their opinions with national football experts and the other participants led to lively and interesting debates. The fact that FIFA was represented at the seminar enabled world football's governing body to form a realistic opinion of the state of women's football in Chile and to ensure that the decisions reached will soon be implemented.

One of the outcomes of the discussions was the realisation for the network that it is essential to monitor progress in women's football at all levels of society and that everyone involved in football urgently needs an organised and well planned infrastructure. ●

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"I learnt many aspects of my current technique playing futsal."



FUTSAL

➔ Mission

FIFA has made a commitment to promote and structure the sport of futsal globally, by means of competitions, courses and other proactive measures, and to encourage its members to do the same.

➔ Goals

- To launch, integrate and establish futsal in FIFA member associations;
- To communicate the Laws of the Game of futsal and provide the required infrastructure and equipment;
- To support and promote the setting up of new futsal competitions through the confederations and member associations;
- To organise courses and seminars and to publish teaching material for futsal players, coaches, referees and officials;
- To provide technical and organisational help with arranging futsal competitions;
- To provide technical and organisational help to FIFA member associations;
- To standardise the rules.

Futsal

The birth of Ronaldinho's career

Wherever you are, the task of cultivating the game of football has to begin with children, because they are the ones who can guarantee that it has a future. Any conversation about how to introduce children to a game and its guiding principles soon has to turn to the topic of futsal. Futsal offers the foundations for developing essential skills, both in futsal players and ultimately in footballers. One of the countless players who cut their teeth playing futsal is the great Ronaldinho, FIFA World Player of the Year 2004. But the list of world-famous Brazilians who started out playing futsal goes on and on: Pele, Rivaldo, Ronaldo, Juninho, Robinho ...

List of courses

2004

FUTSAL

ENGLAND
CHILE
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
FINLAND
CAPE VERDE
CUBA

2005

REFEREEING AND COACHING

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE
COSTA RICA
ROMANIA
QATAR
CYPRUS

RONALDINHO still remembers his earlier passion – and not without good reason. “I learnt many aspects of my current technique playing futsal,” he says. “The way you control the ball is much more important on a small pitch, because you’ve got less space. If you’re not quick and don’t keep the ball close, you lose it straight away.” Another reason why FIFA is promoting the global development of futsal is that a player’s technique can be improved by playing futsal in their formative years, irrespective of whether they keep on playing futsal or later switch to football. As Ronaldinho puts it, “You learn to make snap decisions, as everything’s much tighter and happens more quickly than in normal football. Speed, perfect technique and the ability to weigh up the situation fast are the key things

futsal teaches you.” It is for these reasons that FIFA is promoting the growth of futsal, as a kind of investment in the future. After all, futsal is a sport in its own right, which rather than competing with conventional football actually enriches it, providing a highly engaging alternative for all lovers of the traditional game. Ronaldinho cannot recommend futsal warmly enough to avid young footballers. “It’s better for youngsters to play on small pitches,” he says, “because that way they get the ball much more often, which is really important. You only get better by practising and getting the ball a lot. That’s why futsal is an extremely important way for kids to develop their skills and understanding of the game.” ●

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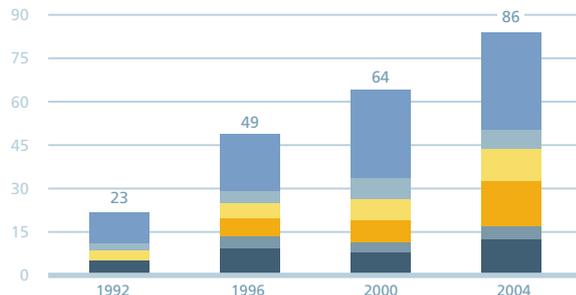
Futsal

Full speed ahead

2004 proved to be a very busy year in the world of futsal, with the FIFA Futsal World Championship taking place in Chinese Taipei in November. 86 national teams took part in the qualifiers, an increase of 34% on the figures from four years earlier, when the event was held in Guatemala. FIFA was able to provide the host nation with a dedicated coach, Damian Knabben, who made a significant contribution towards improving the technical and tactical skills of the squad. Furthermore, to coincide with the competition, the first ever live Internet broadcast of a FIFA organised futsal seminar enabled large numbers of futsal fans the world over to keep an eye on the proceedings.

Number of participating teams in Futsal WC qualifiers

- Europe
- Oceania
- South America
- CONCACAF
- Africa
- Asia



FIFA ALSO LAID the foundations for the global expansion of futsal by organising a variety of courses in a whole series of countries, including Chile, Trinidad and Tobago, Finland, Cape Verde and Cuba – to name but a few. These were headed by instructors of international stature so as to meet the high quality standards demanded from the courses. The number of FIFA courses has been increased again this year. In the first four months of 2005, seminars had already taken place in São Tomé e Príncipe, Costa Rica, Romania, Cyprus and Qatar, with many more in the pipeline and further requests expected from members. FIFA has produced an excellent set of teaching material for instructors, referees and coaches, designed to ensure on the one hand that futsal's Laws of the Game are applied consistently the world over – a key concern – while on the other hand guaranteeing members the best possible training for their players. Finally, at the end of the year, two regional seminars will be taking place in Africa and Oceania, two continents with vastly different needs, united by a common desire to promote futsal – which in turn matches FIFA's own aims to the letter. ●





Vanuatu

Futsal in the archipelago

It is quite a challenge to introduce football to a country made up of 83 islands. Perhaps that explains why Vanuatu started with futsal instead – on a petanque court.

IT WOULD BE FAIR to say that Vanuatu does not number among the great footballing nations. Nevertheless, the enthusiasm for football in this south Pacific archipelago, covering an area of 450,000 square kilometres, is huge. Boys and girls get together wherever they can to play improvised matches, during the day and deep into the night.

That is why Carlos Buzzetti, who grew up in Uruguay and later emigrated to Australia, decided to take matters into his own hands a few years ago. As technical director of the Vanuatu Football Federation (VFF), he tried to bring some kind of order to the disorganised passion for football of the nation's people. He soon recognised that the main problem was that it was hard to form teams of eleven players when the population was spread across 83 islands. So he drew on his experience as a futsal player and introduced futsal to Vanuatu.

Under the guidance of the VFF he launched a pilot project and set up a futsal league in the capital, Port Vila. It quickly became apparent that the biggest problem lay in the lack of facilities. There were hardly any halls, and even outdoors there was a lack of pitches suitable for starting a championship – until Buzzetti came up with a makeshift solution in the shape of two petanque courts which had fallen out of use.

The inaugural futsal tournament lasted for six weeks, and over 400 footballers, most of them youngsters, took part. In spite of the championship's enormous success, it remained a one-off, because the town authorities were unwilling to make the petanque courts available for future futsal events.

Nevertheless, one upshot of this pilot scheme was the forging of a sophisticated development plan, which should make sure that futsal finds its way on to all 83 islands and is played wherever possible. This development project is receiving considerable support from the Financial Assistance Programme (FAP) and, for the ardent football fans of Vanuatu, it should help bring their dreams of national teams at all levels one step closer to reality. ●

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Ukraine

Growing in statute

Football has always been an important part of life in Ukraine. This enthusiasm has now spilled over into futsal and beach soccer too, as international successes and huge local interest in the sports go to show.

THERE SEEMS TO BE virtually no limit to people's passion for football in Ukraine. Dynamo Kiev's great triumphs under legendary coach Valeriy Lobanovsky, which saw the side lift the European Cup Winners' Cup twice, in 1975 and 1986, are hard to forget. But more recent successes in the up-and-coming sports of beach soccer and futsal are also worth noting, with the Ukrainian national futsal team finishing in a creditable fifth place at the FIFA Futsal World Championship in Chinese Taipei in 2004. Futsal has been played in Ukraine since 1993. Today, 36 teams compete in two leagues. Players have contracts with their clubs that prevent them from retaining any registration with teams in the outdoor, eleven-a-side game. It is also worth noting that teams are self-financing, generating income from sponsorship and ticket sales. Attendances of up to 5,000 are not unusual at top games, particularly in Donetsk, the industrial town in eastern Ukraine whose local team provides half the players in the national side. The man behind this enthusiasm for futsal is footballing legend Gennadiy Lisenchuk, president and national coach rolled into one. "Futsal has become my passion," says the former Soviet international, who holds a chair in sports studies at the University of Kiev.

The Ukrainians have been equally successful making a name for themselves in beach soccer. In the face of stiff opposition, the national team qualified for the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup in Rio de Janeiro, despite the fact that beach soccer was barely played in Ukraine until 2002. Now there are 150 teams playing in 15 regions, even though the weather means that play is only possible for a few months in the summer. To overcome this hurdle, the authorities are planning covered arenas in the country's larger towns. However, the capital required for this ambitious project has yet to be secured. The star of the Ukrainian beach soccer scene is Victor Moroz, who once represented the USSR at international level. Now 37 years old, his polished skills and high level of fitness still shine through. "**Beach soccer has been like a gift from the gods to me,**" he enthuses. "It's enabled me to embark on a second career which has even taken me to a World Cup!" ●





Beach soccer wins over fans' hearts

The game consists of three 12-minute periods, the field measures 37 by 28 metres, the goals are 5.5 metres wide and 2.2 metres high, the feather-light ball weighs just 400 grams, there are no defensive walls at free kicks, the teams consist of a goalkeeper and four outfield players, there are two referees, eight goals are scored in an average game, and it all takes place barefoot on sand. What are we talking about? Beach soccer – the absorbing variant of football played on sand, which is now shown on TV in over 170 countries and is becoming more popular by the day.

In the last 10 years, beach soccer has found its way from the sands of Brazil to the hearts of fans the world over. Beach soccer was adopted as a new official FIFA sport in 2005. The first major event, on Rio's legendary Copacabana beach, offered an unparalleled opportunity to see the stars of the game in action. But beach soccer is about more than just superstars. FIFA's Development Division will help member associations to integrate beach soccer into their own structures and creating training programmes aimed at youngsters and women players. In association with its "for the good of futsal" initiative, FIFA will supply members with teaching materials, training programmes and audio-visual resources. Two schemes already underway are the distribution of a video of highlights from the first FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup and the creation of a network of refereeing and coaching instructors. A further step will be to revise the current Laws of the Game, bringing them into line with existing FIFA principles.

By special arrangement, instructors will gladly travel out to member associations – taking with them the teaching resources mentioned above – to introduce local instructors to the exciting world of beach soccer. This training package is rounded off by seminars at continental level to identify the needs and wishes of members and gather their opinions on the future development potential of the sport. Today, beach soccer already unites millions of fans all over the world. FIFA's primary aim is to make sure that everyone plays by the same rules, and that members of the wider community always have the infrastructure and support they need at their disposal. ●

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Referees

Ready for the FIFA World Cup™

The FIFA World Cup™ will take place in Germany next year, and FIFA is going to great lengths to make sure its referees are well prepared for such an important event. In the year running up to the competition, FIFA is conducting a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of every measure designed to improve the performance of referees and the consistency of their decisions. With this in mind, a number of activities have been organised in recent months for referees (both male and female) from every confederation. These have one common aim: to make football an even better sport by flying the flag of fair play. Primary activities have included the technical and physical training of candidate referees for FIFA tournaments, along with training for instructors within the framework of FIFA's FUTURO III courses.

PARTICULARLY NOTEWORTHY is the considerable progress that has been made in women's football, both in terms of quality and quantity. Hand in hand with this pronounced growth comes a corresponding increase in the availability of training for female referees. FIFA has supplied the resources necessary to ensure that female referees representing FIFA at the FIFA Women's World Cup in China PR in 2007 measure up to the highest standards. Football never stops evolving – and neither do the Laws of the Game. Making sure that all the laws,

including any amendments and interpretations, are understood at every level requires appropriate teaching material. This must serve not only the training of referees at all levels of the game, but also as a basis for everyone who belongs to the wider FIFA family, including players, coaches, officials, journalists and, of course, the fans. FIFA's World Cup™ referees will receive all the expert professional guidance and supervision they need to enable them to accomplish their challenging mission – to make decisions that are always in the best interests of football. ●

REFEREEING

➔ Mission

Football is a global sport and its rules must be interpreted and applied with absolute consistency wherever the game is played. FIFA therefore has a policy of continuous training for

its referees to ensure that refereeing standards continue to improve and the Laws of the Game are applied the same way everywhere.

➔ Goals

- To organise courses and seminars for instructors, referees and assistant referees at international, national and regional level;
- To define fundamental criteria and requirements for instructors of referees and assistant referees;
- To provide up-to-date training programmes and course materials;
- To adopt guidelines on technical support for referees



and the appointment of refereeing trios from the same country or confederation for tournaments organised by FIFA;

- To determine the tasks and responsibilities assigned to members of the Referees'

Committee and to advisers and instructors at tournaments organised by FIFA;

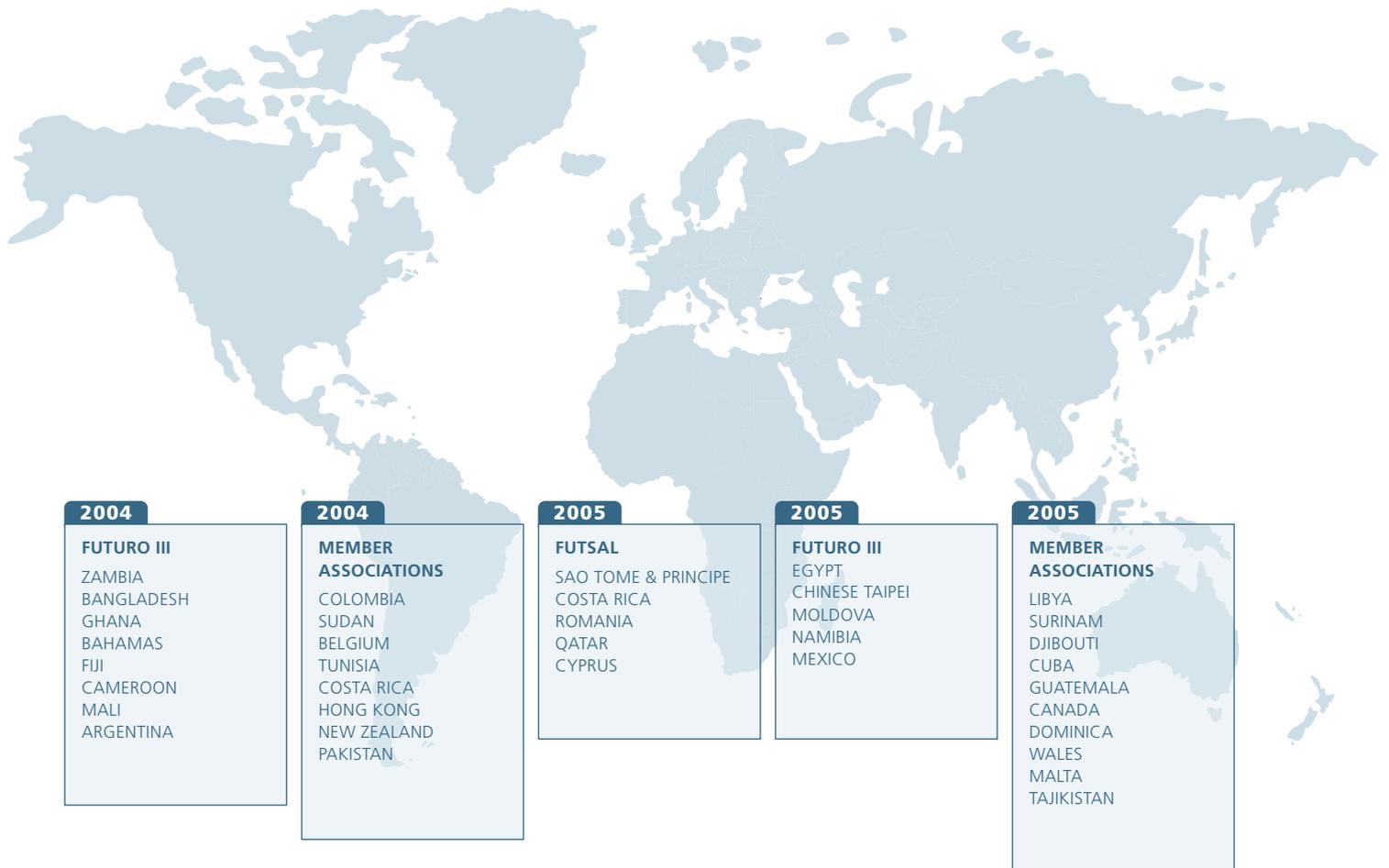
- To revise and update the Laws of the Game and the 'Questions & Answers'

booklet under the guidance of the International Football Association Board, in a way that makes innovation possible whilst respecting tradition;

- To devise and implement training programmes that prepare both male and female referees for the most important FIFA tournaments.

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Refereeing courses at a glance



Refereeing standards must continue to improve and the Laws must be applied the same way everywhere.

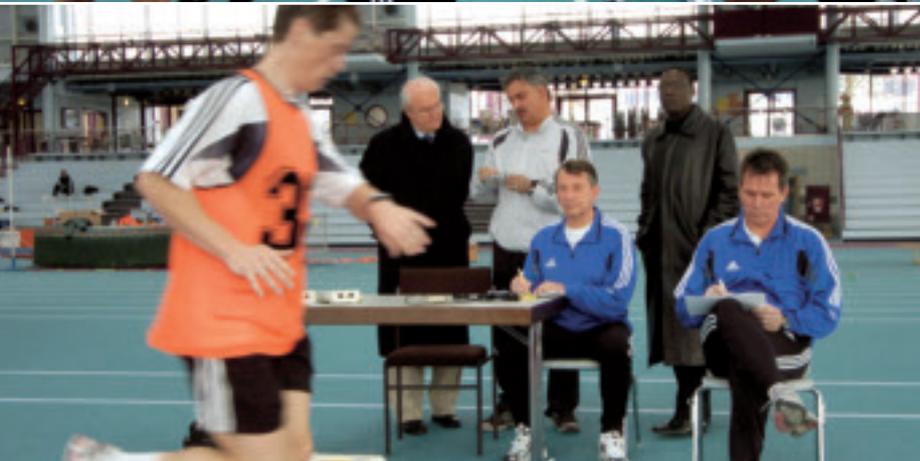
AS PART OF its attempts to professionalise refereeing, each year FIFA organises courses for instructors, who in turn hold courses in various countries around the world. FIFA has organised a total of 13 courses as part of the FUTURO III development programme.

In addition, FIFA also supported member associations with organising their own refereeing courses. Over the course of the

last year, three courses were held in Europe, with a further four in Africa, six in North and Central America, one in South America, three in Asia and one in Oceania. Refereeing is also of critical importance to the game of futsal, which is why FIFA organised five combined refereeing and coaching courses last year: two in Europe, one in Africa, one in North and Central America and another in Asia. In total, approximately 800 people attended these FIFA courses. ●

Referees

The authority on the pitch



IN FEBRUARY 2005, 46 top referees congregated in Neu-Isenburg near Frankfurt, Germany, to attend the first workshop in the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ referees' project. FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter made it clear just how much is expected of the match officials. Blatter: "The referees will have a key role to play in ensuring that the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ is a success. We will leave nothing to chance. This workshop is also part of FIFA's attempts to professionalise refereeing across the board."

"Top quality is the goal."

Joseph S. Blatter

The workshop was overseen by the FIFA Referees' Committee and by FIFA Vice-President Angel Maria Villar Llona and FIFA Executive Committee member Worawi Makudi (Thailand). Each module focused on a specific area of football's laws and regulations, while the referees were also subjected to a thorough medical check-up to gauge their physical fitness. Furthermore, the officials listened to an explanation of various legal and contractual issues related to their duties, and received advice on how to deal with pressure and stress.

"Top quality is the goal," noted FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter. "This unique programme will help us identify, train and prepare match officials for the 2006 FIFA World Cup so that we have only the best referees on the pitch." The final list of FIFA World Cup™ referees will be announced in the first quarter of 2006. ●

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Teaching the teachers



THE SECOND COURSE for FIFA FUTURO III refereeing instructors took place in Las Rozas, Madrid, in April 2005. Its objective was to enable those taking part to hold refereeing courses within their own associations. The instructors were not only provided with specially produced FIFA teaching material, but were also put well and truly in the picture with regard to individual aspects of the Laws of the Game. In the light of FIFA's aim to standardise the decision-making criteria used by referees, special emphasis was placed on those laws considered most open to conflicting interpretations. One innovation involved simulating some of the game situations under discussion to allow the theory to be put into practice straight away. Another focus was on communication between referees and their assistants, since effective interaction between them is essential during a game.

"We have to teach tomorrow's referees today."

In addition, the instructor course examined the ways in which referees' concentration levels and reflexes can change over the course of a game. "Physical fitness is no longer an issue – referees are really meticulous in their preparation these days," noted former assistant referee Fernando Tresaco Gracia. "A good knowledge of the laws can also be taken as read. So what it really boils down to is how these laws are applied." The original aim of the course was to train 'tomorrow's teachers'. Hence those taking part will be instructing the referees and assistant referees responsible for developing the FUTURO III courses. This is an ambitious FIFA project designed to provide individuals with training in the areas of coaching, refereeing, management and sports medicine to allow them to organise courses within their own associations. ●

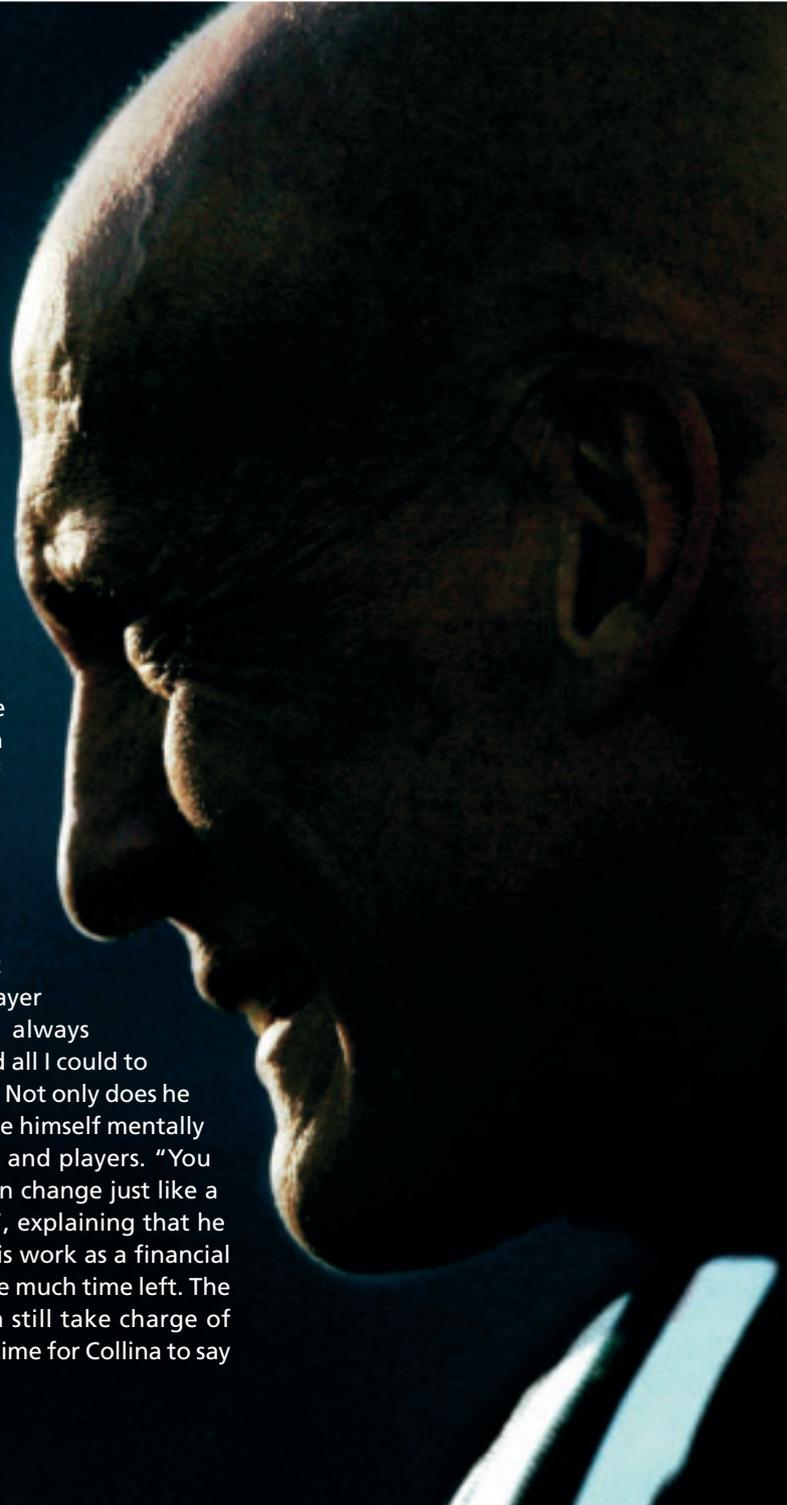
(top two pictures) Participants in the instructors' course in Las Rozas (Spain)
(lower two pictures) Participants in the course for female referees in the Algarve (Portugal)



Final whistle

On 13 February 2005, Pierluigi Collina not only celebrated his 45th birthday, he also reached the upper age limit for FIFA match officials. The star of the refereeing world will be in charge of top international matches until the end of 2005, but then it will be time for the outstanding yet unconventional Collina to say goodbye to international football.

Voted the "best referee in the world" for six consecutive years, Collina also had the honour of taking charge of Brazil's 2-0 victory over Germany in the final of the 2002 FIFA World Cup™ in Korea/Japan. Each Sunday, millions of Italian fans pray that Collina will be the man in charge of their team's match. Collina is Italy's undisputed football icon, particularly as the *squadra azzurra* has not won a major title in recent years. However, that status does not spare him the standard critical evaluation of each and every performance. In that way, he is no different from the country's footballers. Off the pitch, Collina's media presence is rather limited with just a few interviews or maybe a pre-season chat with the media, but always in the style of a true gentleman, and not at all like the omnipresent politicians. He is the embodiment of the Italian dream of justice and honesty. Players know that they can approach Collina if they want to get their point across, but at the same time, they know that he will quickly let a furious player know who is in charge. In short, Collina is a referee who always commands respect. "I need to have a clear conscience that I did all I could to do the game justice," he explains. That is certainly no easy task. Not only does he have to make sure he prepares physically, he also has to prepare himself mentally ahead of each match and make detailed notes on the teams and players. "You can't always use the same method," he explains. "A match can change just like a chameleon." Collina does not believe in "quitting at the top", explaining that he enjoys refereeing far too much. He would even cut back on his work as a financial adviser in order to pursue his true passion, but he does not have much time left. The age limit for FIFA referees knows no exceptions. Collina can still take charge of international matches until the end of 2005, but then it will be time for Collina to say *ciao* to international refereeing.



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SPORTS MEDICINE

➔ Mission

FIFA views sports medicine as a key factor in the positive development and progress of football at all levels. Through the FIFA Medical and Research Centre (F-MARC), world football's governing body plays

an active role in sports medicine research, most notably in injury prevention and the fight against doping. FIFA publications, awareness campaigns and seminars and events help to disseminate medical expertise throughout the football family.

➔ Goals

- To reduce the number of injuries during football matches and training by investigating their frequency, traits and causes;
- To assess the risks that play a part in causing injuries;
- To reduce the number of long-term physical traumas suffered by footballers;
- To develop targeted prevention programmes for male and female players at all levels;
- To improve the standard of medical care;
- To fight against doping;
- To use the findings of scientific research to promote the health benefits of playing football.

Sports Medicine

Global approach

Over the course of the last 30 years, and particularly during the last decade, FIFA has continually stepped up its efforts in the area of sports medicine.



The Football Medicine Resource Kit will be available as of September 2005

THANKS TO THE SPORTS MEDICAL COMMITTEE, whose members are led by Executive Committee member Dr Michel D’Hooghe, FIFA now boasts expertise in many areas, including orthopaedics and traumatology, as well as in the fight against doping. This specialist knowledge has helped to ensure the success of the long-term research into injury prevention and other key areas conducted by the FIFA Medical Assessment and Research Centre (F-MARC), which was set up in 1994 and is headed by Professor Jiri Dvorak. All of F-MARC’s findings will be included in the FIFA Football Medicine Resource Kit that is due to be published in various languages in late 2005. FIFA has played a pioneering role in sports medicine, since recognising the field’s crucial role in the positive development of football. FIFA’s medical experts advocate a holistic approach that puts people first. Football is played by individuals who need the right advice and support if they are

to be mentally and physically capable of producing top-class performances. FIFA and the Sports Medical Committee use F-MARC to combine research, development and prevention with education, therapy and the practical application of findings, thus addressing a wide range of key areas. In recent years, FIFA’s sports medics have gradually intensified their collaboration and exchanges with medical experts from other sports. This has been underlined by presentations at conferences and articles in specialist journals that have enjoyed international acclaim. Furthermore, FIFA played a leading role in the drafting of the “Lausanne Recommendation” on sudden cardiac arrest and helped to produce new guidelines for diagnosing and treating concussion. FIFA experts are highly regarded in medical circles thanks to their perceptive observations founded on the results of long-term research. ●

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F-MARC

Leaders in research



The FIFA Medical Assessment and Research Centre (F-MARC) was set up in 1994 to provide the scientific knowledge necessary for improving the medical treatment of players, prevention of injuries or for any adjustments to the Laws of the Game.

OVER THE COURSE of the last decade, F-MARC has conducted a significant number of research projects and development activities, and the results are now visible in football and in sport in general. Such studies have focused on the frequency and characteristics of injuries, risk factors and circumstances of injuries, as well as research projects, such

as determining the age of young players by MRI scans on wrists. One of the main findings revealed that football injuries can indeed be prevented. The results of such research projects are implemented in a variety of ways, such as in guidelines for diagnosing and treating concussion or in preventive programmes, such as “The 11”, for example. ●

Research projects

For the good of the players

Preventive programmes are reliant on long-term investigations and data evaluated according to the strictest of scientific criteria. In this respect, F-MARC is one of the world's leading sports medical institutes. Studies to compare different types of sport also provide vital information.

VARIOUS STUDIES into the frequency and causes of injuries have enabled F-MARC's experts to collate and evaluate a considerable amount of data and information. Such studies begin with initial tests and continue with regular check-ups over a specified period, with F-MARC (Professor Lars Peterson, Professor Toni Graf-Baumann, Dr Astrid Junge) coordinating and leading the studies in various countries over different lengths of time (e.g. over a period of months or even an entire season). The probability of sustaining an injury can now be determined by a new "scorecard", which lists 17 different risk factors. Furthermore, an analysis of such a prediction also reveals a number of ways to reduce the rate of injuries.

As almost all previous epidemiological studies had evaluated the incidence of football injuries in European teams, in spring 2002, F-MARC monitored 479 players from 18 professional Tunisian football teams. A further prospective study on women's football in Germany followed in the 2003/2004 season, with nine of the 12 women's Bundesliga teams and a total of 165 players taking part.

Injuries during FIFA tournaments

Since the 1998 FIFA World Cup™ in France, all FIFA competitions, including the Olympic Football Tournaments in Sydney (2000) and Athens (2004), have been monitored with regard to the occurrence and characteristics of injuries. The physicians of all participating teams are asked to report all injuries after each match on a specially designed injury report

form. After a few initial problems, the response rate has been at 100% since 2001. As the table below clearly shows, 22 tournaments had been monitored by the end of 2004, comprising a total of 738 games. Some 1,718 injuries were registered in 20,289 player hours, which corresponds to 2.6 injuries per match. The frequency of injuries varies according to the type of competition, with the lowest figure for the FIFA Women's World Cup USA 1999 (1.3 injuries per match) and the highest during the FIFA World Youth Championship Argentina 2001 (4.7 injuries per match).

On the basis of this, specialists have analysed around 9,000 tackles to determine which were most likely to cause injury. The effect of refereeing decisions on such situations was also taken into account. The results revealed that the most dangerous challenges are clashes of heads as well as two-footed tackles and tackles from the side. Tackles from behind are no longer such a major problem as they were banned in 1994 upon the recommendation of the FIFA Sports Medical Committee.

After analysing refereeing decisions in 148 incidences of injuries and after comparing their decisions with those of three "independent" and internationally experienced referees, the committee also highlighted the need for improved education for referees in this area. In comparison to the referees in charge of the matches, the "independent" referees adjudged a significantly higher number of incidents to be fouls. 37% of the incidents that caused an injury were not sanctioned during the match. →

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Specialists have analysed around 9,000 tackles to determine which were most likely to cause injury.

Injuries during FIFA tournaments

Tournament	No. of matches	Player hours	No. of injuries (total)	Injuries per match
FIFA World Cup, France 1998	64	2,046	149	2.4
FIFA Women's World Cup, USA 1999	32	776	30	1.3
FIFA Confederations Cup, Mexico 1999	16	248	13	1.7
FIFA U-17 World Championship, New Zealand 1999	32	1,039.5	53	1.7
FIFA World Youth Championship, Nigeria 1999	52	957	104	3.6
FIFA Club World Championship, Brazil 2000	14	313.5	30	3.2
FIFA Men's Olympic Football Tournament, Sydney 2000	32	1,023	116	3.7
FIFA Women's Olympic Football Tournament, Sydney 2000	16	495	32	2.1
FIFA Futsal World Championship, Guatemala 2000	40	220	42	1.3
FIFA Confederations Cup, Japan/Korea 2001	16	528	33	2.1
FIFA U-17 World Championship, Trinidad & Tobago 2001	32	1,056	93	2.9
FIFA World Youth Championship, Argentina 2001	52	1,435.5	206	4.7
FIFA World Cup, Korea/Japan 2002	64	2112	171	2.7
FIFA U-19 Women's World Championship, Canada 2002	26	858	73	2.8
FIFA Confederations Cup, France 2003	16	528	33	2.1
FIFA U-17 World Championship, Finland 2003	32	1,056	88	2.8
FIFA World Youth Championship, UAE 2003	52	1,716	174	3.3
FIFA Women's World Cup, USA 2003	32	1,056	55	1.7
FIFA Men's Olympic Football Tournament, Athens 2004	32	1,056	77	2.4
FIFA Women's Olympic Football Tournament, Athens 2004	20	644	45	2.3
FIFA U-19 Women's World Championship, Thailand 2004	26	858	58	2.2
FIFA Futsal World Championship, Chinese Taipei 2004	40	267	43	1.6
TOTAL	738	20,289	1,718	2.6



Rugby (left) has a higher injury rate than football.

Lower risk of injury in football than in rugby

The relative risk of injury for a particular type of sport can only be calculated in comparison with other sports and under the same conditions. Therefore, in 2004, F-MARC conducted a comparative study of youth amateur players in football and rugby.

Twelve football and ten rugby school teams with male amateur players between 14 and 18 years of age were selected for the study. A total of 145 football and 123 rugby players were monitored over a season and the results showed that rugby union had a significantly higher rate of injury than football. The differences were pronounced for contact injuries, injuries of the head, neck, shoulder and upper extremity, as well as for concussion, fractures, dislocations and strains. When compared to the footballers, the rugby players incurred 1.5 times more overuse and training injuries in relation to exposure time, and 2.7 times more match injuries. Three rugby players had to stop participating in sport altogether due to a severe injury as opposed to zero footballers.

Injuries in team sports during 2004 Olympic Games

During the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens, injuries in 7 team sports were analysed using an injury report system that was developed by F-MARC and is already used in 22 football and 8 handball tournaments. The team sports included were football, handball, basketball, field hockey, baseball, softball, water polo and volleyball. This was not only one of the first studies to compare injuries sustained in different types of sport, but the very first of its kind to be conducted on top athletes during a competition.

After each match, a standardised injury report form was completed by the physician of the participating teams or by the official medical representative of the sport. The average response rate was 93%. A total of 377 injuries was recorded in 456 matches, which was equivalent to an incidence of 0.8 injuries per match or 54 injuries per 1,000 player hours. Half of all injuries affected the lower extremity and 24% the head or neck. The most prevalent diagnoses were contusions of the head and ankle sprains. 78% of injuries were caused by contact with another player.

In conclusion, standardised assessment of sports injuries provides not only important epidemiological information, but also directives for injury prevention, and the opportunity to compare injury patterns in different types of sport. ●

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F-MARC

Selected Research Projects and Development Activities

(Chair: Professor Jiri Dvorak; Scientific Head: Dr Astrid Junge)

Research Projects	Cooperation (Country)	Date
FREQUENCY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF INJURY		
Football injuries in male players of different ages and skill levels	Rösch, Chomiak, Hodgson (CZE, GER, FRA)	June 1996–Dec 1998
Injuries in the Tunisian professional leagues	Khouaja (TUN)	July 2001–Dec 2002
Injuries of female players of the German professional league	DFB, Kindermann, Faude (GER)	April 2003–Aug 2004
Football injuries during major international tournaments	all team doctors	May 1998–ongoing
Comparison of injuries in male youth amateur football and in rugby players	Edwards, Cheung (NZL)	Dec 2000–Feb 2002
Injuries in major handball tournaments	Langevoort (IHF)	Sept 2000–Dec 2004
Injuries in 7 team sports during the Olympic Games in Athens 2004	IOC, Sports Medical Committees of team sports federations	May 2004–Dec 2004
RISK FACTORS AND INJURY CAUSES		
Risk factors of injuries in male players of different age and skill levels	Rösch, Chomiak, Hodgson (CZE, GER, FRA)	June 1996–Dec 1998
Video analysis of injury situations during FIFA tournaments	Fuller (GBR)	May 2000–2002
Assessment of referees' decisions in incidents leading to injuries	Fuller (GBR)	May 2000–2002
RECOGNISED MATTERS		
S-100 beta serum levels after controlled heading in male youth amateur players	Jochum (GER)	June 2000–Dec 2001
Biomechanical analysis of heading, effect of ball properties and effectiveness of headgear	Biokinetics (CAN) Shevchenko	2003–2004
Influence of head injuries on cognitive performance and S100-beta levels	Bahr (NED), Jochum (GER)	Jan 2004–Aug 2005
Video analysis of head and neck injuries during FIFA tournaments	Fuller (GBR)	Aug 2004–Dec 2004
Age determination by MRI of the wrist	Holder (SUI), Georg (MLI)	July 2003–Aug 2005
Influence of Ramadan on performance	Zerguini (ALG)	July 2004–June 2005
PREVENTION		
Development and evaluation of a prevention programme for male youth amateur players	Rösch, Hollier, Hodgson, Ryser, Keller (SUI)	Jan 1999–Dec 2000
Prevention of ACL ruptures in female players	Mandelbaum (USA)	2002–2004
Development of "The 11" – a prevention programme (male and female amateur players)	Marquart (GER), Kirkendall (USA), Bahr (NOR), Bizzini (SUI)	May 2003–Aug 2004
IMPLEMENTATION AND EDUCATION		
Guidelines for diagnosis and treatment of concussion in sport (CIS, all sports)	CIS (Concussion in Sport)	Nov 2001–ongoing
Country-wide prevention campaign of football injuries (amateur players)	SUVA, SFV (SUI), ACC, NZSoccer (NZL)	Oct 2002–Aug 2008
Football Medicine Manual, including translations into Japanese, French, Arabic, Spanish, German, Czech	Marquart (GER), Kirkendall (USA), Bahr (NLE), Helsen (BEL), et al	April 2003–ongoing
Football Medicine Resource Kit including DVDs on doping control, The 11, Football Medicine Manual	F-MARC	September 2005
FIFA Medical Centre	Schulthess Clinic, Zurich	2005–ongoing

F-MARC RESEARCH DURING TWENTY-TWO COMPETITIONS (738 MATCHES) HAS SHOWN THAT THE MOST FREQUENT HEAD INJURIES THAT REQUIRED MEDICAL TREATMENT WERE CONTUSION AND LACERATION. ONLY 12% OF THE 136 IDENTIFIED HEAD INJURIES WERE CONCUSSIONS. COMPUTERISED NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING REVEALED NO EVIDENCE OF NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT DUE TO HEADING EXPOSURE OR PREVIOUS CONCUSSION IN THE GROUP OF ELITE FOOTBALL PLAYERS EXAMINED.



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The day after: FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter and the Cameroon delegation mourning the passing of Marc-Vivien Foé.

Focus

Fighting sudden cardiac arrest

Since being set up in 1994, F-MARC has conducted research into a number of topics that have been covered in great depth by the specialist and general media alike.

THE TRAGIC DEATH of Cameroon's Marc-Vivien Foé during the FIFA Confederations Cup France 2003 highlighted a medical condition that can, in rare cases, have fatal consequences in football as in any other sport. Foé suffered a cardiac arrest on 26 June during his team's match against Colombia in Lyons, but subsequent examinations revealed that Foé's condition was genetic.

In December 2004, FIFA attended a consensus meeting with specialists and since then, world football's governing body has been an active supporter of the International Olympic Committee's "Lausanne Recommendations" to prevent sudden cardiac arrest in sport. The meeting was held under the umbrella of the IOC's Medical Commission and the objective was to find a consensus on measures that can help prevent the high cardiac mortality rate. The Lausanne Recommendations try to identify, as accurately as possible, athletes at risk in order to advise them accordingly after a pre-participation cardiovascular screening.

"FIFA fully endorses these recommendations," said FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter. "We have seen far too many tragic incidents of sudden death in football due to heart problems and we hope these preventive measures will help put an end to this."

Head injuries causing headaches

The risk of head injuries is a major research focus for FIFA's sports medical experts. Alongside specific concerns related to individual incidents causing concussion, there is a wider debate of whether repeated concussive and non-concussive head trauma can lead to chronic brain injury. The scientific literature available was based on a limited amount of data and the results of earlier studies on retired football players related to players using older balls, which were made of leather and were heavier as they were water-absorbent. Subsequent studies carried out on players using the modern, synthetic, water-resistant and lighter ball failed to confirm the presence of a neuropsychological deficit in players. A further study has been underway in Norway since 2004, and so far, the results from this study support this conclusion. The final results of the Norwegian study are due to be published in 2006.

In November 2001, FIFA organised the first consensus conference on concussion in sport in collaboration with the International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF) and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in Vienna. A follow-up conference with leading experts was held in Prague in November 2004 to discuss biomechanical aspects, and the



summary and agreement statement have been published simultaneously in several international scientific journals.

Sports concussion is defined as a complex process affecting the brain induced by traumatic biomechanical forces. The nature of concussive head injuries includes:

- Concussion may be caused either by a direct blow to the head, face, neck or elsewhere on the body with a force transmitted to the head.
- Concussion typically results in the rapid onset of short impairment of neurological function that resolves itself spontaneously.
- Concussion may result in neuro-pathological changes, but the acute clinical symptoms largely reflect a functional disturbance rather than structural changes of the brain.
- Resolution of the clinical and cognitive symptoms typically follows a sequential course.
- Without complications, simple concussion usually resolves itself over 7 to 10 days.

A six-year study identified those risks that have the greatest impact on the frequency of head and neck injuries in men's and women's international football competitions. Twenty FIFA

competitions between 1998 and 2004 were analysed using team physicians' reports and video recordings of incidents that led to head injuries.

During the 738 matches, the most frequent injuries that required medical treatment were contusions and lacerations, with only 12% of the 136 identified injuries being concussion. The frequency of all head and neck injuries was 12.8 injuries per 1,000 player hours and 3.8 per 1,000 player hours for injuries leading to loss of time in training and matches.

The most common causes of head injuries were associated with jumping (55%) and the use of upper extremities or the head. The unfair use of the upper extremity (arms, elbows, hands) during a challenge was significantly more likely to lead to an injury than other actions. →

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There have been always suspicions that the biological age of the players participating in youth competitions may be older than the age stated in the official documents.

Age determination by MRI

In tournaments in which only players below a certain age may take part, there has been a long-standing debate about whether the participants actually meet the eligibility criteria. Unfortunately, there have been always suspicions that the biological age of the participating players may be older than the age stated in the official documents.

The traditional way to determine the age of young adolescents was to take an x-ray of the wrist, but the use of radiation exposure is not allowed in international law or by the World Health Organization (WHO).

Therefore, a study was launched with AFC, CAF and CONMEBOL to ascertain whether the age of adolescents could be accurately determined by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). In collaboration with the University of Zurich's Department of Radiology and the University of Kuala Lumpur, a six-point

rating scale for grading of fusion was developed following scientific methodology. While 1 means no fusion at all, 6 indicates that the wrist is fully fused and that the skeletal growth of the individual has been completed.

For the main study, a total of 474 healthy young football players in the 14-19 age group were examined in four different continents (Algeria, Africa; Argentina, South America; Malaysia, Asia; Switzerland, Europe). Three independent experts then assessed the MRIs without any knowledge of the age of the player examined. In the U-16 age group, none of the 127 players presented complete fusion. In the U-17 group, only one player out of 130 was fused (0.8%). This increased to 13% in the U-18 group and to 28% in the U-19 group. The correlation between the age indicated by the birth certificate and the MRI analysis was high.

At the FIFA U-17 World Championship Finland 2003 and the AFC U-17 Championship Japan 2002, three players per team





were randomly selected for an MRI with the same methodology. The MRIs were read independently by the same three observers as in the main study. In Finland, 13 of the 48 examined players declared that they had not reached the age of 17 at the time of the competition, but five of these 13 subjects presented completely fused bone. In the Asian U-17 tournament, 22% of all examined players presented complete fusion. In comparison to the main study, the results from these two tournaments provided a substantially higher percentage of fused players. The scientific data obtained will be followed up by a medical legal discussion to discuss how to avoid violations of age regulations at future tournaments.

Ramadan and football

Football is very popular in Islamic countries, but many questions remain unanswered with regard to how fasting during Ramadan affects the body and the performance of players, particularly as

there is a dearth of scientific literature on such a complex issue. Consequently, between August 2004 and May 2005, F-MARC and the Medical Committee of the Algerian football association, led by Dr Yacine Zerguini (a member of the FIFA Sports Medical Committee), monitored two professional teams from the Algerian first division. This period also included the month of Ramadan (13 October 2004 to 10 November 2004). All players took part in a baseline examination two weeks before Ramadan, in the second and fourth week of Ramadan and two weeks after the end of Ramadan. The examination consisted of performance tests such as jumping, dribbling at speed, sprints and a 12-minute run. Furthermore, blood and urine samples were collected and analysed in laboratories.

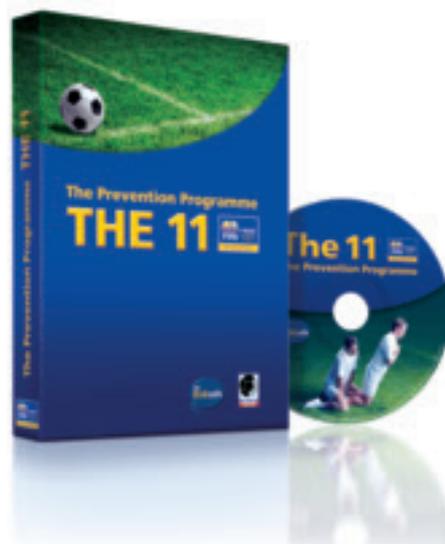
The preliminary results showed that there was a slight drop of some performances during the fourth week of Ramadan, which returned to normal two weeks after Ramadan. An in-depth study with a control group following ideal Ramadan practice is planned for the Ramadan period during the 2005/2006 season. ●

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"The 11"

Ten exercises and one message

More fun, fewer injuries. On 22 September 2004, FIFA joined forces with the Swiss football association (SFV) and an independent public insurance fund in Switzerland to launch a new training programme called "The 11".

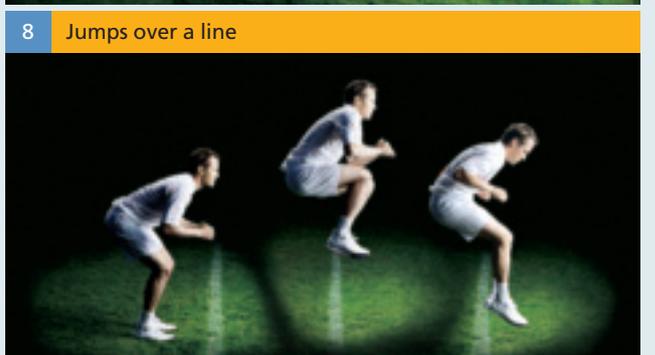
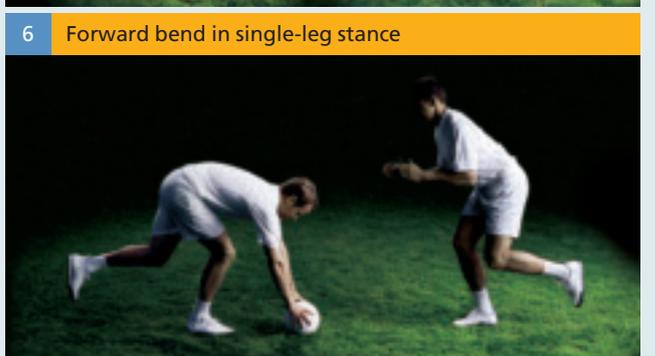
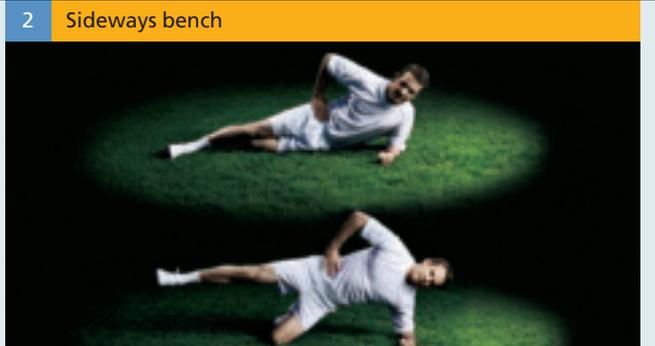
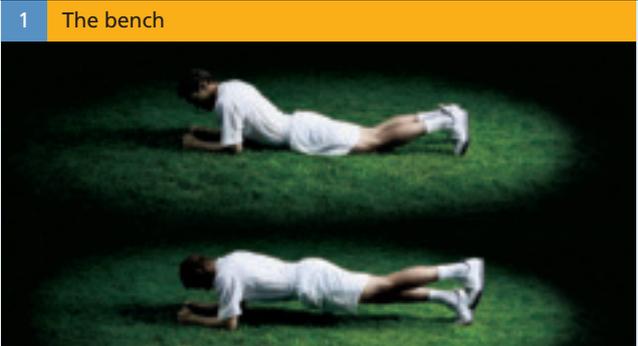


TEN EXERCISES and more fair play will help to ensure that football matches do not have to end with a trip to hospital. Under the leadership of Prof. Jiri Dvorak and Dr Astrid Junge, experts working at the FIFA Medical Assessment and Research Centre (F-MARC) devised "The 11", a training programme with ten exercises to help prevent the most common injuries in football. Fair play is the eleventh and final element, as unsportsmanlike behaviour on the football pitch can dramatically increase the risk of injury.

With over 600,000 active players, football is by far the most popular ball game in Switzerland, and as a result, more than 40,000 players, of both genders, sustain injuries while playing the game each year. Aside from the physical pain and the cumulated total of more than 500,000 days off work, these injuries cost accident insurers more than CHF 110 million each year. The objective of the joint campaign is to reduce the

risk of sustaining an injury by 10% over the course of the next five years. The Swiss pilot project has led the way, as "The 11" was also introduced across New Zealand in early March 2005 in conjunction with the state accident insurance organisation. In Switzerland, the SFV has introduced "The 11" as a fixed element of the coaches' education programme. All SFV instructors were given an in-depth introduction to "The 11" in autumn 2004, allowing them to train all new coaches with "The 11" as of spring 2005 onwards. By the end of 2006, all 7,000 coaches in Switzerland will be trained and in a position to teach "The 11" as part of their training schedule.

The programme is based around a DVD in five languages guiding the viewer through each exercise and explaining each and every step, a practical brochure with the relevant explanations, as well as billboards and printed advertisements. TV adverts are also planned. ●



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Education and courses

Passing on know-how

Far from being locked away in ivory towers, the findings of F-MARC's varied research are passed on directly to those involved in the game by FIFA and its experts.

THE WORLD governing body's numerous health campaigns include "The 11", a successful injury prevention scheme launched with support from various state health insurance companies.

In May 2003, F-MARC invited a number of leading sports medicine specialists to help put together a football medicine handbook based on the findings of F-MARC and other scientific studies. The end result is due to be published prior to the 2005 Congress and will be distributed to the Member Associations and medical experts.

The primary objective of the project was not to produce an exhaustive publication exclusively for specialists but to provide a guide to diagnosing and treating football-related injuries for

general practitioners and other doctors whose patients include footballers of all standards. Many of the experts who contributed to the handbook have experience writing teaching materials for sports medicine, orthopaedics and neurology. Containing a wealth of explanatory diagrams and illustrations, the book covers all of the essential factors that a doctor needs to consider when making an initial diagnosis and treating football-related injuries.

In future, all FUTURO III sports medicine course participants will receive the Football Medicine Resource Kit, containing a copy of the handbook, a summary of the findings of F-MARC's research, information on doping control procedures and details of "The 11". ●



Prof. J. Dvorak (F-MARC chairman) demonstrates "The 11" to the Oman Sports Minister (His Excellency Eng. Ali Masoud Al-Sunaidy), government colleagues and representatives of the Oman Football Association.



FIFA Medical Centre From research to therapy

Research and prevention alone are not enough. During a trip to Africa early in 2005, FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter visited five of the world's poorest countries where he met youngsters who had suffered ankle and knee injuries while playing football that had led to serious permanent damage because they had not received proper medical treatment.

AS STATED EXPLICITLY in F-MARC's objectives, FIFA must promote the health benefits of playing football and, at the same time, reduce the number of players suffering permanent physical damage through playing the game. In simple terms, playing football should help improve overall fitness and if a player is injured, the right treatment should be available to allow complete recovery.

By opening the first FIFA Medical Centre at Zurich's Schulthess Clinic, FIFA took the first step towards providing football-specific diagnoses and therapy. It is hoped that the centre will become a recognised authority on football injuries. Plans are currently being made to extend the initiative by setting up further centres in various locations around the world in cooperation with other specialist institutions. The ultimate objective is to discover, at an early stage, symptoms that could have fatal consequences such as sudden cardiac arrest. The death of Cameroon's Marc-Vivien Foé during the FIFA Confederations Cup France 2003 is sadly just one of many tragedies that football has suffered in recent times.

Even the very best forms of prevention cannot offer total protection against injuries though, and that is why the advice and treatment of doctors is so crucial. With its plans for further medical centres, FIFA will be sharing its expertise and providing a brand new service for the football family. ●



Prof. J. Dvorak, Joseph S. Blatter and Dr Roland Wiederkehr, chairman of the Schulthess Foundation, at the opening of the first FIFA Medical Centre.

First FIFA Medical Centre opened

As part of its work in the area of sports medicine, the FIFA Executive Committee has decided to set up a number of FIFA Medical Centres, the first of which was opened at the Schulthess Clinic in Zurich on 3 May 2005.

FIFA has been working with this clinic of world renown for many years, so the new FIFA Medical Centre will benefit from the existing infrastructure and expertise of those working at the clinic. The FIFA Medical Centre will also assist world football's governing body in its long-term fight against doping. In 2004, a network of approximately 250 FIFA doctors conducted 22,500 doping tests worldwide.

The FIFA Medical Centre will generally be open to everyone and will offer a football-specific diagnosis service as well as therapy, with second opinions on illnesses and injuries forming a key part of the service. ●



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FIFA has been supporting programmes organised by humanitarian institutions for many years, but it also maintains its own humanitarian fund.

Humanitarian Work

The positive power of football

MONEY FROM THE HUMANITARIAN FUND is used to provide targeted assistance to FIFA's member associations, social institutions and individuals in emergency situations. The fund augments FIFA's technical and financial development programmes, which often have a strong humanitarian character all of their own. Current examples are Iraq and Afghanistan.

The tragic events of 2004 prompted FIFA to review and modify its humanitarian programme and structure.

- FIFA, as a global organisation, is constantly impacted by catastrophes, as are the FIFA members and football fans all over the world. Wherever something happens, a footballer, an official or a fan will be affected. But this global presence also means that volunteer networks and organisations are ready to provide help wherever needed. This is why FIFA opted to conduct humanitarian aid operations and reconstruction programmes of its own.

- Thanks to *Goal* and the Financial Assistance Programme, valuable experience has been gained in the implementation and organisation of development projects. FIFA is therefore now in a position to assume the role of coordinating assistance projects, while also working alongside specialist national and international organisations on a case-by-case basis.
- FIFA runs a central donations account and appraises the projects submitted. Selected projects are supported in close cooperation with the associations.

The experience gained after the tsunami disaster was a major factor in the decision to restructure FIFA's humanitarian operations. Whilst this does not mean FIFA will itself become a humanitarian organisation, it is clear – and in line with FIFA's stated aims and Statutes – that football is harnessing its positive power to solve various social and humanitarian problems. And thereby contributing to a better world. ●

HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES

➔ Mission

FIFA is actively involved in disaster relief, assisting people and institutions in emergencies, and coordinating the solidarity work of the football family. FIFA supports the reconstruction of destroyed football infrastructure and helps those affected, particularly children and young

people, to find their way back to normality. By making appeals for solidarity and staging benefit matches, FIFA raises funds from the football family and implements its own emergency assistance projects in accordance with the regulations.

➔ Goals

- To promote the relaunch and/or development of football activities and competitions;
- To support the reconstruction of football infrastructure and relaying of school football pitches;
- To grant financial contributions in cases of hardship;
- To supply equipment, kits and footballs;
- To help children overcome trauma by organising football clinics and matches.

The following projects were supported last year:

Haiti

Reconstruction of the *Goal* project that was ransacked and partially destroyed during political unrest.

Palestine

Equipping the association headquarters in Gaza.

Iraq

Financial assistance to meet the additional (and unexpected) expenses associated with qualifying for the Olympic Football Tournaments 2004.

Sudan

Football equipment for the crisis region of Darfur.

Marc-Vivien Foé Foundation

Financial contribution

The partially destroyed Palestinian Football Association headquarters in Gaza.



Women's football in Bethlehem.



Gaza, March 2005

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Fighting for a noble cause:
Zinedine Zidane in a battle
with Deco





Andriy Shevchenko and Ronaldinho: two friends who joined forces to play in the FOOTBALL for HOPE match

Tsunami Fund "FOOTBALL for HOPE"

When FIFA and UEFA decided to stage a benefit match for the tsunami victims at the Nou Camp stadium in Barcelona on 15 February 2005, the best players in the world answered the call. Ronaldinho's World XI eventually defeated Shevchenko's European team 6-3.

WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME that players such as Ronaldinho, Andriy Shevchenko, David Beckham, Henri Camara, Zinedine Zidane, Thierry Henry, Alessandro del Piero, Cha Du-Ri, Samuel Eto'o and countless other stars appeared on the same pitch? The names of the coaches were no less impressive. Arsène Wenger (Arsenal) and Italy boss Marcello Lippi took charge of the European XI, with Frank Rijkaard (Barcelona) and Brazil coach Carlos Alberto Parreira managing the World XI.

The Nou Camp crowd witnessed a scintillating festival of football at the end of which the players fell into each other's arms. Nine goals in ninety unforgettable minutes that were seen by viewers in almost 150 countries, raising millions for the FIFA/AFC Tsunami Solidarity Fund!

On that memorable day, 15 February 2005, there were only winners. It will go down in history as the day on which football demonstrated its unity in support of a worthy cause. ●

"Let's put a smile back on people's faces"

When asked if he was prepared to assume the captaincy of the Europe XI for the FOOTBALL FOR HOPE match, Andriy Shevchenko did not hesitate for one second: "It's a great honour for me. I will approach this role with the utmost seriousness and respect. Maybe we can put a smile back on people's faces." The Ukrainian striker was spending the Christmas holiday with his family when he heard the dramatic news. "When I saw the first images, I was so shocked. I never could have imagined how much destruction would be caused," he said.

For Shevchenko, the European Footballer of the Year in 2004, taking part in the FOOTBALL FOR HOPE match was a question of civic duty: "It's the least we can do." A point emphasised at the press conference by his friend Ronaldinho, World Player of the Year in 2004 and captain of the World XI: "Sometimes we footballers complain about the smallest of things when there are people out there with profound problems. I am conscious of where I came from and will always think of these people. I will try to make them feel better the best way I know – by playing football." ●

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Summary of tsunami projects

Indonesia

Reconstruction of a stadium, relaying of four pitches and relaunch of the domestic league. Organisation of a tournament, girls' and boys' football clinics, and coaching and refereeing courses, supply of equipment and balls.

Sri Lanka

Reconstruction of regional centres, football pitches and club houses in 13 regions, football courses for coaches, girls and boys, provision of equipment and footballs.



More than USD 10 million raised FIFA and the AFC thank all donors

FIFA and the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) donated USD 2 million and USD 1 million respectively to the FIFA/AFC Tsunami Solidarity Fund. UEFA also generously gave USD 1 million. Thanks to further contributions from the global football family, more than USD 10 million has now been paid into the Tsunami Solidarity Fund. In addition, clubs and associations have organised thousands of benefit matches and events and donated even greater amounts to humanitarian aid efforts.

FIFA and AFC would like to thank everyone involved, especially those who donated money to the FIFA/AFC Tsunami Solidarity Fund. ●

“Asia is grateful to FIFA and the world for their magnanimous help. The money will be used to reconstruct football infrastructure destroyed by the tsunami.”

Mohamed Bin Hammam, AFC President

Donors

Swiss Football Association
Hellenic Football Federation
East Switzerland Football Association Limited
US Soccer Federation
Mongolian Football Federation
The Hong Kong Football Association Limited
Polish Football Association
Football Association of Czech Republic
South African Football Association
Football Federation Australia Limited
Saudi Arabian Football Federation
Vietnam Football Federation

Bahrain Football Association
Chinese Taipei Football Association
Asean Football Federation
Syrian Football Association
Bangladesh Football Federation
Football Federation of Macedonia
Football Association of The People's Republic of China
Côte d'Ivoire Football Federation
Qatar Football Association
Japanese football family (Japan F.A., J.League, J.League Pro-F. A.)
Korea Football Association
The Football Association of Wales

San Marino Football Federation
Dagdan Mohammad
Frank Lowy
Peng Wang
Werner Klimpe
Knut Philipp Seide
Franck Disa
The Football Association National Sports Centre Trust
Hank Steinbrecher
Keshet Sport Ltd (Maccabi Haifa)
Sandy Arcidiacono
Croatian Football Federation
Cyprus Football Association

Football Association of Armenia
Malta Football Association
Japan Football Association
Irish Football Association
Romanian Football Federation
German Football Association
African Football Federation
IR Iran Football Federation
Kuwait Football Association
Football Federation of Fribourg
FC Basel
FC Grand-Lancy Poste

India

Reconstruction of a youth technical centre in the Andaman archipelago (Nicobar islands). Supply of equipment and balls (in the pipeline).

Maldives

Supply of equipment and balls. Reconstruction of football infrastructure and association headquarters.

Seychelles

Rehabilitation of the football federation headquarters and replacement of damaged computers.

Thailand

Construction of a technical centre in commemoration of the tsunami victims, supply of equipment and balls and financial assistance for the family of a female international player who fell victim to the tsunami



Other donors

Finavint AG
Galaxie Sport, S.R.D.O
Cadbury España
Granada Interactiv
Yahoo!
Byrom
Cavendish
Dentsu
iSe Hospitality
MediaPro
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FC Barcelona partners:
(ISO, ServiCaixa, FC
Barcelona stadium, snack
bars, Freixenet, Mundo
Deportivo, Sport, E19,
Avui, Rac1, Ona
Catalana, Com Radio,
Flaix, Club25
Radio Catalunya)

FIFA official partners

adidas
Coca-Cola
McDonald's
MasterCard

Initial distribution

At its meeting on 20 April 2005, the FIFA/AFC Tsunami Task Force approved an initial distribution of funds to the countries affected (in US dollars):

Indonesia	2.5 million
Sri Lanka	2.5 million
India	1.0 million
Maldives	1.0 million
Thailand	0.5 million
Bangladesh	0.1 million

Total: 7.6 million

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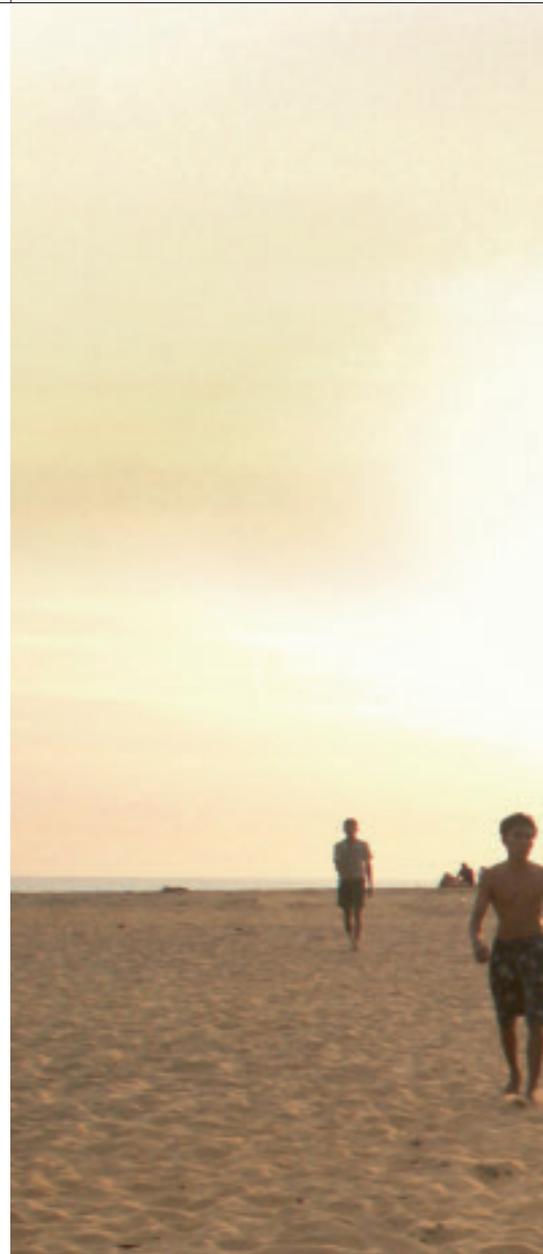
Sri Lanka

Rediscovering the joy of life

The island of Sri Lanka was badly affected by the disaster that struck southeast Asia on 26 December 2004, when some 40,000 of the country's 20 million people were killed and one million were left homeless. Half of those who lost their homes are still living in tents, churches or monasteries.

AS PART OF THE FIFA FOOTBALL FOR HOPE PROJECT, German football instructor Holger Obermann and a team of coaches from the Football Federation of Sri Lanka (FFSL) toured the island for four weeks, organising activities and presenting football as a form of self-help. Among the regions they visited were Kalutera and Galle on the west coast and Trincomalee in the east of the country. Employing educationally proven forms of play, they attempted to bring the fun back to the lives of the traumatised children and youngsters.

To this end, children and young people from an area within a radius of 100 kilometres were bussed in and accommodated in local schools, from where they visited the football centres. At these centres, some 40 teachers and coaches instructed and played football with up to 400 boys and girls at a time, many of whom had lost their parents, brothers and sisters. →





Football for suffering children in the regions of Kalutara, Galle and Trincomalee

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“Just like the rest of the international community, the worldwide football family is determined to do everything possible to help the individuals and football associations that have been so severely affected by the terrible tsunami tragedy.”

FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter



“The damage done by the tsunami is far greater than anyone on the outside can imagine.”

“Our young people were most affected by it, but with the help of football we can now give them new courage to face life.”

The parents of thirteen-year-old Anil Sampath were killed by the tsunami. “I thought my life was over,” he said. “Many of my friends were also killed by the floods. But now I’ve found some new playmates and rediscovered my will to live.”

On the east coast of the island in the Tamil district of Trincomalee, where the vestiges of a twenty-year conflict can be seen, Obermann conducted a seminar with sport teachers and some 200 boys and girls. The experienced German globetrotter saw signs all over the island that the natural disaster was bringing the people of Sri Lanka closer together. “Sport has the wonderful ability to act as a peacemaker,” said Obermann.

The recently appointed president of the FFSL, N. Thilina Panditharathne, expressed the hope that FIFA would continue to promote the reconstruction of football’s structures in Sri Lanka. “The damage done by the tsunami is far greater than anyone on the outside can imagine. Our young people were most affected by it, but with the help of football we can now give them new courage to face life.” ●

THE FOOTBALL FEDERATION OF SRI LANKA (FFSL) responded to the disaster in the manner of a humanitarian organisation. Officials visited some of the worst affected coastal areas as early as 27 December, and as a consequence the FFSL Executive Committee decided to mobilise its members, organise trucks and launch a variety of aid operations via the network of clubs.

- The FFSL and the FIFA Development Office in Colombo set up an independent Tsunami Relief Fund that was later integrated in the FIFA/AFC Tsunami Solidarity Fund. Amongst other things, staff donated a month’s salary to the fund. Other leagues not affected by the disaster and the referees’ association also made donations. Altogether, the FFSL fund raised a total of USD 42,396.78.
- On 1 January 2005, all the staff of the FFSL and the FIFA Development Office travelled to the affected region of Kalutara, where they distributed many food parcels and footballs and organised football events for girls and boys.
- FFSL representatives visited all of the affected zones, including the Tamil areas, and distributed 1,000 balls, 300 T-shirts, 600 caps, food, sleeping mats, clothes, medicine and other necessities.
- Doctors working on behalf of the FFSL provided assistance free of charge. The FFSL, in association with volunteer doctors, set up a temporary medical centre in Batticaloa, where more than 300 patients were treated.
- FIFA was also present in Sri Lanka. At the beginning of March, local and foreign FIFA experts launched a thirty-day Football for Hope programme that was funded by FIFA. During this programme, five coaching courses were held in various devastated parts of the island state.

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Harapan Bangsa
The people's hope

Some four months after the tsunami, the provincial capital of Banda Aceh still resembled a scene of indescribable devastation. Entire neighbourhoods were razed to the ground by the 30-metre waves and resembled little more than a giant rubbish dump. Over 200,000 people from the province of Aceh lost their lives, with 100,000 more living in tents and emergency accommodation.

ON 12 APRIL 2005, a FIFA delegation was joined by Dr Nugraha Besoes, the General Secretary of the Football Association of Indonesia (PSSI), Kaharuddin Syah, the PSSI Deputy General Secretary, and other PSSI representatives on a trip to the Indonesian province of Aceh to start planning how to rebuild the football infrastructure destroyed by the tsunami.

Faced with such tragedy, it was inevitable that people would wonder whether it was correct to push ahead with rebuilding stadiums and relaying football pitches, or whether it was right to play football. Surely those who had lost loved ones and all of their worldly possessions would have other concerns? Yet while driving through the surreal moon-like landscape, it was not hard to pick out groups of children and youngsters playing football in the midst of the devastation. Any lingering doubts that the FIFA/PSSI delegation may have had were soon allayed by the sheer warmth of the reception and the obvious gratitude of the local football community. It was clear that the locals appreciated the fact that FIFA, so far, is the only international sports organisation to have offered its support and help.

The people there need everything: goals, nets, boots, shirts. FIFA's Football for Hope programme has two main

objectives in Aceh: to relay the football pitches and rebuild the stadiums destroyed or damaged by the tsunami, and to organise special events to bring a smile back to the faces of the suffering children, thereby getting the game back on track in a region deeply in love with football.

A football tournament brought the programme to a close, with eight top teams from the whole province travelling to Banda Aceh to take part. Conscious of the fact that no official matches had been played in Aceh since the tsunami, even though the regional championship had been due to start in January, FIFA initially intended to organise and finance a friendly tournament. However, the local association ruled that the top two teams in the competition would be promoted to the country's second division, thereby giving an extra sporting dimension to the event.

Harapan Bangsa, the main 40,000-capacity stadium in Aceh, was the setting for the competition. The stadium, which suffered only minor damage, had only recently been re-opened as the Red Cross had been using it as an emergency makeshift hospital. The name of the stadium, which is still surrounded by temporary housing and Red Cross tents, perfectly echoes FIFA's Football for Hope motto – "Harapan Bangsa" translates as "The People's Hope". ●

Successful courses

The seven football clinics held on consecutive afternoons for 700 displaced children between the ages of 8 and 15 were a resounding success, with FIFA providing some of the 4,500 balls that were distributed in Aceh. The sheer happiness on the faces of the young footballers was a joy to behold. "These children have never had their own ball to train with. Normally, 20 kids would be chasing a tennis ball or even a plastic ball," explained Iswadi Idris, a former Indonesian

international player who, together with Dato' Yap Nyim Keong, was in charge of the courses. Idris, who is an idol to many children, lost 32 family members to the tsunami. The two-day courses, which were attended by 30 local referees and 30 coaches, were another immediate success story. "We have never had such enthusiastic participants," beamed Nik Ahmad Yaakub and Dato' Yap Nyim Keong, two experienced instructors from Malaysia.



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FIFA help for Caribbean countries

In August 2004, the Caribbean was hit by a disaster. Hurricane Ivan pummelled the region, leaving behind massive damage, particularly in Grenada, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, the Cayman Islands, the Bahamas and Haiti.

In view of the consequences, the FIFA family once again resolved to act quickly rather than to stand aside and do nothing. In September, the FIFA Finance Committee agreed to launch a one million dollar fund in the affected countries to enable them to play football again. Besides FIFA, the English FA and the US Soccer Federation also paid into the fund, thereby strengthening the unity of the football family. "We were shocked by the extent of the damage that Hurricane Ivan caused in large parts of the Caribbean," said FIFA Vice-President Jack Warner. Commenting on the situation on the Cayman Islands, he said: "Once again I have experienced what damage a hurricane can do on one of our islands. But the people have shown great determination in getting life on the island moving again. Now we wish to support them where they need it most."

The money from the relief fund has already been remitted to the countries concerned, thus allowing them to continue their football-related activities, such as trips by national sides to international tournaments, the reconstruction of football infrastructure, the replacement of equipment and the staging of football courses. ●



Ivan, the devastating hurricane

On 12 September 2004, Hurricane Ivan ploughed its way across Grand Cayman, the largest of the three Cayman Islands, at wind speeds of up to 155 miles per hour.

WHEN PEOPLE eventually dared to venture outside twelve hours later, they saw that 85% of the infrastructure had been damaged (including the island's flagship stadium and the headquarters of the football association). But as Jeffrey Webb, president of the Cayman Island Football Association (CIFA) explained, the image of football on the Cayman Islands soon underwent a further improvement. "Although many of our 3,000 licensed players were victims of the hurricane themselves, they put their own personal situation to one side for a while and considered the condition of the buildings and infrastructure of the CIFA."

"I have been president for fourteen years now, but I could never have imagined that players, fans and officials, in view of their own personal situation, would work so selflessly for the good of football. During this impressive demonstration of the will to fight back, I received a phone call from FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter, who assured me that we would have FIFA's full support. In addition Jack Warner, a friend and the president of our confederation, CONCACAF, told me he would visit us to see the extent of the damage for himself."

Thanks to the support of FIFA, the CIFA members were quickly able to return to their normal lives. The CIFA office is also fully operational again and was recently equipped with a modern infrastructure.

The assistance provided by FIFA was so quick and effective that national coach Marcos Tinoco and his team were able to travel to Jamaica to take part in the Digicel Caribbean Cup just one month after the hurricane. A shortened version of the league season will be organised in 2005, even though grandstands, dressing rooms and other infrastructure are not yet fully repaired. Rebuilding football grounds will take until the end of the year.

"Although we won't be able to enjoy a full season, all football supporters on the Cayman Islands are grateful to FIFA for its help. It is only due to FIFA that we are playing football again," said Webb in summing up. "The tragedy clearly showed that the power of football extends into people's everyday lives, especially when help is most urgently needed." ●

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Social and Cultural Responsibility FIFA – for the good of society



As part of its social and cultural responsibilities, FIFA tackles some of the biggest social challenges in the areas of the rights and protection of children, anti-discrimination and social integration, health, good governance, and peace and reconciliation.

TODAY, MORE THAN EVER, organisations find themselves in the limelight and subject to critical scrutiny from the public as to whether they are fulfilling their social obligations and behaving in a neighbourly way by showing true solidarity. To this end, FIFA maintains numerous partnerships, in some cases over many years, with various United Nations organisations, as well with different Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

In FIFA's concept, the word "responsibility" is linked with "obligation" to represent its acceptance of social burden and its willingness to proactively help tackle society's ills. With this in mind, FIFA has set itself the clear target of making a real difference through its humanitarian and development work, which will benefit society as a whole. ●

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RESPONSIBILITY

➔ Mission

There can be no doubt that football is of social, cultural, educational, economic and political relevance, and FIFA promotes the universalisation of such values both inside and

outside the organisation. World football's governing body acknowledges the prominent role of sport – and especially the popularity of football – as a vehicle to tackle some major

social issues. In short, FIFA is fully aware of its responsibility to society. FIFA is committed to protecting and promoting human, social and economic development as well as peace via

its own programmes and in co-operation with a global network of partners that share the same values and objectives.



➔ Goals

- To build up a network of partners with UN agencies, NGOs, national development organisations and other groups to jointly implement programmes for the good of human development and peace;
- To concentrate efforts on programmes in the areas of health, peace, the rights of children and youngsters, the fight against poverty, equal rights, human rights, anti-discrimination and development work;
- To establish a specific fund for humanitarian and development activities;
- To organise football matches to raise awareness and funds for established social causes;
- To use FIFA competitions as a platform for campaigns;
- To promote fair play on the pitch and in society in general.

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Projects in 2004/2005

FIFA HAS STRICT CRITERIA and methods of evaluation when it comes to systematically choosing which programmes to implement and which organisations to work with as partners. These include: a) the general benefit for the whole of society; b) how football can make a difference; c) how expectations are related to football's power to bring about changes in society; d) burden-sharing; e) how FIFA can tackle social issues; f) working in partnership; g) educational value; h) building international alliances while respecting local identity.



Smiling children during a visit to an SOS Children's Village by the FIFA President.

Projects selected for 2004

SOS Children's Villages

Laying football pitches in Burundi, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Bolivia, Sri Lanka, Estonia and Poland
Joint fundraising campaign for "6 Villages for 2006" campaign

UNICEF

Sport-in-a-box kits for Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Colombia, Burundi, Guinea, Haiti, Liberia, Palestine, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Sudan
"Go Girls! Education for Every Girl" campaign

International Labour Organization (ILO)

Monitoring of child labour in Pakistan; social protection programme

Play Soccer / SOS Children's Villages

Educational programme in Africa

Global Forum

Laying mini-pitches in Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Palestine

Special Olympics

Football training for mentally handicapped in Switzerland

AfghanistanHilfe Paderborn / LEARN & Play

Football training in Afghanistan

RCA

HIV/AIDS prevention campaign

International Blind Sports Association (IBSA)

Partially-sighted World Cup in Manchester, England

World Health Organization

HIV/AIDS prevention campaign; "Stand up for Human Rights" in Botswana, Ghana, South Africa, Uganda and Zambia

Handicap International

Promoting sport for the disabled in Afghanistan

Canton of Basle (Switzerland), UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)

Footballs for refugee camps in Darfur and Chad

Right to Play

Workshops for football coaches in refugee camps

Various NGOs

Various small humanitarian projects and campaigns



“Poverty, armed conflict, exclusion and exploitation deny millions of children around the world the right to a happy childhood.”

Richard Pichler, SOS Children’s Villages Secretary General

In the words of our partners

UNICEF

“Sport is a great unifier, teaching children across all countries and social divides, important, lifelong lessons about respect, hard work, leadership and cooperation. All over the world, sport is playing an important role in protecting childhood. Sport helps to improve child health and education, and protects children from HIV/AIDS and other threats. UNICEF is proud of our partnership with FIFA, which focuses on using football in bringing communities together to promote tolerance and peace, and to help restore normalcy in the lives of children affected by emergencies.”

Carol Bellamy, UNICEF Executive Director

SOS CHILDREN’S VILLAGES

“Poverty, armed conflict, exclusion and exploitation deny millions of children around the world the right to a happy childhood. Over the past ten years, SOS Children’s Villages and FIFA have worked together towards the goals of strengthening the rights of the world’s deprived children and providing them with a home as part of our family. Through our joint 2006 World Cup campaign, “6 villages for 2006” and with FIFA and the global football family’s help, the real winners of the 2006 World Cup will be the children.”

Richard Pichler, SOS Children’s Villages Secretary General

PLAY SOCCER

“Working with FIFA enables PLAY SOCCER to bring attention and action through the power of football to promote solidarity for development and a better world. PLAY SOCCER is committed to sport for development programmes for children and youth in the most disadvantaged communities. FIFA provides a vital and visible global link for these programmes, demonstrating its own organisational commitment to development and social responsibility at all levels of the community.”

Judy McPherson, PLAY SOCCER President

SPECIAL OLYMPICS SWITZERLAND

“Thanks to FIFA for its local involvement with Special Olympics Switzerland over the past three years, hosting the annual football week match with its staff and local Special Olympics footballers. The occasion is always a great day out for the footballers and a reminder to all that everyone loves the beautiful game. Special Olympics is looking forward to developing future partnerships with FIFA on a more global level. It is very encouraging that FIFA appears to be the first world sport governing body to create a corporate social responsibility position within its organisation. This indicates FIFA’s level of commitment to football for all social groups and levels.”

Mike Smith, CEO of Special Olympics Europe and Eurasia

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

“The elimination of the worst forms of child labour is about helping those children and their families who are among the most marginalised and excluded in society. In this respect, we at the ILO greatly appreciate the manner in which FIFA has embraced its social responsibility in ensuring strong support to rid the ball-stitching industry in Pakistan of child labour and to provide work opportunities for their families. In addition, the organization’s strong support for the integration of sport into the rehabilitation and education of deprived and marginalised children has been overwhelming and is an inspiring portrayal of how football can play its role in creating a better world for children and helping them to lead fulfilled and happy lives once more.”

Kari Tapiola, Executive Director for Standards and Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, International Labour Organization



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Football for peace

In times of conflict, post-conflict and emergency, football can provide children and youngsters with a sense of hope and normality, and teach traumatised children to overcome pain, fear and loss. What is more, the game can heal emotional scars, creating a safe environment that enables children

and adolescents to express their feelings and build their self-esteem, self-confidence and trust. Football encourages membership of a team or club, and as such, it can provide former child soldiers with a critical sense of belonging, which is necessary for their reintegration into the community.

As the most popular sport in the world, football is a universal language that can bridge divides and promote the core values for lasting peace. On the pitch, cultural differences and political agendas dissolve, as football is a powerful tool to release tension and generate dialogue. Children who play the

game learn that interaction is possible without any coercion or exploitation. The players interact within a framework of rules, while a referee is on hand to adjudicate on the justness of activity during a game.

Peace and Anti-Racism Haiti and Brazil – more than a football match

On 18 August 2004, the centre of Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, was bustling with life. Groups of people filed through the centre, with songs and chants filling the air.



BUT THE EVENTS ON THAT AUGUST DAY in no way resembled the chaotic scenes of just a few months earlier, when a civil war-like atmosphere raged, leaving many dead and injured in its wake. This time, there was nothing but joy and excitement as world champions Brazil made their way through the city in their decorated, colourful cars en route to the Match for Peace, an exhibition game organised by the United Nations, FIFA and the presidents and football associations of both countries. Finally, Haitians were able to express their true love of football.

Two of Brazil's stars, Ronaldo and Ronaldinho, were the star attractions in the game between Haiti and a full-strength Brazilian team in Port-au-Prince's Sylvio Castor stadium that was billed as the Match for Peace. 15,000 fans flocked to the stadium to see the world champions turn on the style in a comfortable 6-0 victory, but the result was only of secondary importance. What mattered most was that the Brazilians had accepted an invitation from Haiti's acting president, Gerard

Latortue. Their visit brought hope and belief back to a country that had suffered years of political unrest, conflict and economic problems. Brazilian president Luis Inacio Lula da Silva also made the trip to Haiti to witness events for himself, as he is a firm believer in football's ability to counter aggression and violence. "This match showed just how much social and political influence the game of football has," he said.

In his welcome address, FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter also underlined the positive effect that football can have in crisis-stricken countries. "Let us make goals, not war," he said. As part of its attempts to bring normality back to Haiti, FIFA is supporting the reconstruction of sports facilities that were financed by the FIFA *Goal* Programme. These facilities should be up and running again shortly and football will undoubtedly help Haitian youngsters to once again rediscover the joy of life that they so richly deserve. ●



"Football generates enormous social and even political power."
Brazil's President, Luis Inacio Lula da Silva



"Let us make goals, not war."
Joseph S. Blatter

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Kits for 100,000 children in 12 countries

In 2004, FIFA donated USD 250,000 to UNICEF to help procure a second set of Sport-in-a-Box kits for countries that use football in their efforts to foster peace in post-conflict times.

SUCH DONATIONS BOUGHT 1,200 kits for 12 countries affected by conflict. Each of these countries received 100 kits by 21 September 2004, the International Day of Peace and FIFA's Fair Play Day.

In many countries, the donations launched projects that use football as the primary focus of programmes to foster peace. Such projects can bridge divides between warring factions and

restore a sense of normalcy among children and youngsters affected by conflict. They also support existing psychological programmes for children and youngsters and teach tolerance and non-violence in schools, communities and society in general.

In 2004, the following countries received support from the Football for Peace initiative: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Colombia, Guinea, Haiti, Liberia,



Solomon Islands: adidas/Goal balls for the "Unity through Sports" youth programme

Palestine, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Sudan. Approximately 100,000 children took part in these projects, which were run in close cooperation with ministries of education, schools, local NGOs and international aid organisations. ●

SPORT-IN-A-BOX KITS



- 8 footballs
- 3 ball pumps
- 1 whistle
- 4 corner flags
- 1 stopwatch
- 20 jerseys
- 1 set of red & yellow cards
- 1 FIFA football video
- 1 copy of official Laws of the Game



adidas *Goal* balls: a popular gesture

The adidas *Goal* footballs initiative was launched at the 2002 FIFA Congress in Seoul. This simple but effective programme has enjoyed great popularity ever since.

By mid-2005, 75,000 of the 100,000 balls set aside for the programme had already been distributed to boys and girls in 141 member associations. Furthermore, various humanitarian organisations have also benefited from the programme including SOS Children's Villages, UNICEF, Handicap International and Right to Play.

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FIFA ambassadors Against racism

IN 2001, FIFA passed a declaration against discrimination, which is now more pertinent than ever. In response to recent outbreaks of racism, at its meeting on 7–8 March 2005 the FIFA Executive Committee ratified the FIFA President’s proposed creation of a group of FIFA Ambassadors against Racism. This group, composed of leading players and coaches both past and present, is headed by Thierry Henry.

The FIFA Ambassadors against Racism initiative will disseminate a strong and unified message against racism all around the world.

The ambassadors will actively promote the fight against this blight on our society and represent football’s firm stance at any time during interviews, events, summits etc.

They will not only represent FIFA’s position at these events, but also act as an active conduit of good ideas, proposals and concerns from the events back to FIFA.

To date, the following 15 male and female players and coaches have lent their support to the fight against racism.

Former players and coaches

Abedi Pelé	Pelé
Sir Bobby Charlton	Michel Platini
Giacinto Facchetti	Wynton Rufer
Mia Hamm	Dragan Stojkovic
Hong Myung-Bo	

Current players and coaches

Thierry Henry (C)	Jürgen Klinsmann
Sven-Göran Eriksson	Birgit Prinz
Charmaine Hooper	David Suazo



A message from Thierry Henry

"The only thing I can say about racism is that sometimes some people try and put you out of the game, and the only answer to give is on the pitch. I know what is in my mind. I come to play and that's all I want to do," said Arsenal and France striker Thierry Henry.

Henry's reaction to President Joseph S. Blatter's invitation to captain the team of FIFA Ambassadors against Racism: "It's something I would be very proud of and a role I would accept with pleasure."

Between 24 and 26 June 2005, FIFA held its annual worldwide FIFA Anti-Discrimination Day to coincide with the FIFA Confederations Cup Germany 2005 and the FIFA World Youth Championship Netherlands 2005. Events on these days were marked by activities designed to demonstrate a firm stance against racism, not only in football, but also in society in general.

The FIFA Anti-Discrimination Day once again gave the football family the opportunity to join together and amplify its voice in condemning this blight on society all around the world. FIFA dedicated both semi-finals of the FIFA Confederations Cup Germany 2005 as well as the quarter-finals of the FIFA World Youth Championship Netherlands 2005 to special activities on the pitch. Before kick-off, both team captains read a declaration condemning and rejecting all forms of discrimination in football and society and firmly saying

"no to racism". Both teams and the match officials also posed jointly with a banner displaying the unequivocal "Say No to Racism" message. Given the significance of the large number of qualifying matches for the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ in June, FIFA also encouraged its member associations to help spread this message by joining this action and adopting the same declaration by the captains and activities on the pitch before their international matches.

FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter does not believe that football is powerless against this blight: "Sport – and especially football – has the unique ability to use its unifying power to combat social ills such as racism and violence, and FIFA, as the world governing body for football, is totally committed to taking steps to fight these pernicious trends not just on the pitch, but in society as well". ●



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“LEARN & play” project in Afghanistan

Education and football For a better future



Birgit Prinz, FIFA World Player in 2003 and 2004, is also an ambassador for the LEARN & play project.

Mohammed Faizal of Kabul names mathematics as his favourite subject, but the 12-year-old is quick to reveal his other interest at school.

“FOOTBALL, OF COURSE!” he beams. There is a reason why Mohammed is able to link education and sport in such a manner. For the last six months, he has been part of the “LEARN & play” project that the German AfghanistanHilfe Paderborn organisation has launched in Kabul in cooperation with the Afghanistan Football Federation and FIFA.

The project hopes to bring street children and socially disadvantaged boys and girls into a school education environment in which football plays a key role. “For children and youngsters in Afghanistan, football is vital because it teaches them the values of team spirit and fair play,” says Waltraut Schöler. As the president of AfghanistanHilfe Paderborn, she was a prominent figure in setting up a project that combines education and football. In addition to reading, writing and arithmetic, students receive courses in Dari, English and information technology. Mohammed sadly lost his parents and three siblings during the Afghan civil war. While the Taliban were in power, he, like many other children, was not allowed

to play football, so he was understandably thrilled when he was chosen for the project that now gives some 400 boys and girls between the ages of 8 and 12 the chance to attend one of the two schools in Kabul. There, the children receive food and sports equipment. The International Committee of the Red Cross also provides medical supervision and care.

“Football allows children to be part of the worldwide community.” Professor Waltraut Schöler

A third school for 200 children is due to be opened in Cherikar in the province of Parwan, 60 kilometres north of Kabul, by the end of 2005. The project, which began life as an experiment, is already starting to bear fruit. “I already have so much to thank football for. Without football, I would never have had the chance to go back to school and escape a life of begging,” says Mohammed. His fellow students nod in agreement. The “LEARN & play” project has given children the chance to build a better future. ●



Fighting against child labour

Supporting integration in society

FIFA is fully aware of the need for fair employment and it pays special attention to the problem of child labour.

FIFA IMPOSES strict contractual obligations on its partners and collaborates closely with official organisations such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). Furthermore, FIFA is associated with programmes run by the World Federation of the Sporting Goods Industry (WFSGI) to prevent child labour.

Since 1997, FIFA has been involved with the ILO’s “Elimination of Child Labour in the Soccer Ball Industry” programme and by the end of 2003, FIFA had donated USD 1.1 million in financial support for various projects in this programme.

The third phase of the programme started in 2004 and focuses on the promotion of sustainability and reliability. FIFA has committed further financial resources totalling USD 540,000. The direct beneficiaries of this programme are the approximately 3,000 Pakistani children who have been reintegrated into schools, while the indirect beneficiaries are 700,000 children

in the Sialkot district who will benefit from a comprehensive and area-based district programme for the prevention of child labour in all sectors, promoting access to basic education.

Children should not produce balls; they should play with them.

The objectives of the Sialkot programme are to ensure the sustainability of the education and social protection components by offering support, including sport and recreational activities, to children in the centres established under the project, while also securing the integration of the centres and the children in a district-wise funding plan. The experiences gained in Sialkot will also be used in other places. FIFA will ensure this is the case by developing, printing and publishing training material, by organising workshops and by publicising the programme’s achievements through the media. ●

Proud owners of school desks and footballs.

New horizons are opening up for more than 3,000 children in schools.



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Wood and light predominate in the Home of FIFA interior, which offers a virtually unrestricted view over the entire surroundings. The auditorium (third picture from left) seats over 200.

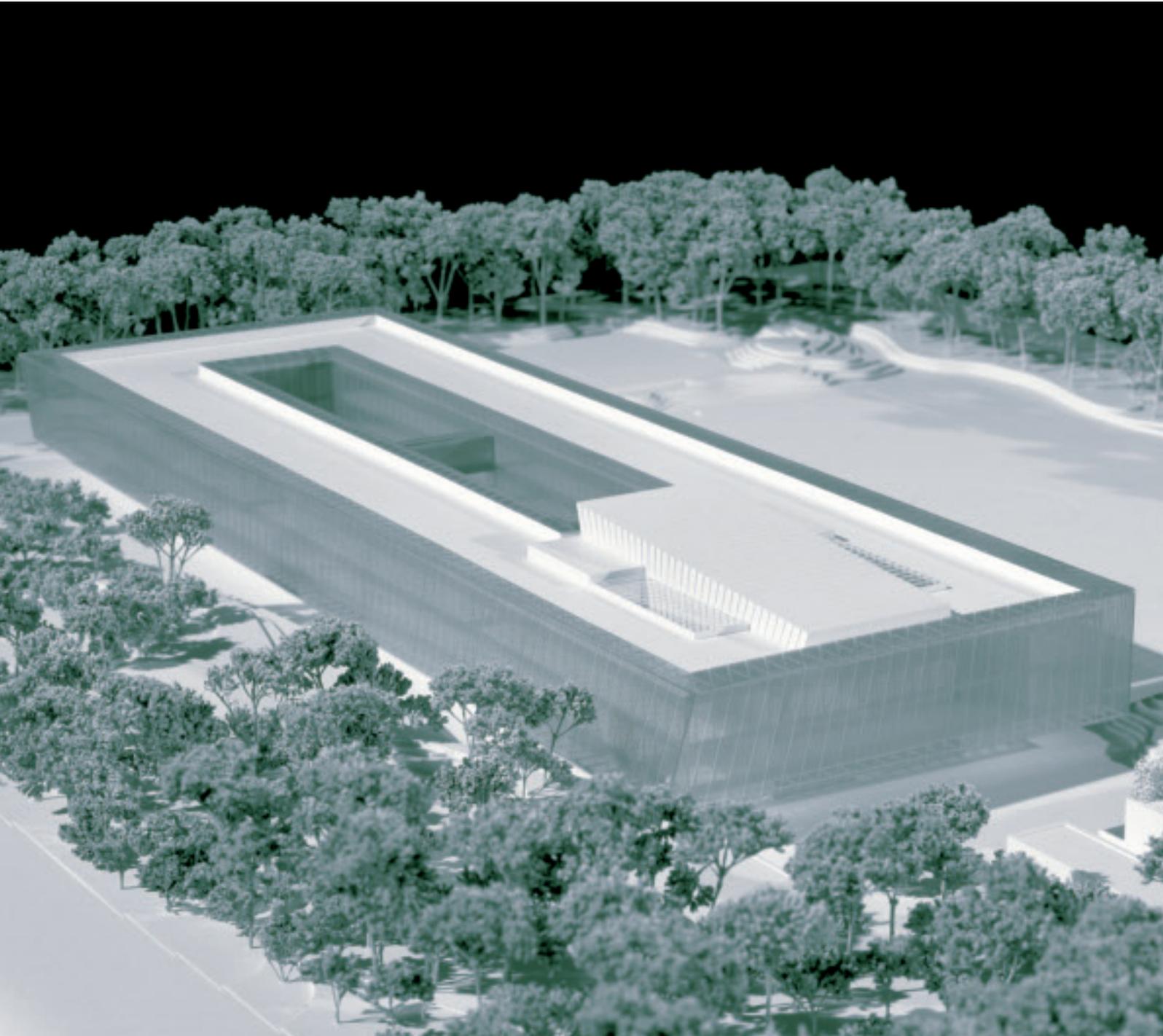
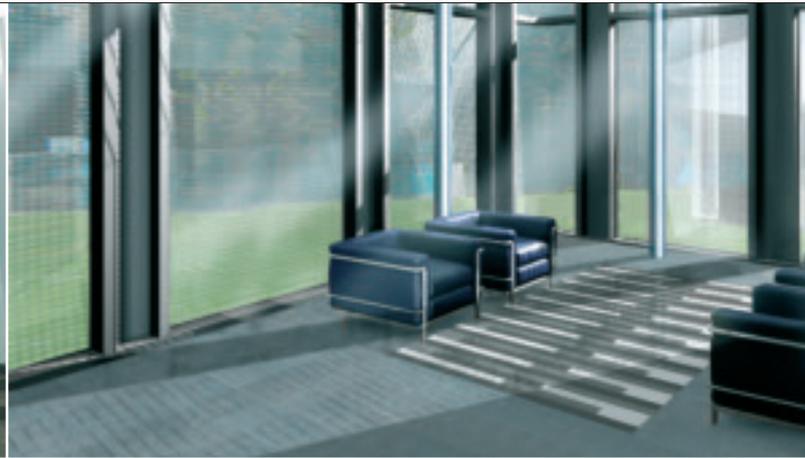
Looking ahead Fully equipped for the future

Over the course of the last 12 months, FIFA has laid the foundations that will enable it to build on the success of the last 101 years.

FIRST AND FOREMOST, world football's governing body has secured its long-term future by optimising income from the marketing of rights to FIFA competitions and the FIFA World Cup™ in particular, with the latter event generating over 90% of FIFA's total income. The reports on the following pages explain FIFA's enviable position, with the new sponsorship deals with adidas, Hyundai and Sony in place representing milestones in the history of international sports marketing. In addition, as of 2007, FIFA will have the opportunity to exploit the Internet and mobile telephone markets as potential new sources of income.

In its Centennial year of 2004, FIFA also laid the foundations for a prosperous future in a more physical sense. Construction work on the Home of FIFA near to Zurich zoo started as planned and is still progressing according to schedule. The whole of FIFA is now eagerly looking forward to being together in its new home as of spring 2006.

FIFA is also set for another extraordinary premiere in September 2005 with the release of the first instalment of the "Goal - The Movie" trilogy of films. A leading Hollywood director and a whole host of star names will bring football's emotional pulling power to the silver screen in a film that has all the ingredients to be a blockbuster. ●



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Home of FIFA

A multi-functional architectural gem

World football's governing body is due to move into its new headquarters, the Home of FIFA, in spring 2006. The building will be spacious, modern and ideally located, and it will bring all of FIFA's employees together under one roof.

ON 14 MAY 2004, a whole host of celebrities descended on the Credit Suisse sports centre near to Zurich zoo. Some of the famous faces in the crowd included FIFA Honorary President Dr João Havelange, IOC President Dr Jacques Rogge, Zurich mayor Elmar Ledergerber and the all of the members of the FIFA Executive Committee. They were all there to witness the ceremony to lay the foundation stone of the new headquarters, the biggest construction project in FIFA's history. Construction work on the Home of FIFA began just a few days later. Occupying a huge area of land measuring 44,000m², the new building will be 134 metres long, 41 metres wide and 12 metres high, with two storeys above ground and a further six subterranean levels. The building, a brainchild of Swiss architect Tilla Theus, will be an impressive architectural gem with a progressive and environmentally friendly energy concept. As the Home of FIFA is being constructed on the fringes of a forest in a lush area of Zurich, Theus placed great importance on designing an exterior that will blend into the natural beauty of its surroundings. Instead, a metal net, rather like a football net, will be stretched diagonally over the building to give the impression that the building is on a single storey, with the entrance level set back under the building to help create an illusion that the Home of FIFA is hovering over the surrounding

itches. FIFA received planning permission for the project from the city's planning authorities in April 2004, but the governing body has now registered a private development plan as a supplement to the project. FIFA hopes to receive permission to incorporate additional uses and measures that would find even greater use for the building and its immediate environs. This would include a special meeting room for the Executive Committee and other FIFA committees in the basement, as well as adjustments to the proportions of the net that will cover the building. The grounds of the building would also have further sporting uses, such as educational and sports-medical purposes. Furthermore, the entrance to the subterranean garage would be covered and incorporated into the design of the surrounding area. While the building's wood-panelled and airy interior will offer fantastic views of the surrounding areas. James Turrell, a renowned light and space artist from the USA, has complemented the architectural and inner design work of Tilla Theus with areas bathed in light. The offices will be along the facades of the exterior and the courtyard. Each employee will be seated at a window, and will therefore enjoy a fantastic view of the spacious, green surroundings. And of course, this impressive new complex would not be complete without a football pitch. ●



Looming large: the new Home of FIFA is taking shape.

In future, FIFA will be located in a road named after it.

THE HOME OF FIFA – FACTS AND FIGURES

Key dates

- 10 September 2003: purchase of land
- 18 December 2003: signing of contract with general contractor
- 19 December 2003: registration of building plan
- 14 May 2004: laying of foundation stone
- Spring 2006: FIFA to move into new headquarters

Main building

- 300 work stations for employees (full capacity)
- 200 auditorium seats
- 200 car parking spaces
- 900m² surface area for logistics; accessible for small vehicles
- 170m² special archive for files, books and films
- 6,000m² archive and storage area
- 3,000m² rooms for technicians

Cloakroom building

Four team dressing rooms, referees' and coaches' dressing rooms, team conference room, cafeteria, storage rooms.

Surrounding areas

Football pitch of international dimensions, training pitch, beach soccer pitch.

Energy concept

Zero emission building: no fossil energy sources to be used; no CO₂ emissions; low-energy technology to be used; optimal usage of simultaneous heating and air conditioning systems. Simple, modular technology will ensure supply as well as lower investment and running costs.



Precision work: the Home of FIFA foundation stone - a gigantic football - is enclosed by a concrete cube.



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Marketing and TV

The future is now

On 1 January 2007, a new era will begin in terms of marketing and TV rights. Contracts that FIFA has already signed will come into force, which will help to safeguard the governing body's long-term future and that of its 205 member associations – for the good of the game.

FIFA's new marketing structure from 2007–2014

THE YEAR 2005 has seen FIFA undertake a major overhaul of its sponsorship structure for the period beyond the 2006 FIFA World Cup™. Under the guidance of the FIFA Marketing & Television Advisory Board, the Business Development unit revamped the existing configuration of 15 Official Partners and 6 Official Suppliers, to create three tiers of sponsorship: 6 FIFA Partners, with a comprehensive association with all of FIFA's projects for the years 2007–2014; 8 FIFA World Cup™ Sponsors, who have global rights to the 2010 and 2014 FIFA World Cup™; and 6 National Supporters at each FIFA competition, local companies with domestic sponsorship rights for one event.

This new approach yielded excellent results virtually overnight, with adidas renewing its commitment to FIFA in January 2005 to become the first FIFA Partner. "adidas is the number one in global football and the FIFA World Cup™ provides our brand with the best possible stage," commented adidas CEO Herbert Hainer. "At the same time, adidas will continue to be very closely involved with football at every level for many years to come and thus contribute significantly to its further development."

In March, Hyundai became the second FIFA Partner, renewing its association with FIFA through to 2014. The extension of this partnership was blessed by Hyundai Vice Chairman and CEO Dong-Jin Kim and FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter at a signing ceremony on the fringes of the Geneva Motor Show. "Through our sponsorship of world-class football events, FIFA and Hyundai Kia Automotive Group have shared values and visions of football's role as a unifying force in the world," said Kim. "We have witnessed FIFA's steadfast devotion and

commitment to elevate the game to the highest levels worldwide, a standard that sets a benchmark for Hyundai Kia Automotive Group in developing itself as a genuine global automaker."

Following hot on the heels the very next month, FIFA then unveiled the coming of a major new player on the global sports sponsorship scene, Sony Corporation. Sony Chairman Nobuyuki Idei signed up the global electronics, entertainment and technology group as the third FIFA Partner, announcing a record deal with FIFA in a private ceremony with President Blatter in Tokyo.

This represented one of the biggest sponsorship deals in the history of sport, consisting of a record cash payment of USD 305 million plus support for various FIFA events. It also marked the first time that Sony Corporation had entered into a global sponsorship deal of such a scale.

"I am delighted and very proud that Sony has chosen FIFA and football for this momentous deal which creates a true partnership with many opportunities for taking the relationship far beyond a classical sponsorship," said President Blatter. "Sony, like FIFA, enjoys tremendous brand awareness and is therefore another perfect partner to support us in our mission to develop and broaden the worldwide appeal of football even further."

Sony Group CEO Idei returned the compliment. "This partnership is an ideal one as it benefits both sides from the point of view of branding. FIFA has a spectacular reach around the world through the universal language of football and it is this unique attribute that convinced us to commit to this global



sponsorship deal. This is an ideal opportunity for us to leverage the powerful assets of the Sony Group in electronics, entertainment and technology.”

Negotiations with fourth and fifth FIFA partners are at an advanced stage, and it is envisaged that there will be further announcements before the end of the calendar year. In cooperation with the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ Local

Organising Committee, the search for South African companies interested in joining as either FIFA World Cup™ Sponsors or National Supporters will begin in earnest in the second half of 2005, with the enthusiasm of the LOC and the high levels of interest in corporate South Africa being taken as promising indicators of another commercially successful FIFA World Cup™.



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Football and television have enjoyed a harmonious partnership for many years.

Breaking new ground with television rights

On 20 December 2004, FIFA took the step, unprecedented in its history, of launching an open tender for the European TV and radio rights for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. The same procedure will be used to assign the mobile rights to the event at a later date.

The tender allowed all interested parties, whether broadcasters, broadcasting unions, sports rights agencies or media organisations, to stake their claim. Media rights packages were put together in such a way as to allow up to three organisations to share the rights for each territory, thus offering the growing number of broadcasters and media platforms the necessary degree of flexibility.

Overseen by the FIFA Marketing & TV Division and in full compliance with competition law, the tender process offered a perfect example of FIFA's policy for transparency and the governing body's desire to give all interested parties the opportunity to bid for the media rights to a major international sports event. While the 2002 FIFA World Cup™ in Korea and Japan recorded a cumulative TV audience of 28.8 billion viewers, more than 30 billion are expected to watch next year's event in Germany.

The tender attracted 22 bids by the deadline of 11 February 2005. The FIFA Executive Committee subsequently convened for a special meeting in Frankfurt on 29 June and decided that FIFA itself would market the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ television rights for Europe in respect of Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Spain and France. The EBU (European Broadcasting Union) will be responsible for the rest of Europe. The European television rights for 2010 amount to a total of approximately EURO 1 billion. Two options were up for discussion: either for an agency to market the rights, as was the case for 2002 and 2006, or for the combined form as has now been decided upon. The procedure for the award of non-European television rights for 2010 will begin in autumn 2005.

The committee had assigned the Japanese TV rights, excluding mobile rights, for the FIFA World Cup™ in 2010 and 2014 beforehand, having accepted a tender submitted by Dentsu.

FIFA is also actively involved in television production. Since May 2005, FIFA and TWI - the television arm of IMG - have been jointly producing and distributing "FIFA Futbol Mundial", a weekly magazine show that offers a look behind the scenes of the football world and showcases many interesting stories. →

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Mascot, posters and a trophy renovation

FIFA competitions are adorned with a mascot and an array of accompanying visual identification assets such as the logo and the poster. In the case of the FIFA World Cup™ though, consistency is the key with the most-coveted trophy in the sports world getting a well-deserved renovation after three decades of high-profile “wear and tear”.

Official FIFA World Cup™ Mascot

For the first time ever, FIFA – together with the German Local Organising Committee and legendary LA-based puppeteers The Jim Henson Company – created a mascot with a real personality and a specific character. The 2.30m tall lion GOLEO VI and his friend Pille (a football) both have the ability to talk, act, dance and entertain. GOLEO VI and Pille made their world debut on 13 November on Europe’s biggest live TV show “Wetten, dass?” flanked by footballing luminaries Pelé and Franz Beckenbauer. A staggering 14 million TV viewers followed the “birth” of GOLEO VI, which enjoyed a splash on the front pages of all the leading German newspapers the following day. Since then, GOLEO VI and Pille have been busy touring around Germany, entertaining the fans and attending events as ambassadors of the 2006 FIFA World Cup™. Be prepared for

much more fun and entertainment from these characters since – according to the grapevine – the two are even planning to hit it big in the music business this year. And you should not be surprised if you happen upon a towering lion who looks like GOLEO VI but can neither dance nor talk to you. This will be one of the furry replicas of the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ Official Mascot, on the market since May 2005.

Official FIFA World Cup™ Poster

After ploughing through more than 900 design proposals from the professional design industry from over 15 countries, an expert group of three German design professors, the mayor of Frankfurt, OC President Franz Beckenbauer and FIFA General Secretary Urs Linsi selected the five best proposals. A public telephone vote in Germany, supported by T-Com and promoted by the biggest newspaper BILD, took place in September last year. The majority of the votes fell on the poster with the stars. 2006 FIFA World Cup Germany™ – reaching for the stars. The goal of this design is to visualise people’s fascination for football as well as the significance and glamour of the event with an emotional picture. The lines between the stars form a football – the symbol for a sport which unites people and nations in one tournament. The whole world is watching and waiting...

The Official Poster of the 2006 World Cup™: a starry sky for 2006.

The FIFA World Cup™ moves millions.



Official FIFA World Cup™ Music

A new approach was taken for the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ whereby a unique sonic brand will connect all music elements from the classical theme to the pop song, the ring tone or even a fan song together with the Official Mascot. With an aural equivalent of the graphical “look” of the event, FIFA aims to further increase the event experience by also reaching the fans on an acoustic level. The artists and melody are a closely guarded secret and all will be revealed at the Final Draw in Leipzig in December.

FIFA World Cup™ Trophy enjoys a makeover

After 30 momentous years of “wear and tear” as the object of frenzied jubilation, the FIFA World Cup™ Trophy is getting a makeover. Having passed through the hands of the greatest footballers, the Trophy is heading back to its creators in Milan for a service. It will be restored to its original, pristine state ready for its next appearance at the Final Draw for the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ in Leipzig. In addition, new photography and filming have been commissioned using a fresh creative concept of the Trophy amid a magnificent black and gold world. Everyone knows that the FIFA World Cup™ Trophy is the ultimate prize in the world’s most popular sport, and the work undertaken is to ensure that whenever and wherever it is shown, it is looking its very best.

Official FIFA World Cup™ Fan Fest

Images of town squares jam-packed with screaming fans in Korea and Japan in 2002 are testimony to the burgeoning popularity of this new al fresco viewing trend. Furious demand for tickets has again way outstripped supply for the upcoming FIFA World Cup™ in Germany – 30 million tickets could have been sold when only three million are up for grabs. To ensure that the many fans who failed to get a ticket to the games do not miss out on the intoxicating FIFA World Cup™ atmosphere, FIFA, the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ Organising Committee and the 12 FIFA World Cup™ Host Cities agreed to stage the biggest public party in the history of a sport event under ONE umbrella – the FIFA World Cup™ Fan Fest. This will feature the official look and feel of the stadiums as well as a cultural programme, music and entertainment for the entire duration of the event. OC President Franz Beckenbauer summed up the motivation behind the programme: “We felt an obligation to bring the FIFA World Cup™ atmosphere to the fans who could not get their hands on tickets. Now we will be in a position to do that effectively having two FIFA World Cup™ venues in every Host City: the stadium and the official Fan Fest.” ➔



2006 FIFA WORLD CUP

Identification:
The Official Mascot of the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ GOLEO VI and the shining FIFA World Cup™ Trophy.



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A question of quality

The Marketing & TV Division monitors compliance with a range of quality standards that play an important part in the ongoing development of the game.

FIFA Quality Concept for Artificial Turf

Introduced in February 2001 to guarantee the highest levels of quality and playability, the FIFA Quality Concept for Artificial Turf is now the industry's most respected international standard. After the International Football Association Board endorsed the use of artificial turf playing surfaces in the Laws of the Game in February 2004, FIFA decided to allow matches in many of its competitions, including qualifiers for the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ in Germany, to be played on artificial turf. Based on feedback from players, medical research and test results, a second quality standard – the more stringent FIFA RECOMMENDED 2 STAR standard – was introduced in mid-2004 to complement the existing FIFA RECOMMENDED 1 STAR mark.

In collaboration with UEFA, FIFA endorsed a series of testing standards on 1 March 2005 and published them in the “FIFA Quality Concept Handbook of Test Methods and Requirements for Artificial Football Surfaces”.

FIFA Quality Concept for Footballs

Since 1 January 1996, the only footballs that may be used in competitions organised by FIFA and the confederations are those that have passed the exacting, specially designed tests of the FIFA Quality Concept for Footballs. Now that the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup has been added to the world football calendar, the quality concept must also include new guidelines and dedicated tests for beach soccer balls. FIFA is working together with the industry's leading manufacturers to devise special standards in this area.

Special balls are also used in beach soccer.



At the U-17 World Championship in Finland, a match was played on artificial turf for the first time in a final competition.



FIFA Brand Licensing

By licensing its own brand of merchandise produced by international companies, FIFA has developed its very own branding programme. Companies are licensed to use the FIFA brand in advertising, marketing activities, and the promotion and sale of products and programmes. The FIFA brand thus gains more prominence, accelerating the globalisation of football. The programme's two newest licensees are CPW, a joint venture between Nestlé and General Mills, and Casio. CPW has acquired the rights for the fast-developing category of breakfast cereals and cereal bars, while Casio – one of the world's most successful electronics manufacturers – will produce a range of FIFA-endorsed sports watches. In March 2005, FIFA signed an agreement with the Global Brands Group, which will consequently be FIFA's exclusive worldwide licensee, running a chain of FIFA-branded stores as of 2007. The Global Brands Group will at the same time hold a concession to open branded outlets at all FIFA events. Global Brands will analyse the key markets with a view to developing and implementing an official

FIFA store concept for licensed sales outlets, merchandise stands and "stores-in-stores" for the FIFA World Cup™. The goal is to promote the FIFA brand and the game of the football as a whole worldwide. The Global Brands Group, which has branches in Europe and Asia, will also run all official 2006 FIFA World Cup™ stores and merchandise stands outside of Europe and Japan. →

World Cup shops offering a wide variety of souvenirs are to be found in the "Karstadt-Quelle" chain stores in Germany.



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FIFA New Media at the forefront

The FIFA New Media department has a straightforward yet vast mission which can be summarised as follows: define, develop and manage FIFA’s strategy and assets in the new media sector (websites, mobile telephony services, intranet, interactive TV).

Around the world. Around the clock. FIFA.com: the world’s football website

The official site of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association will celebrate its 10th anniversary in November 2005, a respectable age in the young history of the Internet. Despite being one of (if not the) oldest federation websites in the world, FIFA.com is getting younger and more rejuvenated by the day.

Following FIFA’s resounding Internet success during the 2002 FIFA World Cup™, FIFA.com has followed an aggressive development curve over the past three years: the official site of FIFA has undergone two major redesigns and is now available in full in the four official FIFA languages (English, Spanish, French and German).

FIFA.com also endeavours to be accessible to the widest potential audience: Access.fifa.com was launched in spring 2005 and offers visually-impaired as well as narrowband users a complete but still accessible version of the site.

As a result of this ambitious product development, FIFA.com has seen its traffic triple in four years with daily visitors from more than 200 countries worldwide, among whom 75% are broadband users. →



FIFA.com: the port of call for all football fans

Supported by the worldwide FIFA new media editorial network, FIFA.com now offers unique coverage of world football and of its governing body, including:

- **Daily news**
exclusive interviews, weekly features and extensive competitions coverage
- **FIFA tournaments "super package":**
 - News, reports and interviews from each competition
 - Ticketing and accommodation
 - Live scores
 - Match reports
 - Team and player details
 - TSG analysis
 - Referee biographies
 - Complete qualifying stories
 - Host country and key facts on venues
 - LOC news channel (in local language)
 - Previous tournaments – historic and statistical information
 - Official Partners
- **205 member associations pages**
with news, key facts, scoreboard and related info
- **National teams: complete fixtures**
and results information
- **Historic "A" match interactive database**
- **History of football video archives**
and milestones of football
- **FIFA/Coca-Cola World Ranking and statistics**
- **Goal Programme:** up-to-date status by country and "on the ground" multimedia reports
- **Development programmes**
Futuro courses, COM-Unity etc.
- **FIFA facts & figures,**
all-time statistics and official awards
- **Media services:**
online accreditation, media event channel,
live video webcasting of all FIFA media conferences
- **Official FIFA document library**
technical reports, events and equipment regulations, etc .
- **Medical centre**
medical news and assessments, F-MARC reports, training videos, case studies
- **Laws of the Game/international calendar**
- **Club football:**
editorial coverage of continental competitions and daily updates from more than 100 national leagues worldwide (including fixtures & results, complete standings, goalscorer rankings)
- **FIFA Interactive World Cup:**
FIFA.com is the official home of the most modern FIFA competition and welcomes gamers from all over the world in a dedicated section, which includes event presentation, player registration and rankings, virtual match video highlights and live web casting of the finals from Zurich
- **Last but not least, FIFA.com is increasingly opening its space to football lovers with the ability for anyone anywhere to express their views in numerous polls and on messageboards. Further developments are to be expected in this area in the coming years.**

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Eager for information on their opponents from FIFA.com: Argentina's U-20 world champions surfing on the web.

FIFAWorldcup.com: The most successful sports website ever

The “second” website of our organisation is solely dedicated to the pinnacle of world football, the FIFA World Cup™. Launched in December 2001 for the Final Draw of the 2002 event, FIFAWorldcup.com secured its place in the limelight six months later when it established a still unrivalled popularity record with more than 20 million unique visitors generating more than 2 billion page views in the month of June 2002 while 32 teams were fighting for world supremacy in Korea and Japan.

Available in English, Korean, Japanese, French, Spanish, German and Chinese, this first version of FIFAWorldcup.com set new standards in web coverage of major sporting events: live editorial, statistical and photographic coverage of all 64 matches through the revolutionary “MatchCast”, video highlights of the matches available a few hours after final whistle and extensive tournament information were supported by a wealth of additional features, amounting to what remains the most successful sports site ever, ahead of those for the 2004 Olympics and the UEFA European Championship. In addition to fixed Internet services, the site also developed in the mobile area, fully leveraging the Korean

and Japanese advanced markets in this domain with video highlights on 3G phones. From a commercial standpoint, FIFAWorldcup.com also registered a strong performance thanks to the presence of six Official Partners and 27 other advertisers on the site, plus an official online store and auction services.

Produced by FIFA in full collaboration with Internet giant and Official Partner Yahoo!, FIFAWorldcup.com did not rest on its laurels after breaking the world record in 2002: the 2003 FIFA Women's World Cup USA was covered in depth on the site from July to October 2003, gathering a substantial audience from over 200 countries worldwide thanks to unparalleled coverage of the event, creating a landmark in women's football recognition.

Embracing the ever-increasing nature of football's flagship event, FIFAWorldcup.com embarked on another ambitious journey in December 2003 when it re-launched for the Preliminary Draw of the 2006 FIFA World Cup Germany™. For the first time in the history of the tournament, one site is covering the WHOLE event, from the earliest qualifying matches played throughout the six continents to the final in Berlin on 9 July 2006.

FIFAworldcup.com is also the favourite destination for the event's Official Partners who can further strengthen their association with the FIFA World Cup™ through additional online sponsorship of key parts of the site.

2007: the new FIFA.com

In addition to the development of services in the mobile phone sector scheduled for 2006 and the daily development of its two websites, the FIFA New Media department (part of the

Marketing & TV division) is already busy planning for the future. In full synchronisation with the start of the new Marketing and TV rights programme, FIFA will merge its two websites into one on 1 January 2007, launching what will arguably be the ultimate online and mobile football platform: the new FIFA.com. Serving football fans, the FIFA family and its partners as well as the football media, the FIFA New Media department will then enter a new phase of online development, always for the Good of the Game. ●

Available in the four official FIFA languages with plans to expand in additional ones, the Official Website for the 2006 FIFA World Cup Germany™ brings together all possible content and services related to the event in a single destination:

- Live scores for every preliminary competition match
- Up to the minute fixtures, results & standings plus full statistics
- Reports, features and analysis from around the world by the FIFA New Media editorial network
- Full MatchCast coverage with editorial commentary, official data feed, photos from the touch line, fans polls and tickers, match-related information
- Official Ticket Shop
- Official Accommodation Booking Engine
- **Local Organising Committee section including**
 - Latest news
 - Media services (photo and TV footage archives)
 - Online accreditation
 - Volunteer registration
 - Campaign sites
- Fun & Games section with interactive quizzes, downloads, Mascot Zone
- Official Online Stores so fans throughout the world can access event memorabilia
- **Extensive Destination Germany section including**
 - Detailed information on Host Cities and Stadiums (videos, profiles, interactive guides, travel and entertainment tips, news)
 - Background information on Germany
 - Travel Channel (all public transport information and timetables, dynamic route planner, real-time traffic information, stadium locator)
 - Corporate Hospitality information
- **Classic Football section including**
 - Previous FIFA World Cups with all match results and reports, photo galleries, information on qualifiers, etc...
 - World exclusive video database including full match footage from classic encounters, overviews of previous tournaments, highlights from great players, classic stadiums and coaches as well the goal of the century and dream team features
 - History of the FIFA World Cup™ and its iconic emblem, the FIFA World Cup™ Trophy.
- **Preliminary/Tournament section**
 - All the news about all the matches and the drama of making it to Germany in 2006
 - Team rankings and standings, profile, history and news
 - Statistics
 - Player profiles
 - Photo Zone
 - Media Channel
 - and much more rich media content in the build-up to the 2006 finals

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Football and the Media

The era of total communication makes everything more complicated

The question of whether the chicken or the egg came first has long since ceased to be an issue. The fact of the matter is that the media and television in particular have made a significant contribution towards the huge popular appeal of football.

FIFA GAVE THIS FACT due recognition at its Centennial Congress in Paris in May 2004, when Günter Netzer, the general manager of Infront Sports, representing television, and Togay Bayatli, the president of the International Sports Press Association (AIPS), representing the rest of the media, each received a special FIFA Centennial medal on behalf of their colleagues.

This gesture reflected FIFA's relationship with the media, which is characterised by gratitude, respect and partnership. The media do not pose a threat to football. By providing the public with a window on the game, they fulfil an important role which is no different in terms of ethical and journalistic principles from coverage of other spheres such as politics, economics or culture.

All the same, working in the era of total communication is becoming increasingly complicated for everyone involved – football associations, clubs and players on the one hand, and media organisations on the other. Underlying reasons include

the Internet and the fact that major clubs are increasingly running their own media operations, with private radio and TV stations giving exclusive access to club officials, players and coaches. It now takes just a fraction of a second to transmit a report around the world, a phenomenon that has fundamentally changed the way today's media operate. It is becoming increasingly difficult to procure additional interesting news items from different angles.

But football as a commodity has become such hot property that coverage is no longer confined to the sports pages. The entire media spectrum, from magazines aimed at teenagers to the specialist business press, has discovered football. This in turn makes public relations for clubs and organisations such as FIFA all the more demanding. FIFA has risen to the challenge and tries to provide the same level of service to the various groups, such as television, radio, press and Internet reporters and photographers, whilst taking their differing needs into account, which means being accessible, transparent and service-oriented



Football and the media need to face the future together, side by side.

at all times. This can be seen during day-to-day work and at the finals of FIFA competitions, where FIFA is judged with regard to working conditions, technical infrastructure and logistical support, in particular, and also on whether it delivers the right kind of information at the right time.

Yet the huge popularity of football also brings an increased level of responsibility for society as a whole. FIFA takes its social responsibilities seriously and is committed to a number of projects.

The question of responsibility applies equally to the media, who are obliged to abide by journalistic and ethical standards. Regrettably, we are witnessing the steady erosion of certain principles, in particular with regard to the clear distinction between reporting and opinion. Direct social responsibility should be expressed by the media refusing to allow themselves to be instrumentalised and ensuring it does not instrumentalise the public itself. Unfortunately, one or two recent damaging examples have had some alarming repercussions.

This is why we now appeal to the media to help FIFA and other football bodies take these social responsibilities seriously and to support their efforts to combat racism, to win more respect for referees and to achieve a unity of purpose in football. After all, the media are part of football. And one thing that should never be forgotten, regardless of the money, prestige and emotion involved, is that football is only a game, and that is how it must stay. Football is not a substitute for war; it is not a matter of life and death, merely one of victory and defeat.

Football and the media need to confront the future together, side by side. FIFA is always open to suggestions and ready to react to changing circumstances in order to maintain its relations with the media, which are built on partnership and mutual respect. ●

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Goal – The Movie

FIFA goes to Hollywood

“Football is entertainment, and the entertainment industry will increasingly notice football in the future.” Pelé’s vision has become reality, as the first part of a Hollywood trilogy about the “world’s favourite sport” will hit cinema screens in autumn 2005.

IT ALL BEGAN in Paris in 2002, when the producers of the Goal trilogy, then still at the project stage, presented their hugely impressive concept to FIFA and President Joseph S. Blatter. FIFA agreed to provide the producers with ideas and technical and logistical support and put them in contact with its many marketing partners. In return, FIFA was granted a two-percent share of the net box office takings of the trilogy, which will be diverted to FIFA’s charity and development projects.

Goal – the movie conveys the visions and values that FIFA itself promotes and supports: teamwork, healthy, fair ambition, the ability to assert oneself and a determination to succeed. Social advancement through football, in spite of unforeseen setbacks and obstacles, is achievable by anyone who chooses the right path and remains steadfast.



GOAL
IN CINEMAS '05

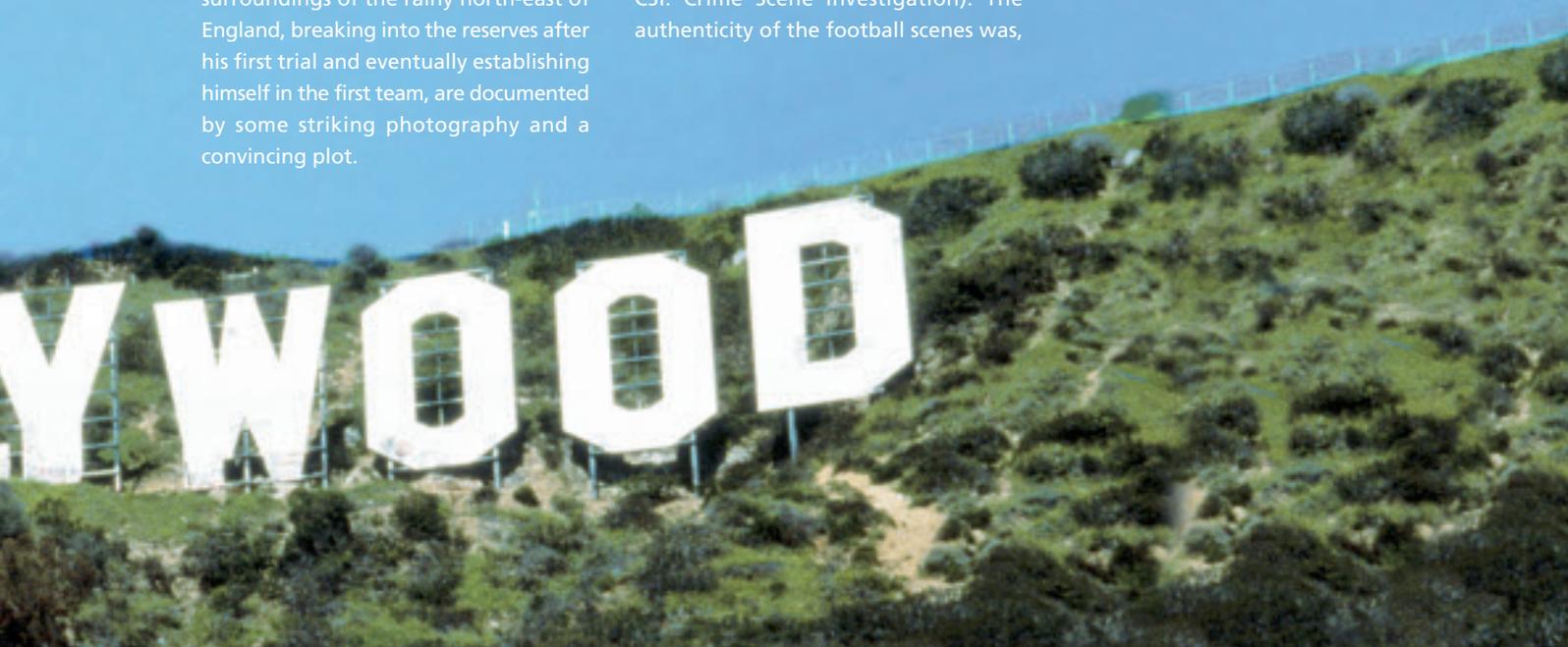


Santiago Munez, played by Mexican actor Kuno Becker, is an illegal immigrant from a poor Mexican border town whose father seeks out a better life for his family in Los Angeles. The first instalment of the trilogy charts Santiago's beginnings, his illegal border crossing as a ten-year-old in the dead of night and his God-given talent as a young footballer in a Los Angeles *barrio*. After being spotted by chance by a former English player and occasional Newcastle United scout, he is given the opportunity to try his footballing luck in Europe. Santiago's tribulations as he battles to hold his own in the unfamiliar surroundings of the rainy north-east of England, breaking into the reserves after his first trial and eventually establishing himself in the first team, are documented by some striking photography and a convincing plot.

Goal is a European production through and through, even though some major US organisations are playing a major role in its marketing and distribution. In Disney subsidiary Buena Vista International, the producers were able to enlist one of the world's most successful corporations for the international distribution of the film, while Disney itself was not about to pass up the opportunity on the US market, putting pen to paper on a distribution deal for the US and Canada. Another key link to Europe comes in the shape of British-born director Danny Cannon (who rose to prominence with the most successful US television series of all time, *CSI: Crime Scene Investigation*). The authenticity of the football scenes was,

after all, a prime objective for the producers and for FIFA.

Some three months before the premiere (at the time of writing), the first film in the trilogy, which cost just over USD 30 million to make, looks set to be a hit - not just for football and for FIFA, but for the millions of cinemagoers who will now be able to enjoy the world's most popular sport on the big screen, too. The world premiere is due to be held in London on 15 September. ●



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Awards

A number of leading figures and institutions were honoured with a FIFA Centennial Order of Merit at FIFA’s Centennial Congress on 20/21 May 2004. Each of the six confederations and 205 associations also awarded a Centennial Order of Merit to a person or institution that has given special service to the game of football in its territory over the last 100 years. The full list is available on FIFA.com.



FIFA CENTENNIAL ORDERS OF MERIT

CATEGORY	RECIPIENT(S)
FIFA World Cup™	Jules Rimet and Uruguay 1930
Laws of the Game	International Football Association Board
Clubs	Sheffield Football Club and Real Madrid
Honorary FIFA President	Dr João Havelange
Other Sporting Organisations	International Olympic Committee (IOC)
Development	African Football
Economic Partners	adidas and Coca-Cola
Fans	Fans of Japan and Korea Republic
Media	Association of Sports Journalists (AIPS) and Television

Obituaries

"No-one ever dreamt that the goal would be elevated to eternal status," commented Lucien Laurent in his last interview 74 years after the event. His strike against Mexico on 13 July 1930 made sure of the Frenchman's place in history as the FIFA World Cup™'s first goalscorer. He died in Besancon at the age of 97 on 12 April 2005. The football family has also taken leave of other leading figures, including players who died on the pitch.



Lucien Laurent

NABON NOOR
INDONESIA
ex-member of the Media Committee, holder of the FIFA Order of Merit

BRANKO BULATOVIC
SERBIA/MONTENEGRO
association general secretary

HEINRICH RÖTHLISBERGER
SWITZERLAND
ex-member of the Organising Committee for the FIFA World Cup™, ex-president of the Swiss football association

KURT ZIMMERMANN
SWITZERLAND
former co-opted member of the Media Committee

FRANKLIN KALONJI
CONGO
AS Paulino player

JESUS GIL Y GIL
SPAIN
Atletico Madrid chairman

BRUNO BAIÃO
PORTUGAL
18-year-old Benfica player

CARLOS ALBERTO LACOSTE
ARGENTINA
ex-FIFA vice-president and chairman of the local organising committee for the 1978 FIFA World Cup™

MAWADE WADE
SENEGAL
ex-member of the Technical Committee and CAF Executive Committee

FATULLA HUSEYNOV
AZERBAIJAN
association vice-president

JO SANG-NAM
DPR KOREA
association vice-president

MANUEL QUARESMA
PORTUGAL
association general secretary

PATRICK OKPOMO
NIGERIA
ex-association general secretary, FIFA instructor and a member of various FIFA and CAF committees

LUCIEN LEDUC
FRANCE
ex-player, coach and FIFA instructor

DANNY MCLENNAN
SCOTLAND
ex-player, coach and FIFA instructor

ALLAN GUNN
ENGLAND
ex-international referee

MAMADOU OUATTARA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
assistant national coach

JOSÉ OMAR PASTORIZA
ARGENTINA
ex-player and coach

WINSTON ANGLIN
JAMAICA
ex-international player

BRIAN CLOUGH
ENGLAND
ex-player and coach

VICTOR LÁZARO, CARLOS LÓPEZ, JAVIER ONDIVIELA, VICTOR MORENO
SPAIN
futsal players for Colo Colo Rigar Litocian

THABO MAKAKOLE
LESOTHO
association president

RAYMOND GOETHALS
BELGIUM
ex-club and national team coach

EMLYN HUGHES
ENGLAND
ex-player and national team captain

JOHNNY WARREN
AUSTRALIA
ex-international and national coach, holder of the FIFA Centennial Order of Merit

HICHAM ZEROUALI
MOROCCO
international player

JOSÉ LUIS CUCIUFFO
ARGENTINA
ex-international player and 1986 World Cup winner

CHRISTIANO DE LIMA JUNIOR
BRAZIL
player for Dempo SC (India)

HILARIO VIDO SACRAMENTO
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCÍPE
Uniao Desportiva player

SERGINHO
BRAZIL
São Caetano player

NONGKRAN PETBOONSAB
THAILAND
national team goalkeeper, one of the hundreds of thousands of tsunami victims

KALMAN KIRI
VANUATU
association honorary president

NIKOLAI RYASHENTSEV
RUSSIA
ex-association president, UEFA vice-president and honorary member

PAPE GABRIEL DIOUF
SENEGAL
association administrative director

HUGO SILVA VERDUGO
CHILE
association treasurer

DR ROBERTO MONROIG
PUERTO RICO
ex-member of the FIFA Sports Medical Committee, former association president

ALI AZZOUG
ALGERIA
ex-member of the Appeal Committee

RINUS MICHELIS
NETHERLANDS
ex-national coach and a member of the FIFA Technical Study Group (1978 and 1998 World Cups)

OMAR SIVORI
ARGENTINA
ex-club and international player

THABET EL BATAL
EGYPT
ex-club and national team goalkeeper

YESSOUFFOU SAMIOU
BENIN
youth team national goalkeeper

BOKELO BOBALI
CONGO
Okinawa player

NEDZAD BOTONJIC
SLOVENIA
NK Ljubljana goalkeeper

REIDAR BJORNSTAD
NORWAY
association's head of refereeing

GORDON DOUGLAS
BARBADOS
ex-general secretary

WIM GROELS
NETHERLANDS
a member of the local organising committee for the 2005 World Youth Championship

NASR EL DIN BABIKER
SUDAN
international referee

THOMAS WHARTON
SCOTLAND
ex-member of the Referees' Committee and holder of the FIFA Order of Merit

MARTA KURMANN
SWITZERLAND
FIFA's first secretary

DR HARRY THOMMEN
SWITZERLAND
association honorary member

SVATOPLUK PLUSKAL
CZECH REPUBLIC
ex-club and international player

JOSÉ ANTÓNIO PRUDÊNCIO BARGIELA
PORTUGAL
player

EMILIANO MOLINA
ARGENTINA
U-17 national team goalkeeper

HUGO CUNHA
PORTUGAL
player

PETER BRIDGWATER
USA
English football pioneer

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FIFA Committees

Executive Committee

President

Blatter, Joseph S.
Switzerland

Senior Vice President

Grondona, Julio H.
Argentina

Vice Presidents

Will, David H.
Scotland

Johansson, Lennart
Sweden

Hayatou, Issa
Cameroon

Chung, Mong Joon, Dr
Korea Republic

Warner, Jack A.
Trinidad and Tobago

Villar Llona, Angel Maria
Spain

Members

D'Hooghe, Michel, Dr
Belgium

Sasso Sasso, Isaac David
Costa Rica

Teixeira, Ricardo Terra
Brazil

Bin Hammam, Mohamed
Qatar

Erzik, Senes
Turkey

Blazer, Chuck
USA

Makudi, Worawi
Thailand

Leoz, Nicolás, Dr
Paraguay

Bhamjee, Ismail
Botswana

Diakite, Amadou *Mali*

Koloskov, Viacheslav, Dr
Russia

Mayer-Vorfelder, Gerhard
Germany

Platini, Michel *France*

Fusimalohi, 'Ahongalu
Tonga

Ogura, Junji *Japan*

Chiboub, Slim *Tunisia*

Observer

Temarii, Reynald *Tahiti*

General Secretary

Linsi, Urs *Switzerland*

According to Article 34.1, 34.2 and 34.3 of the FIFA Statutes, for the period 2004-2006

Emergency Committee

Chairman

Blatter, Joseph S.
Switzerland (FIFA President)

Members

Johansson, Lennart
Sweden (UEFA)

Hayatou, Issa
Cameroon (CAF)

Warner, Jack A.
Trinidad and Tobago (CONCACAF)

Bin Hammam, Mohamed
Qatar (AFC)

Leoz, Nicolás, Dr
Paraguay (CONMEBOL)

Fusimalohi, 'Ahongalu
Tonga (OFC)

Finance Committee

Chairman

Grondona, Julio H.
Argentina

Deputy Chairman

Warner, Jack A.
Trinidad and Tobago

Members

Bin Hammam, Mohamed
Qatar

Bhamjee, Ismail
Botswana

Mayer-Vorfelder, Gerhard
Germany

Fusimalohi, 'Ahongalu
Tonga

Internal Audit Committee

Chairman

Carraro, Franco, Dr *Italy*

Deputy Chairman

Webb, Jeffrey
Cayman Islands

Members

Bouzo, Farouk, Gen *Syria*

Fernandes, Justino, Dr
Angola

Salim, José Carlos, Dr
Brazil

Sprengers, Mathieu, Dr
Netherlands

Roebeck, Tautulu *Samoa*

Organising Committee for the FIFA World Cup™

Chairman

Johansson, Lennart
Sweden

Deputy Chairman

Grondona, Julio H.
Argentina

Members

Will, David H.
Scotland

Hayatou, Issa
Cameroon

Warner, Jack A.
Trinidad and Tobago

Villar Llona, Angel Maria
Spain

D'Hooghe, Michel, Dr
Belgium

Teixeira, Ricardo Terra
Brazil

Erzik, Senes
Turkey

Blazer, Chuck
USA

Leoz, Nicolás, Dr
Paraguay

Mayer-Vorfelder, Gerhard
Germany

Platini, Michel
France

Chiboub, Slim
Tunisia

Al-Dabal, Abdullah
Saudi Arabia

Abumohor, Ricardo
Chile

Figueredo, Eugenio
Uruguay

Carraro, Franco, Dr
Italy

Sandu, Mircea
Romania

Thompson, Geoffrey
England

Velappan, Peter, Dato'
Malaysia

Wickham, Adrian
Solomon Islands

Zhang, Jilong
China PR

Temarii, Reynald
Tahiti

Madaíl, Gilberto, Dr
Portugal

KOREA/JAPAN 2002

Chung, Mong Joon, Dr
Korea Republic

Okano, Shun-Ichiro
Japan

GERMANY 2006

Beckenbauer, Franz
President

Schmidt, Horst R.
Executive Vice-President

SOUTH AFRICA 2010

Khoza, Irvin
President

Jordaan, Danny
CEO



Joseph S. Blatter



Julio H. Grondona



David H. Will



Lennart Johansson

**Bureau 2006
FIFA World Cup
Germany™**

Chairman

Johansson, Lennart
Sweden

Deputy Chairman

Grondona, Julio H.
Argentina

Members

Will, David H.
Scotland

Hayatou, Issa
Cameroon

Chung, Mong Joon, Dr
Korea Republic

Warner, Jack A.
Trinidad and Tobago

Villar Llona, Angel Maria
Spain

D'Hooghe, Michel, Dr
Belgium

Leoz, Nicolás, Dr
Paraguay

Mayer-Vorfelder, Gerhard
Germany

Platini, Michel
France

GERMANY 2006

Beckenbauer, Franz
Germany

Schmidt, Horst R.
Germany

**Organising
Committee
for the FIFA
Confederations Cup**

Chairman

Blazer, Chuck
USA

Deputy Chairman

Leoz, Nicolás, Dr
Paraguay

Members

HRH Abdullah Ahmad
Shah
Malaysia

Astudillo, Oscar, Dr
Colombia

Iya, Mohamed
Cameroon

Listkiewicz, Michal
Poland

Stickler, Friedrich
Austria

Ka, Sam Hyun
Korea Republic

Daniel, Victor
Grenada

Memene, Seyi
Togo

Tronquet, Jacques
Vanuatu

Wolanski, Phillip
Australia

GERMANY 2005

Schmidt, Horst R.
Germany

**Organising
Committee for the
Olympic Football
Tournaments**

Chairman

Hayatou, Issa *Cameroon*

Deputy Chairman

Chung, Mong Joon, Dr
Korea Republic

Members

to be announced

**Organising
Committee for the
FIFA World Youth
Championship**

Chairman

Warner, Jack A.
Trinidad and Tobago

Deputy Chairman

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Côte d'Ivoire

Harmon, Lee *Cook Islands*

Ariiotima, Henri Thierry
Tahiti

Teixeira, Marco Antonio
Brazil

Special Guest

Aloulou, Slim *Tunisia*

NETHERLANDS 2005

Been, Harry
Netherlands

**Organising
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FIFA U-17 World
Championship**

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Trinidad and Tobago

Deputy Chairman

Ogura, Junji
Japan

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Jamaica

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Andrew, Madiu
Papua New Guinea

Haydar, Hachem
Lebanon

Patel, Suketu
Seychelles

Al Raisi, Fahad
Oman

Asfura, Alfredo
Chile

Theodoridis, Theodore
Greece

Hämäläinen, Pekka
Finland

Abbas, Moulay Mohamed
Mauritania

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Cook Islands

PERU 2005

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Peru

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Women's Football
and FIFA Women's
Competitions**

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Thailand

Deputy Chairman

D'Hooghe, Michel, Dr
Belgium

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Germany

Osuna, Romer
Bolivia

Sbardella, Marina
Italy

El Hawary, Sahar
Egypt

Stoicescu, Liana
Romania

De Oliveira, Luiz Miguel
Brazil

Jean-Bart, Yves, Dr
Haiti

Loisel, Elisabeth
France

Al-Hitmi, Aneesa, Dr
Qatar

Helland, Janine
Canada

El Moutawakel, Nawal
Morocco

Ramos, Cristina
Philippines

Solia, Tilomai
Samoa

Waller, Carol
New Zealand

Ri, Song Gun
Korea DPR

CHINA PR 2007

Zhang, Jianqiang
China PR



Issa Hayatou



Dr Mong Joon Chung



Jack A. Warner



Angel Maria Villar Llona

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FIFA Committees

Futsal Committee

Chairman

Teixeira, Ricardo Terra
Brazil

Deputy Chairman

Sasso Sasso, Isaac David
Costa Rica

Members

Ogura, Junji
Japan
Van der Hulst, Tom
Netherlands
Melo Filho, Alvaro
Brazil
Fousek, Petr
Czech Republic
Klass, Colin
Guyana
Williams, Anthony
Nigeria
Tinoco, Rafael
Guatemala
Azmy, Hisham
Egypt
Batangtaris, Wandy
Indonesia
Vilar, Alberto
Spain
King Lai, Richard
Guam
Alufurai, Martin
Solomon Islands
Lulu, Johnny
Vanuatu

Organising Committee for the FIFA Club World Championship

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Koloskov, Viacheslav, Dr
Russia

Deputy Chairman

Teixeira, Ricardo Terra
Brazil

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Chiboub, Slim
Tunisia
Gulati, Sunil
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Argentina
Indriksons, Guntis
Latvia
Kawabuchi, Saburo
Japan
Al Gadhafi, Saadi
Libya
Mc Ginn, John
Scotland
Burgess, Mark
New Zealand
Al-Sheikh, Talal
Saudi Arabia
Pinto da Costa, Jorge
Portugal
to be announced
CONMEBOL

Referees' Committee

Chairman

Villar Llona, Angel Maria
Spain

Deputy Chairman

Teixeira, Ricardo Terra
Brazil

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Makudi, Worawi
Thailand
Austin, Lisle
Barbados
Bergamo, Paolo
Italy
Jassim, Ahmed
Mohammed
Bahrain
Lacarne, Belaïd
Algeria
Maciel, Carlos
Paraguay
Ortiz, José Carlos
El Salvador
Puhl, Sandor
Hungary
Romo, Jorge
Argentina
Sene, Badara
Senegal
Van der Ende, Mario
Netherlands
Lulu, Johnny
Vanuatu
Ott, Richard
American Samoa

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Diakite, Amadou
Mali

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Scotland
Radionov, Vladimir
Russia
Curkovic, Ivan
Serbia and Montenegro
Howard, Dick
Canada
Onigbinde, Adegboye,
Chief
Nigeria
Akramov, Rustam
Uzbekistan
Bilardo, Carlos
Argentina
Braithwaite, Richard
Trinidad and Tobago
Iordanescu, Anghel
Romania
Maturana, Francisco
Colombia
Rutemoeller, Erich
Germany
Cho, Young Jeung
Korea Republic
Blanc, Laurent
(FIFPro)France
Beliveau, Sylvie
Canada
Pauw, Vera
Netherlands
Kalusha, Bwalya
Zambia
Morris, John
New Zealand
Paille, Michel
Tabiti

Sports Medical Committee

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D'Hooghe, Michel, Dr
Belgium

Deputy Chairman

Diakite, Amadou
Mali

Members

Peterson, Lars, Prof. Dr
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O'Hata, Nozomu, Prof.
Japan
Dvorak, Jiri, Prof. Dr
Switzerland
Gittens, Rudy, Dr
Canada
Zerguini, Abdelmadjid
Yacine, Dr
Algeria
Madero, Raúl, Dr
Argentina
Graf-Baumann, Toni,
Prof. Dr
Germany
Toledo, Lidio, Dr
Brazil
Yoon, Young Sul, Dr
Korea Republic
Kannangara, Siri, Dr
Australia
Abdel-Rahman, Hosny,
Prof.
Egypt
Babwah, Terence, Dr
Trinidad and Tobago
Singh, Gurcharan, Dr
Malaysia
Mitchell, Robin, Dr
Fiji



Dr Michel D'Hooghe



Isaac David Sasso Sasso



Ricardo Terra Teixeira



Mohamed Bin Hammam

Players' Status Committee

Chairman

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Deputy Chairman

Blazer, Chuck
USA

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Qatar
Aloulou, Slim *Tunisia*
Mifsud, Joseph, Dr *Malta*
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Sahu Khan,
Muhammad, Dr *Fiji*
Das Munsri, Priya Ranjan
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Gallavotti, Mario *Italy*
Sanchez, Reinaldo *Chile*
Ben Ammar, Hamouda
Tunisia
Collins, John *USA*
Tupou, Tevita *Tonga*

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Chairman

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Turkey

Deputy Chairman

Bin Hammam, Mohamed
Qatar

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Cameroon
Damiani, Juan Pedro
Uruguay
Haimes, Burton K. *USA*
Murray, Les *Australia*
Rocheteau, Dominique
France

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Deputy Chairman

Fusimalohi, 'Ahongalu
Tonga

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Turkey
Dickens, Les *Ecuador*
Kassabov, Michail
Bulgaria
Cañedo White, Guillermo
Mexico
Merlo, Gianni
AIPS co-opted
Aliyev, Rakhat, Dr
Kazakhstan

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Deputy Chairman

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Botswana

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Uruguay
Harrison, Oscar
Paraguay
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Rwanda
Raouraoua, Mohamed
Algeria
Zavrl, Rudi
Slovenia
Zloczower, Ralph
Switzerland
Dadgan, Mohammad, Dr
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Honduras
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New Caledonia
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Al-Khalili Khalil Ahmed
Hilal, Sheik
Oman

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Spain

Deputy Chairman

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France

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Silva Ferreira
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Italy
Hagi, Gheorghe
Romania
Hong, Myung Bo
Korea Republic
Pelé, Edson Arantes do
Nascimento
Brazil
Perfumo, Roberto
Argentina
Ramiz Wright, José
Brazil
Rufier, Wynton
New Zealand
Sanchez, Hugo
Mexico
Weah, George
Liberia
Boniek, Zbigniew
Poland
Taylor, Gordon (FIFPro)
England
Tsilchlas, Anastasia
South Africa
Abedi Pele, Abedi Pele Ayew
Ghana
Bettega, Roberto
Italy
Eriksson, Sven Göran
Sweden



Senes Erzik



Chuck Blazer



Worawi Makudi



Dr Nicolás Leoz



Ismail Bhamjee

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FIFA Committees

Hooper, Charmaine
Canada

Majid, Abdullah
Saudi Arabia

Milla, Roger
Cameroon

Riise, Hege
Norway

Stojkovic, Dragan
Serbia and Montenegro

Velappan, Peter, Dato'
Malaysia

Fitschen, Doris
Germany

Kanyan, Marc
New Caledonia

Strategic Studies Committee

The Strategic Studies Committee is composed as follows:

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FIFA Senior Vice President

Confederations' Presidents

FIFA General Secretary

Confederations' General Secretaries

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Deputy Chairman

Chiboub, Slim
Tunisia

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Blazer, Chuck
USA

Enault, Gérard
France

Ludwig, Alfred
Austria

Kariuki, Maina
Kenya

Bin Nasser, Saleh Ahmed, Dr
Saudi Arabia

Hansen, Jim
Denmark

Harvey, Ron
Australia

Oliphant, Molefi
South Africa

Goal Bureau

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Bin Hammam, Mohamed
Qatar

Deputy Chairman

Platini, Michel
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Mozambique

Temarii, Reynald
Tahiti

Burga, Manuel, Dr
Peru

Markovic, Vlatko
Croatia

Yan, Shiduo
China PR

Varanavicius, Liutauras
Lithuania

Groden, Richard
Trinidad and Tobago

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Teixeira, Ricardo Terra
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Members

AFC

Sadhan, Bose Swapan
(Mohan Bagan AC)
India

AFC

Matsuzaki, Takanori
(Jubilo Iwata)
Japan

CAF

Jenayah, Othman
(Etoile Sportive du Sahel)
Tunisia

CAF

Ouegnin, Roger
(ASEC Mimosas)
Côte d'Ivoire

CONCACAF

Gulati, Sunil
(New England Revolution)
USA

CONMEBOL

Aguilar, José Maria
(River Plate)
Argentina

CONMEBOL

Contursi, Mustafa
(Palmeiras)
Brazil

OFC

Tana, Nick
(Perth Glory)
Australia

UEFA

Laporta, Joan
(FC Barcelona)
Spain

UEFA

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(Bayern Munich)
Germany

UEFA

Sheepshanks, David
(Ipswich Town)
England

Linsi, Urs
FIFA GS

Olsson, Lars-Christer
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Canada

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Argentina



Amadou Diakité

Dr Viacheslav Koloskov

Gerhard Mayer-Vorfelder

Michel Platini

'Ahongalu Fusimalohi

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Algeria
Fuller, Colin, Dr
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Switzerland

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Belgium
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Nepal
Hawit Banegas, Alfredo
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Mussenden, Larry
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Congo DR
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Solomon Islands

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Koutsokoumnis, Costakis
Cyprus
Acosta Espinosa, Francisco
Ecuador
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Singapore
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Crescentini, Giorgio
San Marino
Hany, Abu Rida
Egypt
Parker, Allen
Cook Islands

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Netherlands
to be announced
AFC

Dispute Resolution Chamber

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Khoza, Irvin
South Africa
Mortagua, Antonio
Portugal
Nikitiadis, George
Greece
Philips, Jean-Marie
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Colman, Antonio
Paraguay
Storozenko, Sergiy
Ukraine
to be announced
AFC

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Elenski, Alexandre
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Kerr, John
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Martorelli, Rinaldo
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Mayebi, David
Cameroon
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Chile
Rybak, Frank
Germany
Simeoforidis, Theofilos
Greece
to be announced
CONMEBOL



Junji Ogura



Slim Chiboub



Reynald Temarii



Urs Linsi

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FIFA Committee Meetings

2004			VENUE	COMMITTEE
9	February	2004	Zurich	Legal Committee (Bureau)
16	February	2004	Zurich	Referees' Committee
17	February	2004	Zurich	Goal Bureau
18	February	2004	Zurich	Finance Committee
18	February	2004	Zurich	Internal Audit Committee
19	February	2004	Zurich	Players' Status Committee
19	February	2004	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA Club World Championship
28	February	2004	London	International Football Association Board
29	February	2004	London	Executive Committee
15	March	2004	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA World Youth Championship
15	March	2004	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA U-17 World Championship
16	March	2004	Zurich	Organising Committee for the Olympic Football Tournaments
16	March	2004	Zurich	Media Committee
16	March	2004	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA World Cup™ (Bureau)
17	March	2004	Zurich	Committee for Women's Football and FIFA Women's Competitions
17	March	2004	Zurich	Marketing and Television Advisory Board
18	March	2004	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA Confederations Cup
18	March	2004	Zurich	Associations Committee
19	March	2004	Zurich	Futsal Committee
19	March	2004	Zurich	Sports Medical Committee
13	May	2004	Zurich	Legal Committee (Bureau)
13	May	2004	Zurich	Committee for Ethics and Fair Play
13	May	2004	Zurich	Finance Committee
14/15	May	2004	Zurich	Executive Committee (extraordinary meeting)
17	May	2004	Paris	Executive Committee
6	August	2004	Zurich	Emergency Committee
9	August	2004	Athens	Organising Committee for the Olympic Football Tournaments
25	August	2004	Athens	Organising Committee for the Olympic Football Tournaments
3	September	2004	Zurich	Committee for Ethics and Fair Play
21	September	2004	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA Club World Championship
21	September	2004	Zurich	Internal Audit Committee
21	September	2004	Zurich	Players' Status Committee
22	September	2004	Zurich	Goal Bureau
22	September	2004	Zurich	Associations Committee
23	September	2004	Zurich	Technical and Development Committee
23	September	2004	Zurich	Football Committee
24	September	2004	Zurich	Finance Committee
24	September	2004	Zurich	Sports Medical Committee
5	October	2004	Zurich	Strategic Studies Committee
6	October	2004	Zurich	Executive Committee
26	October	2004	Zurich	Referees' Committee
27	October	2004	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA U-17 World Championship
27	October	2004	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA World Cup™
27	October	2004	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA World Youth Championship
28	October	2004	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA Confederations Cup
29	October	2004	Zurich	Legal Committee
29	October	2004	Zurich	Media Committee
8	November	2004	Bangkok	Organising Committee for the FIFA U-19 Women's World Championship
20	November	2004	Taipei	Futsal Committee
26	November	2004	Bangkok	Organising Committee for the FIFA U-19 Women's World Championship
30	November	2004	Zurich	Strategic Studies Working Group
4	December	2004	Taipei	Futsal Committee

17	December	2004	Zurich	Finance Committee
17	December	2004	Zurich	Club Task Force
18/19	December	2004	Zurich	Executive Committee

2005			VENUE	COMMITTEE
15	February	2005	Zurich	Players' Status Committee
16	February	2005	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA World Youth Championship (Bureau)
16	February	2005	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA Confederations Cup
17	February	2005	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA U-17 World Championship (Bureau)
17	February	2005	Zurich	Goal Bureau
17	February	2005	Zurich	Associations Committee
18	February	2005	Zurich	Referees' Committee
21	February	2005	Zurich	Internal Audit Committee
23	February	2005	Zurich	Strategic Studies Working Group
24	February	2005	Zurich	Finance Committee
26	February	2005	Wales	International Football Association Board
7	March	2005	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA World Cup™ (Bureau)
7/8	March	2005	Zurich	Executive Committee
14	March	2005	Zurich	Technical and Development Committee
14	March	2005	Zurich	Football Committee
15	March	2005	Zurich	Organising Committee for the FIFA Club World Championship
16	March	2005	Zurich	Marketing and Television Advisory Board
17	March	2005	Zurich	Committee for Women's Football and FIFA Women's Competitions
18	March	2005	Zurich	Sports Medical Committee
20	April	2005	Zurich	Tsunami Task Force
20	May	2005	Zurich	Players' Status Committee (Bureau)

2005			VENUE	PLANNED MEETINGS (at end of May 2005)
7	June	2005	Zurich	Legal Committee (Bureau)
27	June	2005	Frankfurt	Strategic Studies Working Group
28	June	2005	Frankfurt	Finance Committee
28	June	2005	Frankfurt	Tsunami Task Force
28	June	2005	Frankfurt	Committee for Ethics and Fair Play
29	June	2005	Frankfurt	Executive Committee
9	September	2005	Marrakech	Internal Audit Committee
9	September	2005	Marrakech	Finance Committee
10	September	2005	Marrakech	Executive Committee
11	September	2005	Marrakech	Opening of 55 th Ordinary FIFA Congress
12	September	2005	Marrakech	55 th Ordinary FIFA Congress
24/25	October	2005	Zurich	Referees' Committee
25	October	2005	Zurich	Organising Committee for the Olympic Football Tournaments
26	October	2005	Zurich	Media Committee
26	October	2005	Zurich	Futsal Committee
27	October	2005	Zurich	Players' Status Committee
27	October	2005	Zurich	Associations Committee
28	October	2005	Zurich	Sports Medical Committee and F-MARC
7	November	2005	Zurich	Goal Bureau
17	November	2005	Zurich	Strategic Studies Committee
5	December	2005	Leipzig	Finance Committee
6	December	2005	Leipzig	Organising Committee for the FIFA World Cup™
7/8	December	2005	Leipzig	Executive Committee

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Results



Men's Olympic Football Tournament Athens 2004

FINAL

28 August 2004, Athens
Argentina v. Paraguay
1-0 (1-0)

MATCH FOR 3RD PLACE

27 August 2004, Thessaloniki
Italy v. Iraq
1-0 (1-0)

Women's Olympic Football Tournament Athens 2004

FINAL

26 August 2004, Athens
USA v. Brazil
2-1 A.E.T. (1-1; 1-0)

MATCH FOR 3RD PLACE

26 August 2004, Athens
Germany v. Sweden
1-0 (1-0)





FIFA Activity Report 2005
 Official Publication of the
 Fédération Internationale de Football Association

Publisher

Fédération Internationale de Football Association

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Joseph S. Blatter

General Secretary

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 and FIFA Translation Services

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