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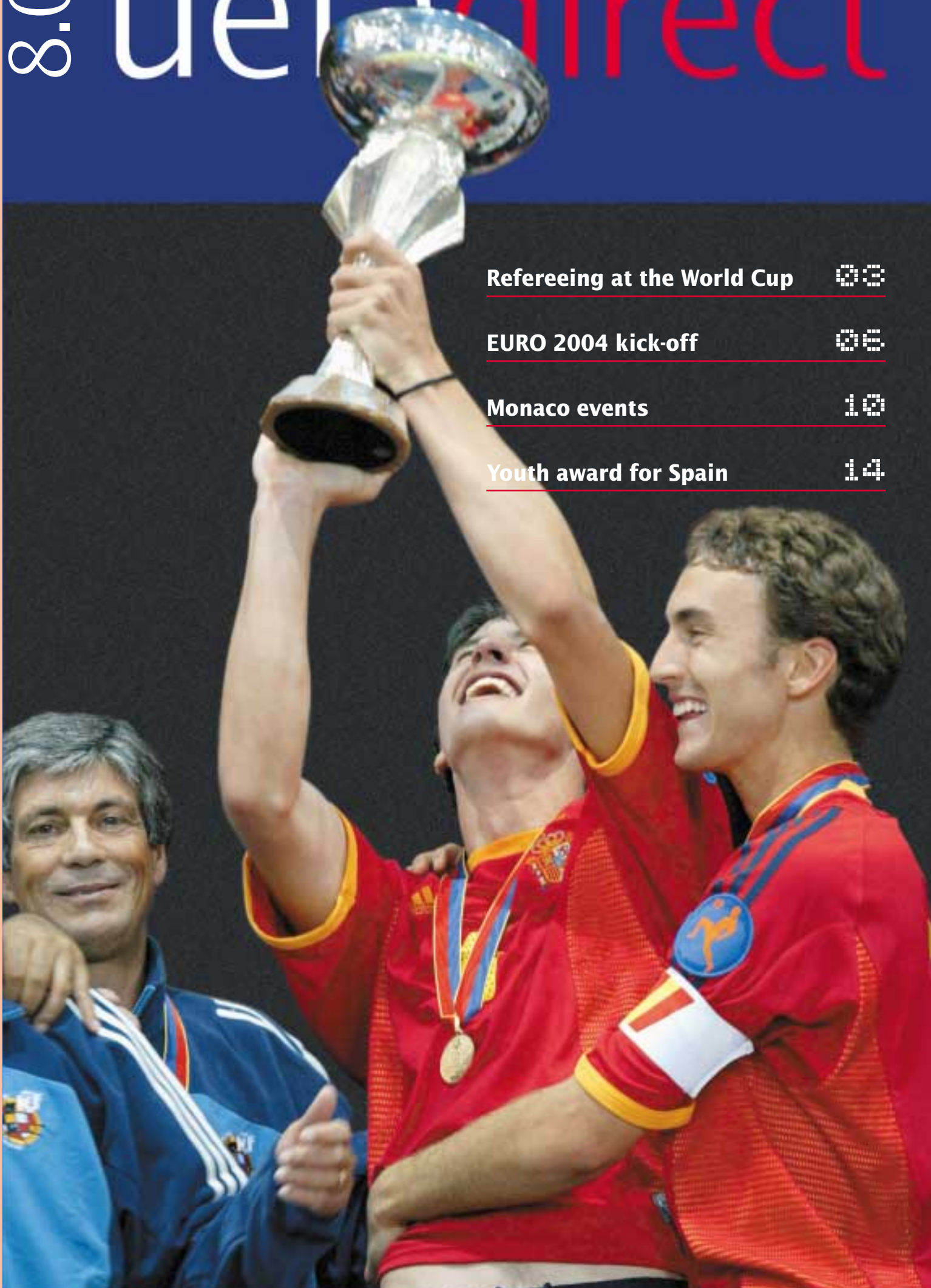
uefa direct

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no 05 – august 2002

COVER

Spain remain a force to be reckoned with in the European youth sector, as they have just proved by winning the European Under-19 Championship in Norway.

PHOTO: SCANPIX

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The road to the final will be shorter for Ryan Giggs (Manchester United FC) and other players taking part in the UEFA Champions League.

PHOTO NEWS/VINCENT KALUT

editorial

taking the right decision

Since its launch, in 1998, the annual gathering in Monaco in August has become an increasingly important event. As the new UEFA club competition season gets under way, it offers the UEFA Super Cup match, a gala evening, draws and numerous working meetings. It is also an opportunity for discussions and exchange of views in a more relaxed and informal atmosphere than the normal pressure of competition allows.

This year, the Monaco programme includes an additional event, the first plenary meeting of the European Club Forum which has just been set up by UEFA to forge more fruitful relations with the clubs taking part in our competitions.



This meeting will be taking place six weeks after the UEFA Executive Committee decided to change the UEFA Champions League format from 2003/04 by abolishing the second group stage and replacing it with direct knock-out rounds.

Some may protest that UEFA should have waited until the European Club Forum met in Monaco before taking a decision regarding its most prestigious club competition. However, the television market and the sales process means that negotiations needed to be started if the new contracts are to be signed in time. Besides, UEFA has been widely consulting all the parties concerned, including the clubs, for some time and we recognised that there was a variety of views.

We therefore knew that our decision would not meet with unanimous approval, but we were sure of the wisdom of it. Unquestionable from a sporting point of view, it is also the right one on the economic front, at a time when markets are under pressure and there is a need to think about the long-term well-being of the competition.

The European Club Forum is a clear illustration of UEFA's readiness to listen to the clubs. But it is also important to provide leadership when action is needed. As guardian of the overall interests of European football, UEFA hopes that the clubs will understand that the general interests and longer term strategy have to come before short-term concerns when important decisions are being made.

Gerhard Aigner
Chief Executive

WE CARE ABOUT FOOTBALL

World Cup 2002

a referee's point of view



The World Cup referees and their assistants in Seoul.

AFP

A TOTAL OF 36 REFEREES AND 36 ASSISTANT REFEREES WERE CALLED UPON TO OFFICIATE FOR THE 64 MATCHES OF THE 2002 WORLD CUP IN KOREA AND JAPAN.

On 23 May 2002, the active referees and members of the FIFA Referees' Commission gathered at the Grand Hilton Hotel in Seoul. Korea and Japan: two countries, and actually, two World Cups. Because of these parameters, several former international referees were also on hand to coach and advise. The intensive preparatory course held in mid-March meant that we could now concentrate on the most important topics, such as Law 12 - "Fouls and Misconduct", co-operation among referees, assistant referees and fourth officials, as well as personality. And as usual, Law 11 - "Offside". With all the necessary preparations made, video clips were discussed. We were all motivated to give officiating our all. The rest lay in the stars. One thing is for sure: the training programme led by Dr Werner Helsen of Belgium showed that the physical demands had been met. Everyone was physically fit.

As I said, two countries, two locations. Eighteen referees and as many assistant referees remained in Seoul, and the rest, including me, travelled to Tokyo on 27 May. We journeyed on to Kisarazu, 60 km away, where we settled in to the referees' hotel. This was the point of departure, always one day before a given match, for all of our trips by plane, train or car, as well as our point of return, the same day or one day later. I have to say that this is another example of a job well done by FIFA: an excellent hotel with all the training facilities you could wish for, including daily video analyses (the videos were transmitted all night from Seoul via the Internet) and the practical training facilities. I cannot imagine any better preparation for the matches and recuperation afterwards.

31 May saw the opening match between France and Senegal in Seoul, finishing on a sensational score of 0-1. Ali Bujsaim of the United Arab Emirates, officiating in his third World Cup and one of the most experienced referees, did an excellent job. The journalists could find no fault with him, so they left him out of their reports. We are used to this type of reporting. No matter. In the Japan group, the first match was held in Niigata on 1 June, between Ireland and Cameroon (1-1). No complaints here either. One thing is clear: everywhere, we had wonderful stadiums and enthusiastic spectators. Fortunately the mood was entirely peaceful, with not a single trace of a disruption or a fight.

Then came the first "incident", that is, the first reports involving referees or their assistants. Negative, of course. In the match between Brazil and Turkey (2-1), a penalty kick was awarded against Turkey, although it is apparent from the television images that the foul occurred outside the



A gesture repeated 272 times.



The assistant referee's concentration must not falter.





Aerial duels result in contact which is not necessarily a foul.

penalty area. An error, certainly. It is not clear why the better-positioned assistant failed to help the referee. "Scandal!" cried the papers. Because of the red card, people cursed both the penalty kick and the player who committed the foul. Even if the penalty was not justified, the situation was in fact a clear goal-scoring opportunity, and thus the decision to show a red card was, in fact, in accordance with the regulations. No matter at all. The main thing is for there to be a "scandal".

I would mention in passing that out of about 3,200 decisions taken by the referees and some 2,600 by the assistant referees, only ten were seriously wrong. Admittedly, there were inexplicable errors of perception. Overall, however, the FIFA Referees' Committee was satisfied with the officials' performance (just take a look at the last four matches). The fact that lessons from this – and previous – World Cups must and will be learned for the 2006 World Cup in Germany is an entirely separate issue.

According to FIFA statistics, the **64 matches** in Korea/Japan saw a total of **272 yellow cards and 17 red cards**, or an average of 4.25 and 0.27 per match, respectively. At the 1994 World Cup in the United States, the averages were 4.52 and 0.34, and in 1998 in France, 4.03 and 0.34 cards per match. I would also say that on the whole, the matches were not unfair. One of the reasons is that for a refreshing change, attacking football was played. Some of the athletic prowess displayed was absolutely fantastic. And as we all know, when real football is played, players and coaches have no time to sit back and think about foul play and protests.

Just as referee consideration focused on **"tackles from behind"** at the 1998 World Cup in 1998 in France, **"simulating action"** moved into centre stage at the 2002 World Cup in Korea/Japan, though the other main points were not forgotten. One reason for this is that the conduct in question constituted real attempts to betray football, with the potential to cause severe damage to the reputation of the sport. Nevertheless, we came to the conclusion that in some cases, referees did misjudge simulation. In spite of the video examples we provided, several were not able to grasp that there are three different types, namely a foul, an attempt to deceive, or something that is neither of the two. Football is a competitive sport, and physical contact among players is a normal and permissible aspect. Thus, if a player falls (perhaps also in a spectacular manner) during a physical action, but no foul is committed, then the referee usually allows play to continue. In terms of Decision 5 on Rule 12 as taken by the International FA Board, simulation is considered to have taken place only when the player's intention was to carry out a deceptive manoeuvre, rather than a physical move.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to entirely eliminate all instances of **"holding and pulling"**, because the rules were not always applied strictly enough. In several matches, the defenders almost undressed the forwards in the penalty area. Of course, obvious offences were punished by penalty kick, much to the regret of one coach, who spoke of "normal one-on-one competition conduct." Some people do have some wild ideas, but overall, coach conduct was regarded as positive.

The referee also watches out for the welfare of the players.



In this type of situation it is difficult to see everything...



Pierluigi Collina, who refereed the final.

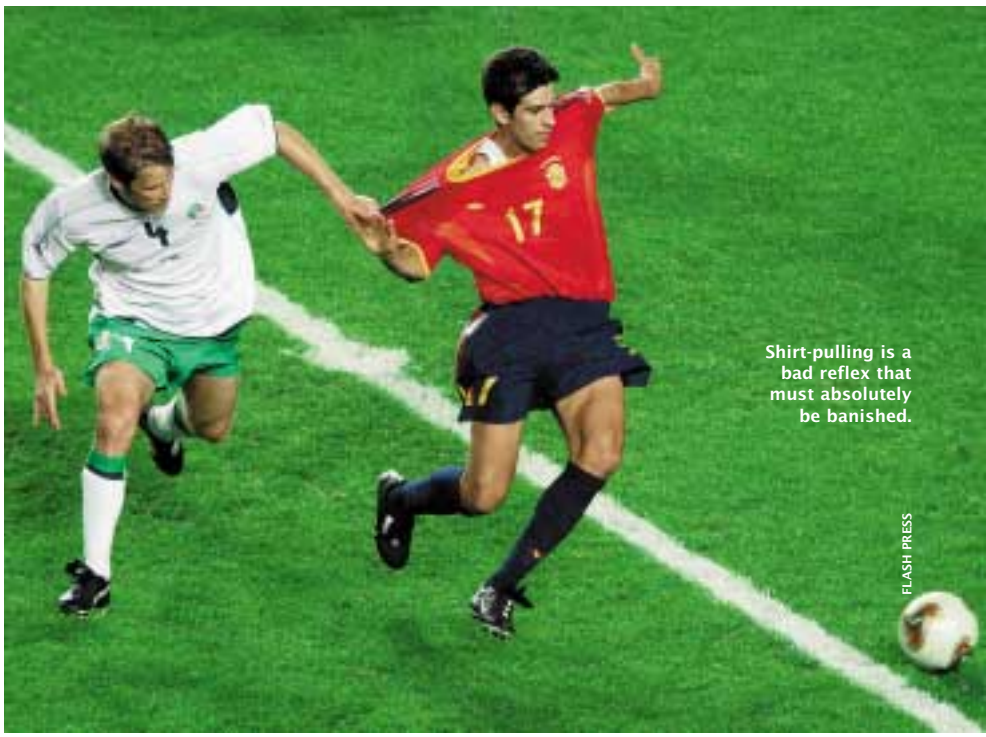
In my remarks on the 2002 World Cup, I shall not neglect to comment on the use of **"elbows"**, especially since for quite some time now we have been noting this phenomenon with increasing frequency in European competitions. Of course, we cannot simply assume that a player in any given case intends to injure the opponent. Rather, it has to be clearly visible that the player has used his elbow to strike another; we see this from time to time during running duels. In the course of jumping towards the ball, the player raises both arms in order to gain momentum. This often leads to contact between players (usually with the elbow). Normally, if a player has not yet reached the highest point in his jump, such conduct has to be regarded as unintentional. Separate from this should be the question of whether to impose a direct free kick for negligence during the physical move. In contrast, if a player makes use of an elbow while descending from the highest point of his jump, the referee has to consider whether to award a personal penalty in addition to the match penalty, since one can assume that the physical move was disproportionate or even reckless.

One topic of much discussion was the performance of the **assistant referees**. Granted, there were questionable decisions. We should be able to expect at a World Cup match that the assistants can see when a ball **clearly** has not crossed the goal line (not even in the air). Or when a forward heads the ball back to his team-mate, who is, of course, not offside. Or that a striker who blocks the goalkeeper's view of the ball's trajectory cannot be "passively" offside. True, we should not present things in a rosier light than they actually are. But a "scandal"? After all, were there not also cases where certain "stars", presented with the opportunity for a free kick directly in front of the goal, were not able to produce? And caused their countries to be eliminated? It is very easy for certain "armchair officials" to criticise the referees once they have watched the instant replay for the fifth time (the image on television is, of course, the only source of their wisdom). We need to have greater tolerance. It should also be pointed out that today's television technology makes use of up to **23 cameras, (which is unprecedented, at either a European Championship or a World Cup)**, mercilessly unveiling even the slightest error. Is such scrutiny even of any use to anyone? These types of images, combined with corresponding commentary, lead very quickly to a negative perception of performance, especially when people also observe that several of the "erring" assistants come from countries where professional football does not exist. At the same time, in order to minimise errors, assistants should continue to remind themselves to refrain from taking decisions too quickly, to maintain their concentration, to always stay level with the second-to-last defensive player, to decide in favour of the attacking players in case of doubt (which, in their case, in contrast to that of the spectators, should best not arise), and to avoid being too extreme in their interpretations of passive offside positioning.

11:35 on 28 June, return flight from Tokyo to Frankfurt. Arrival at 4:05 pm on the same day, 30 minutes ahead of schedule. The seven hours lost in travelling out there have been regained. And what remains? Very positive impressions of the countries and people, the stadiums, the spectators, and the organisation. The matches, too, and the referees and assistants. As I said, as usual, there were a few inexplicable decisions. All in all, however, performances ranging from good to excellent were clearly in the majority. Of course there will be some basic issues to discuss. But errors, particularly errors in perception, will always exist. Kam-sa-ham-ni-da, domo arigato Korea and Japan. See you in Germany in 2006.

Volker Roth

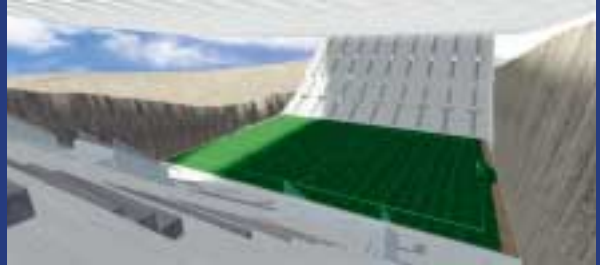
Chairman of the UEFA Referees' Committee and member of the FIFA Referees' Committee



Shirt-pulling is a bad reflex that must absolutely be banished.



AVEIRO
Population: 69,260
Estádio Municipal de Aveiro (new)
Capacity: 30,000



BRAGA
Population: 153,700
Estádio Municipal de Braga (new)
Capacity: 30,000



EURO 2004 ten venues for the final round

SINCE THE DRAW FOR THE EURO 2004 QUALIFYING COMPETITION WAS MADE IN OPORTO IN JANUARY, PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN MOVING ALONG AHEAD OF THE FIRST QUALIFYING MATCHES, WHICH KICK OFF ON 7 SEPTEMBER.

A number of important events have already taken place, including the unveiling of the official EURO 2004 logo on 13 May and, on the commercial front, the signing of contracts with the first three sponsors, Carlsberg, McDonald's and Coca-Cola.

The European Championship in Portugal will bring match action to the whole length of the country. Portugal are offering ten stadiums stretching from Faro/Loulé in the south to towns in the north of the country such as Oporto and Braga. It could be the first time that a final tournament has been played at more than eight different venues. Four existing stadiums are currently being renovated for the final round, and six new venues are under construction. It is expected that all will be inaugurated by September 2003. A UEFA delegation will be making further inspection visits in August and October, after which a full situation report will be presented to the Executive Committee.

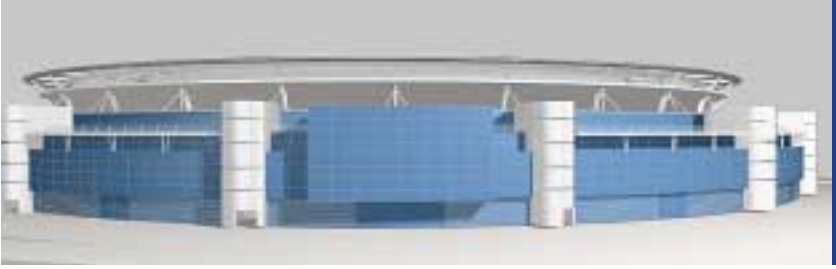
the road to Portugal

GROUP 1
France, Slovenia, Israel, Cyprus, Malta

07.09.02	Slovenia – Malta
07.09.02	Cyprus – France
12.10.02	France – Slovenia
12.10.02	Malta – Israel
16.10.02	Israel – Cyprus
16.10.02	Malta – France
20.11.02	Cyprus – Malta
29.03.03	Cyprus – Israel
29.03.03	France – Malta
02.04.03	Slovenia – Cyprus
02.04.03	Israel – France
30.04.03	Malta – Slovenia
07.06.03	Israel – Slovenia
07.06.03	Malta – Cyprus
06.09.03	France – Cyprus
06.09.03	Slovenia – Israel
10.09.03	Israel – Malta
10.09.03	Slovenia – France
11.10.03	Cyprus – Slovenia
11.10.03	France – Israel

GROUP 2
Romania, Denmark, Norway, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Luxembourg

07.09.02	Norway – Denmark
07.09.02	Bosnia & Herzegovina – Romania
12.10.02	Denmark – Luxembourg
12.10.02	Romania – Norway
16.10.02	Norway – Bosnia & Herzegovina
16.10.02	Luxembourg – Romania
29.03.03	Bosnia & Herzegovina – Luxembourg
29.03.03	Romania – Denmark
02.04.03	Luxembourg – Norway
02.04.03	Denmark – Bosnia & Herzegovina
07.06.03	Denmark – Norway
07.06.03	Romania – Bosnia & Herzegovina
11.06.03	Luxembourg – Denmark
11.06.03	Norway – Romania
06.09.03	Bosnia & Herzegovina – Norway
06.09.03	Romania – Luxembourg
10.09.03	Luxembourg – Bosnia & Herzegovina
10.09.03	Denmark – Romania
11.10.03	Norway – Luxembourg
11.10.03	Bosnia & Herzegovina – Denmark



COIMBRA
Population: 137,410
Estádio Municipal de Coimbra (renovated)
Capacity: 30,000



FARO/LOULÉ
Population: 51,790
Estádio Intermunicipal Faro/Loulé (renovated)
Capacity: 30,000

GROUP 3

Czech Republic, Netherlands, Austria, Belarus, Moldova

07.09.02 Austria – Moldova
07.09.02 Netherlands – Belarus
12.10.02 Moldova – Czech Republic
12.10.02 Belarus – Austria
16.10.02 Czech Republic – Belarus
16.10.02 Austria – Netherlands
29.03.03 Belarus – Moldova
29.03.03 Netherlands – Czech Republic
02.04.03 Czech Republic – Austria
02.04.03 Moldova – Netherlands
07.06.03 Moldova – Austria
07.06.03 Belarus – Netherlands
11.06.03 Czech Republic – Moldova
11.06.03 Austria – Belarus
06.09.03 Netherlands – Austria
06.09.03 Belarus – Czech Republic
10.09.03 Czech Republic – Netherlands
10.09.03 Moldova – Belarus
11.10.03 Austria – Czech Republic
11.10.03 Netherlands – Moldova

GROUP 4

Sweden, Poland, Hungary, Latvia, San Marino

07.09.02 Latvia – Sweden
07.09.02 San Marino – Poland
12.10.02 Sweden – Hungary
12.10.02 Poland – Latvia
16.10.02 Hungary – San Marino
20.11.02 San Marino – Latvia
29.03.03 Poland – Hungary
02.04.03 Poland – San Marino
02.04.03 Hungary – Sweden
30.04.03 Latvia – San Marino
07.06.03 Hungary – Latvia
07.06.03 San Marino – Sweden
11.06.03 Sweden – Poland
11.06.03 San Marino – Hungary
06.09.03 Latvia – Poland
06.09.03 Sweden – San Marino
10.09.03 Poland – Sweden
10.09.03 Latvia – Hungary
11.10.03 Sweden – Latvia
11.10.03 Hungary – Poland

GROUP 5

Germany, Scotland, Iceland, Lithuania, Faroe Islands

07.09.02 Lithuania – Germany
07.09.02 Faroe Islands – Scotland
12.10.02 Lithuania – Faroe Islands
12.10.02 Iceland – Scotland
16.10.02 Germany – Faroe Islands
16.10.02 Iceland – Lithuania
29.03.03 Germany – Lithuania
29.03.03 Scotland – Iceland
02.04.03 Lithuania – Scotland
07.06.03 Scotland – Germany
07.06.03 Iceland – Faroe Islands
11.06.03 Faroe Islands – Germany
11.06.03 Lithuania – Iceland
20.08.03 Faroe Islands – Iceland
06.09.03 Scotland – Faroe Islands
06.09.03 Iceland – Germany
10.09.03 Germany – Scotland
10.09.03 Faroe Islands – Lithuania
11.10.03 Scotland – Lithuania
11.10.03 Germany – Iceland

GROUP 6

Spain, Ukraine, Greece, Northern Ireland, Armenia

07.09.02 Greece – Spain
07.09.02 Armenia – Ukraine
12.10.02 Spain – Northern Ireland
12.10.02 Ukraine – Greece
16.10.02 Greece – Armenia
16.10.02 Northern Ireland – Ukraine
29.03.03 Armenia – Northern Ireland
29.03.03 Ukraine – Spain
02.04.03 Northern Ireland – Greece
02.04.03 Spain – Armenia
07.06.03 Spain – Greece
07.06.03 Ukraine – Armenia
11.06.03 Northern Ireland – Spain
11.06.03 Greece – Ukraine
06.09.03 Armenia – Greece
06.09.03 Ukraine – Northern Ireland
10.09.03 Northern Ireland – Armenia
10.09.03 Spain – Ukraine
11.10.03 Greece – Northern Ireland
11.10.03 Armenia – Spain

GROUP 7

Turkey, England, Slovakia, FYR Macedonia, Liechtenstein

07.09.02 Turkey – Slovakia
07.09.02 Liechtenstein – FYR Macedonia
12.10.02 Slovakia – England
12.10.02 FYR Macedonia – Turkey
16.10.02 Turkey – Liechtenstein
16.10.02 England – FYR Macedonia
29.03.03 Liechtenstein – England
29.03.03 FYR Macedonia – Slovakia
02.04.03 England – Turkey
02.04.03 Slovakia – Liechtenstein
07.06.03 Slovakia – Turkey
07.06.03 FYR Macedonia – Liechtenstein
11.06.03 England – Slovakia
11.06.03 Turkey – FYR Macedonia
06.09.03 Liechtenstein – Turkey
06.09.03 FYR Macedonia – England
10.09.03 England – Liechtenstein
10.09.03 Slovakia – FYR Macedonia
11.10.03 Turkey – England
11.10.03 Liechtenstein – Slovakia

GROUP 8

Belgium, Croatia, Bulgaria, Estonia, Andorra

07.09.02 Croatia – Estonia
07.09.02 Belgium – Bulgaria
12.10.02 Andorra – Belgium
12.10.02 Bulgaria – Croatia
16.10.02 Estonia – Belgium
16.10.02 Bulgaria – Andorra
29.03.02 Croatia – Belgium
02.04.03 Estonia – Bulgaria
02.04.03 Croatia – Andorra
30.04.03 Andorra – Estonia
07.06.03 Bulgaria – Belgium
07.06.03 Estonia – Andorra
11.06.03 Estonia – Croatia
11.06.03 Belgium – Andorra
06.09.03 Bulgaria – Estonia
06.09.03 Andorra – Croatia
10.09.03 Belgium – Croatia
10.09.03 Andorra – Bulgaria
11.10.03 Croatia – Bulgaria
11.10.03 Belgium – Estonia

GROUP 9

Italy, Yugoslavia, Finland, Wales, Azerbaijan

07.09.02 Azerbaijan – Italy
07.09.02 Finland – Wales
12.10.02 Italy – Yugoslavia
12.10.02 Finland – Azerbaijan
16.10.02 Wales – Italy
16.10.02 Yugoslavia – Finland
20.11.02 Azerbaijan – Wales
12.02.03 Yugoslavia – Azerbaijan
29.03.03 Italy – Finland
29.03.03 Wales – Azerbaijan
02.04.03 Yugoslavia – Wales
07.06.03 Finland – Yugoslavia
11.06.03 Finland – Italy
11.06.03 Azerbaijan – Yugoslavia
06.09.03 Italy – Wales
06.09.03 Azerbaijan – Finland
10.09.03 Wales – Finland
10.09.03 Yugoslavia – Italy
11.10.03 Italy – Azerbaijan
11.10.03 Wales – Yugoslavia

GROUP 10

Republic of Ireland, Russia, Switzerland, Georgia, Albania

07.09.02 Russia – Republic of Ireland
07.09.02 Switzerland – Georgia
12.10.02 Albania – Switzerland
12.10.02 Georgia – Russia
16.10.02 Republic of Ireland – Switzerland
16.10.02 Russia – Albania
29.03.03 Georgia – Republic of Ireland
29.03.03 Albania – Russia
02.04.03 Albania – Republic of Ireland
02.04.03 Georgia – Switzerland
07.06.03 Switzerland – Russia
07.06.03 Republic of Ireland – Albania
11.06.03 Republic of Ireland – Georgia
11.06.03 Switzerland – Albania
06.09.03 Republic of Ireland – Russia
06.09.03 Georgia – Albania
10.09.03 Russia – Switzerland
10.09.03 Albania – Georgia
11.10.03 Russia – Georgia
11.10.03 Switzerland – Republic of Ireland

15-16.11.03 **Play-offs** (first leg)
18-19.11.03 **Play-offs** (second leg)



GUIMARÃES
Population: 151,212
Estádio D. Afonso Henriques (renovated)
Capacity: 30,000



LEIRIA
Population: 108,320
Estádio Municipal de Leiria – Dr. Magalhães Pessoa (renovated)
Capacity: 30,000





Didier Deschamps, captain of the last team to win the European Championship.

FLASH PRESS

EURO 2004 qualifiers forget the World Cup...

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF GERMANY, TURKEY AND A HANDFUL OF OTHERS, THE WORLD CUP THAT JUST ENDED LEFT A BITTER TASTE FOR A FAIR NUMBER OF EUROPEAN SQUADS... ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO NEVER EVEN MADE IT TO ASIA! HAPPILY, ON 7 SEPTEMBER, WE HAVE THE QUALIFYING COMPETITION FOR EURO 2004 TO LOOK FORWARD TO.

It is time to make a rapid survey of the recent changes and the teams to watch in the ten qualifiying groups...

Group 1: France

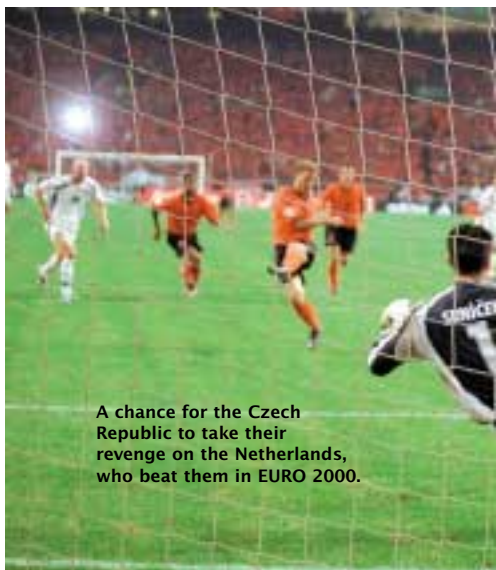
The reigning European champions botched their World Cup. Coach Roger Lemerre has been replaced by Jacques Santini, coach of reigning domestic champions Lyon. France, with a rejuvenated side, are the great favourites in this group. Slovenia – after the qualifiers for EURO 2000 and the 2002 World Cup – are looking a bit long in the tooth. Will Bojan Prasnikar, who has taken over from Srecko Katanec, be able to find new talents among this little country's 80,000 or so registered players? Watch out for Israel (who will be playing their matches on neutral ground until further notice), as they are serious contenders for the runners-up spot...

Group 2: Nordic duel?

Georghe Hagi did not manage more than a few months on the Romanian bench. Sacked after his squad's defeat against Slovenia in the play-offs of the World Cup qualifying round, he was replaced by Angel Iordanescu, who will have to look out for the Nordic contingent. In Asia, Denmark showed solid teamwork and Norway will be at pains to blot out the memory of their disastrous qualifying campaign for Korea/Japan. It is also worth noting that, after the long "reign" of Paul Phillipp, Allan Simonsen, former coach of the Faroe Islands and winner of the Golden Ball in 1977, will be making his official competition debut on the Luxembourg bench.

Group 3: the wallflowers' ball

The Czech Republic, the Netherlands and Austria sat out the World Cup. As a result, all three countries have appointed new coaches: Dick Advocaat to replace Louis van Gaal in Holland, Karel Bruckner in place of Josef Chovanec for Czech captain Pavel Nedved and his team-mates, and, in Austria, Hans Krankl as successor to Otto Baric. We can expect to see a tough



A chance for the Czech Republic to take their revenge on the Netherlands, who beat them in EURO 2000.

LISBON
Population: 535,740

Estádio José de Alvalade (new)
Capacity: 52,000

Estádio da Luz (new)
Capacity: 65,000





OPORTO
Population: 263,940

Estádio Das Antas (new)
Capacity: 52,000

Estádio do Bessa (new)
Capacity: 30,000



fight, with a slight edge for the Dutch side, who beat the Czechs in the final phase of EURO 2000.

Group 4: a major test for Boniek

Poland were one of the first European sides to secure their berth for the World Cup. It was also one of the first to leave the party... Jerzy Engel has been replaced by Zbigniew Boniek, a great player who has yet to make his reputation as a coach (two relegations in Italy). The Swedes are therefore tipped for the top spot, while Hungary are still struggling to catch up with their glorious past.

Group 5: Germany as top tip

Germany, runners-up in the recent World Cup, should not have any major problems. If Iceland continue to show the improved form we have seen in recent years, the squad from Reykjavik could contend for the runners-up spot on equal terms with a Scottish side that is running out of steam.

Group 6: the post-Lobanovsky era

The history of football in Ukraine (and in the former USSR) was indelibly marked by Valery Lobanovsky. After the "Colonel's" death, his successor, Leonid Burjak, even with excellent players like Schevchenko or Rebrov, will have his work cut out to stop the Spanish squad with their new coach José Ignacio Saez (successor to Antonio Camacho, who resigned after the World Cup) from taking the top spot. And watch out for Greece, as we can expect to see the progress achieved at club level reflected in the national side.



FLASH PRESS

Group 7: duel at the top

For England, fighting their way out of tough qualifying groups is nothing new: in the 2002 World Cup, they ousted Germany, in EURO 2000 they fought it out with Sweden and Poland, and in the 1998 World Cup, they came out ahead of Italy. This time, Eriksson's men will have to beat the formidable Turkish squad that made it through to the World Cup semi-finals. No other team looks likely to interfere with this "duel at the top".

Groupe 8: ...old acquaintances

Croatia came out ahead of Belgium in group 6 of the qualifiers. However, in Korea/Japan, Belgium's "Red Devils" gave Brazil a hard time in the round of last 16, whereas the men in the chequered shirts did not make it through the first round. Both teams have changed coaches. Now that Robert Waseige has gone to Standard de Liège, Aimé Anthuenis (twice domestic champion with Anderlecht in 2000 and 2001) has taken the Belgian side in hand. Otto Baric, an experienced former Austrian national coach, will be in charge of the Croatian squad. Bulgaria also have the means to put their spoke in the favourites' wheels.

Groupe 9: new blood for Yugoslavia?

Despite Paolo Maldini's resignation from the national side, Italy are the favourites. Yugoslavia, who did not manage to secure a berth in the World Cup play-offs, seem to be at the end of a cycle. Coach Dejan Savicevic will have to find successors for Mihajlovic, Mijatovic, Djukic and others. Finland, with Hyypia, Kolkka, Forssell and Litmanen, could well take advantage...

Groupe 10: the new Russians

The clash between the Irish fighters and the Russian artists looks set to be a thrilling struggle. After a poor showing in the World Cup, Oleg Romantsev was replaced by Valery Gassaev. Some of the Russian stars – Onopko, Karpin and Mostovoi – are no longer in the first flush of youth. But the new wave, for example Sychev and Ismaïlov is full of promise. Switzerland, whose side includes a number of international-calibre players such as Henchoz, Vogel and Müller, are a dangerous outsider.

Emanuele Saraceno



FLASH PRESS

Jacques Santini has the task of breathing new life into the French national team.

Real Madrid are hoping to add another trophy to their collection.


FLASH PRESS

Another opportunity for Feyenoord's supporters to show their fervour.


PHOTO NEWS

The origins at the UEFA Super Cup

It all started when Rangers FC were planning their centenary celebrations for 1973. What better way to commemorate the event, suggested the Scottish club's assistant manager, Willie Waddell, than to play a match against Ajax, regarded as the best club side at that time? The Dutch club responded positively to the invitation, but before Johan Cruyff and his team- mates travelled to Glasgow, the Amsterdam-based newspaper *De Telegraaf* came up with another idea. Given that Ajax had won the Champion Clubs' Cup in 1972, and Rangers the Cup Winners' Cup, the paper suggested a new competition, the Super Cup, opposing, over home and away legs, the winners of these two UEFA competitions. And that is how the Super Cup came about. The following year it was recognised by UEFA as an official competition.

UEFA Super Cup new opportunity for Real Madrid

THE 27TH EDITION OF THE UEFA SUPER CUP WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE LOUIS II STADIUM IN MONACO ON 30 AUGUST. THIS ONE-OFF MATCH FEATURES THE CURRENT TITLE-HOLDERS OF THE UEFA CHAMPIONS LEAGUE, REAL MADRID CF, AND THEIR UEFA CUP COUNTERPARTS, FEYENOORD.

Real Madrid CF will be appearing in their third UEFA Super Cup. The nine-times winners of UEFA's flagship club competition will be looking forward to lifting the only European trophy they have not yet won. The Spaniards lost to Chelsea FC in 1998 (1-0) and were also beaten by Galatasaray FC in 2000 (2-1).

It will be Feyenoord's first appearance in the UEFA Super Cup. They are not, however, the first Dutch team to take part in the competition. AFC Ajax have contested three UEFA Super Cups, winning against Milan AC in 1973 (the first official UEFA Super Cup (see box), losing against FC Porto in 1987 and beating Real Zaragoza in 1995. PSV Eindhoven took part in 1989, when they lost to KV Mechelen. On all these previous occasions, the format of the competition was slightly different than today, as the cup was played for on a home-and-away basis.

Only since 1998 has the UEFA Super Cup officially been played as a single match, although there were three occasions under the old format when, for various reasons, the winners were determined in just one tie: in 1984, when Liverpool FC could only find one date to meet Juventus FC in Turin; in 1986, when Steaua Bucuresti and Dynamo Kiev met in the Louis II stadium for the first UEFA Super Cup to be played at a neutral venue; and in 1991, when the political situation obliged Manchester United and FK Crvena Zvezda (Red Star Belgrade) to meet once at Old Trafford.

The 2002 UEFA Super Cup will be the third such tie to involve the winners of the UEFA Cup. S.S. Lazio, winners in 1999, were the last representatives of the European Cup Winners' Cup to play in a UEFA Super Cup final.

Last year's UEFA Super Cup saw Liverpool FC beat FC Bayern München 3-2.


Liverpool FC won last year's UEFA Super Cup.

EMPICS



PHOTO NEWS

Club Brugge (in blue/black) eliminated Dynamo Bucharest in the second qualifying round.

The Monaco event is also an opportunity to recognise the stars of the previous season. Last year, Prince Albert presented Stefan Effenberg (Bayern Munich) with the Most Valuable Player award.



UEFA/KJAERBYE

european club forum first general assembly

THE UEFA SUPER CUP MAY BE THE HIGHLIGHT OF THE GATHERING IN MONACO, BUT IT IS CERTAINLY NOT THE ONLY EVENT ON THE PROGRAMME, WHICH ALSO INVOLVES TWO DRAWS AND A NUMBER OF MEETINGS, INCLUDING THE FIRST MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN CLUB FORUM.

Since April, when the Executive Committee gave the go-ahead for this body to be created at its meeting in Stockholm, an important step has already been taken, with the appointment of an 11-man board, which, in early July, elected a chairman (Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, FC Bayern Munich), a first vice-chairman (Peter Kenyon, Manchester United FC) and two other vice-chairmen (Damir Vrbanovic, NK Dinamo Zagreb and Marino Faccioli, Olympique Lyonnais), all four of whom will sit on the Club Competitions Committee. The chairman and first vice-chairman will also be members of the bureau of the committee.

In Monaco, the 102 clubs that make up the European Club Forum will hold their inaugural meeting on 30 August. In principle, it is the duty of this assembly to elect the members of the board, but the sequence of events had to be reorganised in this founding year, precisely so that the plenary assembly could meet this month.

The 102 clubs involved have been chosen on the basis of their UEFA coefficients, calculated according to results in the UEFA club competitions. The first three associations in the ranking are each entitled to five club representatives in the forum, accounting for 15 of the member clubs. Those representatives also have to be appointed on the basis of their UEFA coefficient. The associations ranked fourth to sixth each have four club representatives (12), those in positions 7 to 15 are each entitled to appoint three clubs (27), while those in positions 16 to 26 can each nominate two clubs clubs (22), leaving the rest – those ranked from 27 to 52 – with one representative each (26). The system therefore allows every national association to be represented in the forum. However this season, on account of its special situation, Azerbaijan, whose domestic championship was not completed and which will not be taking part in the UEFA club competitions this season, is not represented in the forum for the time being. Italy, in contrast, has a sixth representative, Milan AC, who owe their place to their sporting results (five wins in the champion clubs' competition).

draws on the agenda in Monaco UEFA Champions League kick-off

THE DRAW FOR THE UEFA CHAMPIONS LEAGUE FIRST GROUP STAGE WILL BE MADE IN MONACO ON 29 AUGUST.

Thirty-two teams will participate in this draw and will be split into eight groups of four. Teams from the same national association will not be drawn into the same group. The winners and runners-up in each group will qualify for the second group stage of the competition, while the eight third-placed teams will continue their European campaign in the third round of the UEFA Cup.

Sixteen clubs qualify directly for the first group stage: Real Madrid CF, Valencia CF, RC Deportivo La Coruña, Juventus FC, AS Roma, Arsenal FC, Liverpool FC, BV Borussia Dortmund, Bayer 04 Leverkusen, Olympique Lyonnais, RC Lens, AFC Ajax, PSV Eindhoven, Galatasaray SK, Olympiakos Piraeus FC and FC Spartak Moscow.

They will be joined by the 16 teams which have made it through the qualifying rounds.

The group matches will be played on 17/18.09.2002 –





Thanks to the good results achieved by its clubs (here, Manchester United in one of their many encounters with Bayern Munich), England has moved up from fifth to third place, which entitles it to one more place in the 2003/04 UEFA Champions League qualifying competition.



Greece has done well too, moving up from ninth place to sixth. Panathinaikos (in green, pictured here against Real Madrid) are no strangers to UEFA Champions League football.

Associations	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	Total
Spain	8.428	10.000	18.571	16.611	14.857	68.467
Italy	12.285	12.000	12.000	9.812	12.571	58.668
England	7.785	7.437	14.500	14.166	11.571	55.459
Germany	11.000	6.357	11.071	11.062	13.500	52.990
France	6.800	8.642	10.285	9.500	7.125	42.352
Greece	6.500	6.200	5.416	6.750	11.250	36.116
Netherlands	6.833	4.833	6.250	6.083	10.166	34.165
Turkey	4.400	3.200	7.750	7.750	5.625	28.725
Portugal	3.416	3.500	5.833	6.125	9.375	28.249
Russia	9.875	7.000	4.250	3.833	2.333	27.291
Czech Republic	4.875	2.250	8.000	6.000	5.500	26.625
Scotland	3.125	5.625	5.125	5.625	6.625	26.125
Ukraine	5.625	7.333	5.375	4.000	3.625	25.958
Belgium	3.900	5.500	3.250	7.000	5.875	25.525
Austria	3.875	4.375	3.875	7.750	3.375	23.250
Switzerland	2.250	5.750	4.125	4.375	6.125	22.625
Norway	4.600	3.800	5.200	4.625	3.250	21.475
Israel	3.166	5.000	3.000	1.833	8.333	21.332
Croatia	5.166	4.875	2.250	4.375	4.375	21.041
Poland	2.500	4.000	3.250	3.625	4.125	17.500
Denmark	3.250	4.125	1.750	3.750	4.500	17.375
Sweden	1.900	2.375	4.333	4.800	3.833	17.241
Yugoslavia	1.333	4.166	3.166	4.500	3.166	16.331
Slovakia	2.666	3.333	2.500	3.666	3.500	15.665
Bulgaria	0.666	2.833	3.833	3.000	4.833	15.165
Romania	3.125	2.500	4.833	0.833	2.625	13.916
Hungary	4.125	2.333	3.125	2.666	1.500	13.749
Slovenia	3.166	2.333	3.000	1.833	1.500	11.832
Cyprus	2.333	2.500	2.166	1.000	1.333	9.332
Finland	1.166	3.000	1.000	1.500	1.375	8.041
Latvia	1.666	1.500	2.500	0.833	0.666	7.165
Georgia	2.666	1.000	1.500	0.500	1.333	6.999
Moldova	0.333	0.500	2.000	1.166	1.166	5.165
Iceland	1.500	0.666	1.000	0.833	0.833	4.832
Belarus	1.833	0.500	0.000	1.000	0.750	4.083
Lithuania	0.666	0.666	1.333	0.833	0.333	3.831
Rep. of Ireland	0.166	0.500	0.333	1.666	0.666	3.331
FYR Macedonia	0.666	0.333	0.666	0.666	0.666	2.997
Malta	0.333	0.000	0.666	0.333	1.166	2.498
Wales	0.000	0.166	0.500	0.166	1.000	1.832
Estonia	0.166	0.333	0.000	0.666	0.500	1.665
Bosnia & Herzegovina		0.500		0.500	0.333	1.333
Armenia	0.333	0.000	0.333	0.666	0.000	1.332
Northern Ireland	0.166	0.333	0.166	0.333	0.333	1.331
Albania		0.333	0.166	0.000	0.666	1.165
Faroe Islands	0.166	0.333	0.166	0.000	0.500	1.165
Azerbaijan	0.000	0.000	0.333	0.666	0.166	1.165
Liechtenstein	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.500	0.500	1.000
Luxembourg	0.000	0.000	0.166	0.333	0.333	0.832
Andorra	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
San Marino				0.000	0.000	0.000

24/25.09.2002 – 01/02.10.2002 – 22/23.10.2002 – 29/30.10.2002 and 12/13.11.2002.

The draw for the second group stage will take place on in Geneva on 15 November.

The number of clubs per association and the point at which they start out in the competitions depends on their five-year rankings compiled by UEFA on the basis of the results obtained by all the clubs of every association in the UEFA Champions League and UEFA Cup: a win is worth two points and a draw one point. Points are halved in the case of qualifying matches. For each association, the total number of points is divided by the number of clubs. This coefficient is then added to those for the previous four seasons to produce the five-year rankings used to allocate places in the competitions. The rankings established at the end of the 2001/02 season produced the table on the left.

This table determines the number of clubs in the UEFA Champions League and UEFA Cup for the **2003/04 season**. It also forms part of the calculation for the club coefficients: half of the association's five-year coefficient is added to the points total obtained by the club during the previous five seasons. These rankings are valid for the **2002/03 season**.

■ The draw for the first round of the 2002 UEFA Cup will also be made in Monaco on 30 August, with 96 clubs involved, including the three winners of the UEFA Intertoto Cup and the 16 teams who failed to reach the first group stage of the UEFA Champions League and were eliminated in the third qualifying round. The matches drawn will be played on 19 September and 3 October.

The draw for the second round will take place in Nyon on 11 October.



UEFA

Léon Straessle chaired the Appeals Body from 1988 to 2002.



UEFA-AWMC

Michel Wuilleret.

UEFA Appeals Body a new chairman

AT ITS MEETING IN JULY, THE UEFA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ELECTED THE MEMBERS OF THE DISCIPLINARY BODIES FOR A FOUR-YEAR TERM. AS CHAIRMAN OF THE APPEALS BODY, IT APPOINTED MICHEL WUILLERET OF SWITZERLAND, WHO WILL REPLACE HIS COMPATRIOT LÉON STRAESSLE, RETIRING AFTER 14 YEARS IN OFFICE.

Son of a Finnish mother and a Swiss father, Michel Wuilleret was born in Finland in 1952. He lived there until the age of seven, when he moved to Switzerland. He holds Swiss and Finnish nationality. Married with three children, he speaks French and Finnish fluently, as well as English and German. After graduating in law from the University of Geneva, he qualified as a lawyer. Having been head of section within the Public Health Department, he was appointed examining magistrate in Fribourg in 1987. Since 1992, he has been a judge at the Administrative Court of the Canton of Fribourg. Michel Wuilleret is also a part-time judge at the Swiss Federal Supreme Court.

In addition to his professional activities, Michel Wuilleret has played an active part in sport in general and football in particular. A former youth player with FC Villars and FC Beauregard, and former president of the latter, he has risen through the ranks to reach the highest offices in the Swiss Football Association's Sports Tribunal: starting out as registrar, then becoming Vice-President and, in 2000, President. He has also devoted much time and attention to the youth football sector. Last but not least, Michel Wuilleret has also served as Chairman of the Disciplinary Committee of the Swiss Ice Hockey League (LSHG).

The new Chairman of the Appeals Board, whose qualities as a jurist are unanimously recognised in his home country, has enthusiastically accepted this new challenge, which will allow him to familiarise himself with "cases of extremely interesting juridical complexity", as he himself put it. He is looking forward to the prospect of international contacts that will enable him to come to grips not only with different ways of thinking but also with different legal practices.

Though it is doubtless premature to address the details of an office he has not yet taken up, Michel Wuilleret makes no secret of his intention to embark on a wide-ranging examination of the subject and to make changes where appropriate, particularly in the way judgments are drafted. He also affirms that he has no intention of starting a revolution. He does not intend to make procedural changes unless they prove really necessary and would do so in a spirit of openness and collegiality.

The problems the new Chairman of the Appeals Body considers to be the most pressing are doping, violence and simulation. In his view, *"the doping phenomenon could soon take on new dimensions in football, given the number of matches that international footballers have to digest".* He naturally intends to fight this scourge with firmness, as doping is not only cheating but also endangers athletes' lives. As for violence, Michel Wuilleret observes that the rules are much better enforced today, but he is concerned about the renewed upsurge among spectators whom nationalistic ideologies and a sectarian spirit can goad into the worst excesses. In this respect, he has great faith in the example of the players. For that reason, he intends to be intransigent when it comes to simulation and deception. On this issue, he takes the view that bans are more effective than financial sanctions.



UEFA-AWMC

André Winckler



The Ullevaal stadium.

SOME FIGURES ABOUT THE NORWAY CUP:

- 25,000 players
- 1,350 teams
- 58 football pitches
- 36 nations
- 3,200 matches
- 260 referees
- 560 national and international media representatives
- 1,500 volunteers

Norway Cup 2002
25,000 children in northern Europe

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST FOOTBALL TOURNAMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PLAYERS, THE NORWAY CUP, KICKED OFF ON THE FINAL DAY OF THE 2002 EUROPEAN UNDER-19 CHAMPIONSHIP.

Among the 16,400 spectators attending the Under-19 final between Spain and Germany, which was closely connected to the opening ceremony of the 30th edition of the Norway Cup, were a lot of children from the five different continents cheering and supporting their elders.

The Norway Cup, which was founded in 1972 by Bækkelagets Sportsklub and the newspaper Dagbladet, is open to all clubs affiliated via their national associations to FIFA. The tournament is organised in such a way that all participating youngsters are sure of playing a minimum of five games. Boys and girls aged between 10 and 19 are split into various categories, which comprise 11 as well as 7-a-side teams. Young referees are also invited to take part as experienced referee observers guide and evaluate them.

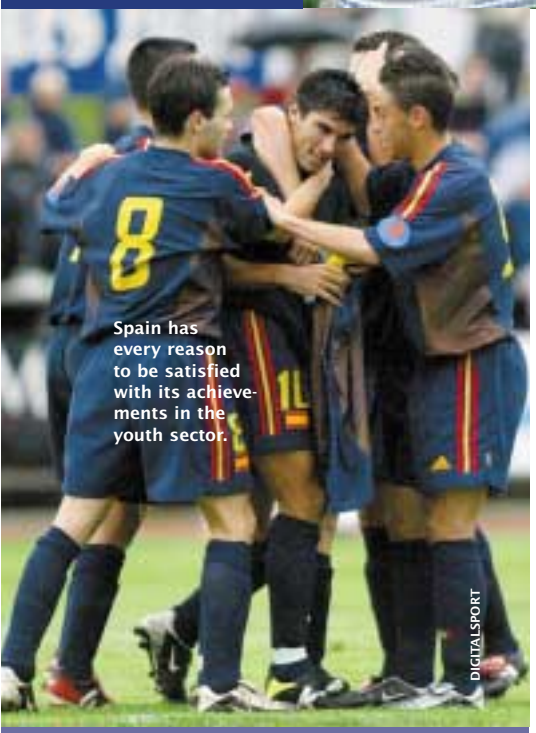
This summer, as the event marked its 30th anniversary, more than 25,000 youngsters, split into no fewer than 1,350 teams from several countries, gathered for one week on the green fields around Oslo's Ekeberg district, a wide plateau high above the Oslo Fjord.

But the Norway Cup is not just about football. It is also about creating new friendships. For seven days, the children had the chance to socialise and discover a variety of nationalities and cultural backgrounds.

One of the highlights of the tournament was the annual festival at Ullevaal, where the Norwegian team usually plays against a well-known European side. This year, Manchester United staged an exhibition match against the local club Vaalerenga. Manchester United's star Ole Gunnar Solskjaer, who originates from Norway, was among the leading attractions.



Last year's Norway Cup.



Spain has every reason to be satisfied with its achievements in the youth sector.

The Maurice Burlaz Trophy for Spain

For 2001/02, the Maurice Burlaz Trophy, which is awarded to the national association that achieved the best results in UEFA men's youth competitions over two seasons, was won by Spain, past winners in 1994, 1996 and 1998.

1.	Spain	27	points
2.	England	16.5	
3.	France	14	
4.	Germany	13	
5.	Czech Rep.	13	
6.	Poland	12.5	
7.	Switzerland	10	
8.	Slovakia	9.5	
9.	Belgium	9	
10.	Yugoslavia	8	
11.	Netherlands	7	
12.	Croatia	6	
	Denmark	6	
	Rep. of Ireland	6	

The winners of the European Under-16/17 and Under-18/19 Championship were rewarded with eight points, the runners-up received 7, the third-placed team 6, the fourth-placed 5, and so on.



Despite a draw and two defeats, the Belgian youngsters showed an exemplary attitude on and off the pitch during the tournament and can be proud of having won the Fair Play ranking.

1. Belgium	8.583	5. Germany	7.928
2. England	8.416	6. Slovakia	7.776
3. Rep. of Ireland	8.250	7. Spain	7.500
4. Norway	8.083	8. Czech Rep.	6.857

Under 19 European Championship

Spain overcome Germany in the final

FORTY-NINE GOALS SCORED IN 14 MATCHES TO DETERMINE THE EUROPEAN UNDER-19 CHAMPIONS FROM THE EIGHT BEST CONTINENTAL TEAMS THAT GATHERED IN NORWAY FROM 21 TO 28 JULY.

The two groups in the final stage of the European Under-19 Championship in Norway were well balanced and offered some thrilling fixtures, as the two finalists were only decided on the last day of the group phase. Each match reflected a high importance for the participants, as the three best-placed teams in both groups earned a spot in next year's FIFA World Youth Championship in the United Arab Emirates.

In Group A, the honour of hosting the opening games of the last UEFA tournament of the summer was shared between Kongsvinger, where hosts Norway took a sever defeat against Slovakia (5-1), and Moss, as Spain and the Czech Republic drew 1-1. After a slow start, Spain needed to win its second game, which they did 3-0 against Norway, to still have chance of going through to the final. The pressure on the Spanish players was even bigger on the last day of the group phase, when they took on the Slovakians, who could afford a draw to qualify for the final. But, despite a very attacking side (ten goals scored in the first two games), the players of Slovakian coach Peter Polak could not prevent Spain from winning 3-1, and had to content themselves with a third place play-off match and a qualification for the 2003 World Championships. On the same evening, the third team in Group A to qualify for the World Championships was the Czech Republic, who beat the Norwegians 1-0.

In the opening game of Group B, Germany made an astonishing comeback against England, scoring in the 90th minute and in injury time to draw 3-3 and rescue a very precious point. Against Belgium, on the following match day, England once again could not keep the lead and conceded a 1-1 draw, thus reducing their chance of qualifying for the final tie. However, on the last match day, three teams could theoretically still have qualified for the final: Germany, on 4 points, the Republic of Ireland, on 3 points and England, on 2 points. It was the Germans who secured the second finalist spot with a win against Belgium, whereas a thrilling Anglo-Saxon derby saw the Irish winning 3-2 to qualify for the third place play-off match.

Third place went to Slovakia, who beat the Irish side 2-1 in the third place play-off match, also held in Ullevaal a few hours before the final. In the final between Germany and Spain, it was Fernando Torres, top scorer of the tournament with four goals, who scored the only goal of the match ten minutes after the break. At the end of the match, Spanish coach Saez was very pleased with the performance of his players and could not hide his satisfaction. *"My team played very, very well today. Honestly they have done everything I asked them to do at this tournament."*



Captain Ander Murillo raises the trophy in front of Executive Committee members Henri Roemer and Per Ravn Omdal.



The draw for the last two rounds of the UEFA Intertoto Cup was made in Nyon. Yvonne Schnyder, General Secretary of the European Football Pool, and Jean Fournet-Fayard led the operation.



The Progress IV course in Volgograd.

UEFA activities
draws and meetings

2nd UEFA Women's Cup

The draw for the 2nd UEFA Women's Cup was held in Nyon on 15 July 2002. Thirty-five clubs were involved in this draw, which was carried out by Karen Espelund, Chairwoman of the UEFA Women's Football Committee.

The group stage will take the form of eight mini-tournaments between 25 and 29 September. The eight group-winners will qualify directly for the quarter-finals which, along with the semi-finals and final, will be played over two legs, home and away. As there were more than 32 entrants, Lefkothea from Cyprus, Lisburn Distillery Predators WFC of Northern Ireland, Slovenia's ZNK Skale Mila and Gomrukçu Baku from Azerbaijan must first participate in a qualifying round for a place in a mini-tournament to be hosted by Arsenal.

1. FFC Frankfurt were the winners of the first UEFA Women's Cup, beating Swedish team Umeå IK in this year's final. The German side went on to add the Bundesliga title and the domestic cup to their European crown, to secure an unprecedented treble last season.

The eight groups of the 2nd UEFA Women's Cup

Group 1
Umeå IK (SWE)
AC Sparta Praha (CZE)
KÍ Klaksvík (FAR)
TKSK Visa Tallinn (EST)

Group 2
Toulouse FC (FRA)
Lazio Calcio Femminile (ITA)
1. FC Femina Budapest (HUN)
Maccabi Haifa (ISR)

Group 3
1. FFC Frankfurt (GER)
ZFK Masinac-Classic Nis (YUG)
ZNK Osijek (CRO)
Shamrock Rovers LFC (IRL)

Group 4
HJK Helsinki (FIN)
FC Sursee (SUI)
KS AZS Wroclaw (POL)
Bangor City GFC (WAL)

Group 5
Trondheims-Ørn SK (NOR)
Saestum (HOL)
FC PAOK Thessaloniki (GRE)
FC Regal (ROM)

Group 6
Fortuna Hjørring (DEN)
FC Bobruichanka (BLS)
FC Codru Chisinau (MOL)
Breidablik (ISL)

Group 7
Arsenal LFC (ENG)
Levante UD (ESP)
KSC Eendracht Aalst (BEL)
Winners of pre-qualifying group

Group 8
CSK VVS Samara (RUS)
FCL Kilmarnock (SCO)
SU 1. Dezembro (POR)
IAC-FC Tiroler Loden (AUT)

New start in Futsal

The draw for the second UEFA Futsal Cup was made on 15 July in Nyon.

The draw was conducted by the Chairman of the UEFA Futsal Committee, Petr Fousek, and involved 30 clubs. Eight groups of three or four teams were drawn in the first qualifying round.

The first qualifying round will be played between 4 and 10 October 2002. The eight group-winners will qualify for the second group stage of two groups of four teams. The two group-winners from this second qualifying round will then play a two-legged final, home and away, the first leg to be played between 14 and 20 April 2003 and the second between 28 April and 4 May. Playas de Castellón were the winners of the first UEFA Futsal Cup. The Spanish side won the inaugural five-a-side tournament in March this year, beating Action 21 Charleroi 5-1 in the final in Lisbon.



There are calls for the meeting of stadium managers to be repeated.



The draws for the UEFA Futsal Cup (left) and UEFA Women's Cup.



The eight groups of the 2nd UEFA Futsal Cup

Group 1
Action 21 Charleroi (BEL)
FK Inkaras (LIT)
SK Program Dubnica nad Váhom (SVK)
KS Flamurtari (ALB)

Group 2
FC Shakhtar Donetsk (UKR)
FT Kemi Tornio (FIN)
AGBU Ararat (CYP)
Zarea Balti (MOL)

Group 3
AR Freixieiro (POR)
Norilski Nickel (RUS)
FC Iberia 2000 (GEO)
PFK Olimp (LAT)

Group 4
Prato C/5 (ITA)
Svea Lesna Litija (SLO)
MFC Hayk Yerevan (ARM)
KMF Skopje (MKD)

Group 5
Antena 3 Boomerang (ESP)
Clearex Chorzów (POL)
Zrinjski Karaka (BHZ)
Alibi Almaty (KZK)

Group 6
Playas de Castellón (ESP)
CSÓ Montage Budapest FC (HUN)
Dorozhnik Minsk (BLS)
FC Santa Coloma (AND)

Group 7
MNK Split (CRO)
FCK De Hommel (HOL)
CC Jistebnik (CZE)

Group 8
MFC Turan Air (AZE)
KMF Nis (YUG)
Athina '90 SFA (GRE)

The teams in bold type will host their rivals in the first phase of this year's competition.



Progress IV Course Cycle

The Progress courses are a firm feature of the support provided to EEAB member associations every year.

Each country has the opportunity to organise a course on each of the following four themes: refereeing, coaching, administration and medicine. That means a theoretical total of 64 courses.

During the first seven months, a total of 28 courses took place. The instructors came from 15 different countries. The resulting multicultural exchanges of different points of view ensure that every participant returns to work after the course with a store of fresh ideas. The feedback after the various courses from both instructors and participants was very positive.

Out of the 28 courses, a goalkeeper coaching course held in Riga at the end of May deserves a special mention. On the initiative of the Latvian association and with the aid of the UEFA Football Development Division, it was possible to find a specialist in the person of Hans Leitert of the Austrian football association.

Another specialised course took place in Bosnia at the end of July. A few weeks ago, the Football Association of Republika Srpska was admitted to the football association of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In order to help the representatives of this new unit to catch up quickly, a coaches' course for grassroots football was set up. The remaining courses of the association of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which representatives of Republika Srpska will now be able to take part, are scheduled for the autumn.

An exceptional course is scheduled to take place in Russia in early October. One of the six coaches' courses is to be organised in Vladivostok, nine hours by air and seven time zones away from Moscow, a striking illustration of the vastness of UEFA's sphere of influence!

Joint UEFA-ESMA Seminar

The first-ever joint seminar between UEFA and the European Stadium Management Association (ESMA) took place on 18 and 19 July in Nyon.

In his introductory speech UEFA CEO Gerhard Aigner called for those directly involved in day-to-day stadium management to remember the average football fan as our "number one customer", as well as the various sponsors and other partners involved in today's modern sporting stadiums.

Ernie Walker, Chairman of the Stadium and Security Committee, then gave a fascinating and incisive presentation entitled "Security at the Stadium" where key issues discussed included the setting of recommendations for a standard level of stewarding across Europe, discussion on the possibility of UEFA endorsing a stewards training policy, the importance of a good relationship with local authorities and the move towards further fan integration, during matches as well as beforehand.

Other presentations included the difficulties involved in "Renovating a stadium", delivered by Pierre-Octave Arrighi, Deputy CO of Parc des Princes, "Stress and the Decision Making Process" by Francois Clavadetscher, as well as discussions on media facilities required at modern stadiums and the commercial expectations from stadium management. There was also time for a presentation on the UEFA manual for artificial turf and a visit to the exhibition samples at the Colovray stadium in Nyon.

Throughout the two days, various workshops were arranged in between the presentations, to further discuss the different experiences and case histories, thereby generating real and active feedback on the various talking points.

One of the key conclusions to emanate from the seminar included the possibility of creating a sort of "Stadium Managers Expert Panel" that would create a much stronger relationship between those who set the rules and those who have to implement them.

Another suggestion was that it might also be possible to use stadium managers, who are members of ESMA, as key "on-the-ground" specialists to aid with the implementation of the infrastructure section of UEFA's new club licensing manual.

A total of 41 participants attended the seminar, including representatives from many of Europe's top club sides.



RICHARDI

GERMANY:
A satisfying second place for Germany and their coach Rudi Völler.



FUAD KRVAVAC

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA
NK Zagreb won the tournament organised in memory of Jasmin Hajduk.

from member associations news

AUSTRIA

Since 7 April, Friedrich Stickler has been in office as President of the Austrian Football Federation (ÖFB). His highest priority is to increase support for youth training.
A project entitled "Challenge 2008" has been launched with a view to the joint bid of the Austrian and Swiss associations to host the European Championship in 2008. Potential internationals (born in or since 1980) receive training, in co-operation with home clubs and talent development centres, to become elite players. The training draws on sports science, sports medicine, psychology and the optimisation of the overall training environment. Vice Chancellor Dr Susanne Riess-Passer, ÖFB president Stickler and national football league president Frank Stronach have taken on patronage of the project. The campaign is set to begin in the autumn. Among the ÖFB internationals currently training under head coach Hans Krankl who have been integrated into the project are Roman Wallner (SK Rapid), Emanuel Pogatetz (Bayer 04 Leverkusen), Roland Linz and Paul Scharner (both from FK Austria Memphis) and Martin Stranzl (TSV 1860 München). Another project is also in the planning stages for talented youth born in and after 1995. Friedrich Stickler stated, *"Hans Krankl is a keen supporter of the 'young Austrian way'. We have to provide him with the necessary framework to carry out his work."*

Wolfgang Eichler

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA

For the start of the Bosnia & Herzegovina Premier League, in which clubs from all parts of country will finally participate, training sessions were conducted during the summer break. As part of the preparations many tournaments were organised, the most important being the first international memorial tournament, held in memory of the late Jasmin Hajduk, player and coach of NK Celik from Zenica.

For the first time since the end of the war in Bosnia & Herzegovina and Croatia, teams which used to play in the First division of the former Yugoslavia took part in this tournament: NK Zagreb (current champions of Croatia), FK Radnicki from Nis (now back in the yougoslav first division) and FK Borac from Banjaluka (new member of Premier league of Bosnia & Herzegovina) and host team NK Celik from Zenica. These teams, who once played in one league now play in the leagues of three differerent countries: Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia and Yugoslavia.

The organisation of the tournament was excellent, and the coaches of the guest teams, Ivan Katalic (NK Zagreb), Tomislav Manojlovic (FK Radnicki) and Slobodan Karalic (FK Borac), joined Dino Durbuzovic (NK Celik) in emphasising their satisfaction and pleasure at taking part in this event.

The players of all four teams showed attractive football and the spectators rewarded them well. The winners of the tournament were the champions of Croatia, NK Zagreb, who beat hosts NK Celik by 2-1. In the match for third place, FK Radnicki beat FK Borac 1-0.

Jusuf Pusina, president of NS BiH, was present at the tournament. He said that it was an association of old friends. He added that football is uniting the people of Bosnia & Herzegovina and making new friendships between adjacent countries. This is also a contribution to the joint bid by two associations, the two countries of Bosnia & Herzegovina and Croatia, to host EURO 2008.

Fuad Krvavac

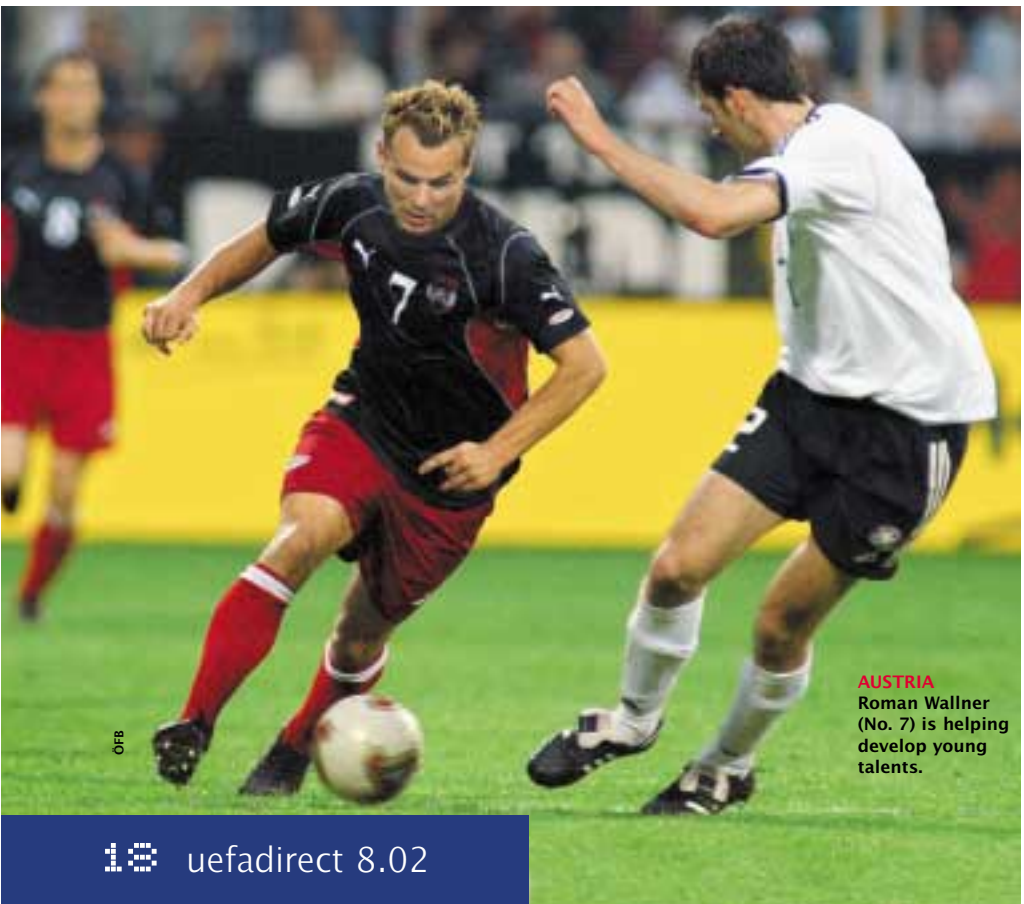
CROATIA

The contract of the head coach of the first Croatian national team, Mirko Jozic, expired on 31 July. As a result, the Croatian Football Federation (CFF) had to find a new head coach before the next qualifying phase (for EURO 2004). The Expert Committee of the CFF interviewed several candidates (Otto Baric, Ivan Katalinic, Zlatko Kranjcar and Marijan Vlak). It proposed two candidates to the CFF Executive Committee, Otto Baric and Ivan Katalinic. The members of the Executive Committee voted for Otto Baric by four votes to two.

The senior Croatian national team is now in hands of one of the best and most successful Croatian coaches.

"I know I am faced with a big job, but I am prepared, and I am convinced that Croatia will get through to the EURO 2004 final round in Portugal", Otto Baric stated. Croatia will compete with Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia and Andorra in Group 8 in the EURO 2004 qualifying competition.

This outstanding coach was born on 19 June 1933. He played for three Croatian clubs: Dinamo (Zagreb), Metalac and Lokomotiva, then embarked on his coaching career in 1964, first with Lokomotiva (juniors and youth) and subsequently with Opel Rüsselsheim (in the German second division), Wiesbaden, Wacker (Innsbruck), LASK, NK Zagreb, NK Dinamo (Vinkovci), Sturm (Graz), Rapid (Vienna), VfB Stuttgart, SV Casino



ÖFB

AUSTRIA
Roman Wallner (No. 7) is helping develop young talents.



BONGARTS

CROATIA
Otto Baric is the new coach of the national team.



MLSZ

HUNGARY
The grandstand of the Puskas Ferenc stadium.

Salzburg, NK Dinamo (Zagreb) and Fenerbahce. He was assistant to Miroslav Blazevic, head coach of the Croatian national team for EURO 96 in England, and for two years (1999-2001) he was head coach of the first Austrian national team.

In his career to date, he has won 12 different championships, finishing in the runners-up spot 12 times, won six cups, and coached teams in 84 European competition matches (UEFA Champions League, UEFA Cup, UEFA Cup Winners' Cup). He was in the final of the UEFA Cup Winners' Cup with Rapid and of the UEFA Cup with Salzburg.

Otto Baric completed his advanced coach education in Cologne in 1970 and in Zagreb in 1975. He qualified for an A licence with the Austrian FA in 1972 and holds a European licence. Mr Baric is fluent in German and speaks good English and Italian.

Ado Kozul

ENGLAND

In October this year, The Football Association will introduce an International Football Administration Workshop for the first time, focusing on a wide range of elements which contribute to the successful management of a national football association and the strategic development of the game.

Taking place at Burleigh Court, Loughborough, England, 21-25 October, the course is open to anyone involved in football administration overseas with responsibility for football administration and planning. Delegates should have a good command of the English language as the course will be conducted in English only.

The programme will cover the most important functions and activities in football administration including: Strategic Planning, Human Resources, Finance, Information Technology, Referee Matters, Development: Facilities & Football programmes, Marketing & Sponsorship, Communications & Public Relations, Discipline & Fair Play, Competitions & Sanctions.
The five-day programme will also include:
- a visit to a county (regional) football association;
- a visit to a football club academy;
- attendance of a league football match.

The deadline for registrations is 13 September 2002. For further information and a registration form, please contact Morag Taylor, tel: +44 20 7745 4700,
fax: +44 20 7745 5700,
e-mail: morag.taylor@TheFA.com

Jane Bateman

GERMANY

At the beginning of August, the expanded talent programme of the German FA (DFB) kicked off. In the coming weeks, activities will get under way at 390 bases distributed throughout the country. Some 22,000 girls and boys aged between 11 and 17 will benefit from this project every year, with the 11 and 12-year-olds making up about half of the talents. The talent programme also envisages that, in addition to club training, the gifted youngsters will be invited once a week for football practice at the bases. Some 1,200 coaches have been recruited as scouts and coaches. Every year, the DFB invests about EUR 10 million in the talent programme. DFB president Gerhard Mayer-Vorfelder has described the implementation of this youth training concept as "a management priority". "By means of this project, we want to ensure that every talent all over Germany has the same opportunity to be scouted and developed", he said. Germany's second place in the recent World Cup in Japan and Korea is an incentive to "build on that success and carry it into the future".

Niels Barnhofer

HUNGARY

Last year, the Hungarian Football Federation (MLSZ) moved into the second century of its existence and started making serious efforts to make this period worthy of Hungarian football traditions. For this reason, MLSZ – with the support of the government – has launched development programmes to make professional football more attractive and also to guarantee the future. UEFA-approved coach education has been introduced and wide-ranging reforms made to youth education. As a result, children's sports grounds and playing fields are being modernised, and the stadiums used by the professionals rebuilt as well.

When MLSZ president Imre Bozóky signed an agreement concerning the stadium reconstruction programme two years ago with the Prime Minister of Hungary and the president of the professional league, the condition of the stadiums was critical. Work got under way last year, and the Újpest and Hévíz stadiums have already been completed, as has the new press and VIP area of the Puskás Ferenc stadium (former Népstadion).

All the stadium construction work is being organised by a national company, the Stadium Investment Corporation. At present, 14 stadiums are under reconstruction. One is the stadium of Hungarian champion club Zalaegerszeg. Thanks to the government's acceptance of the MLSZ's request, the stadium is benefiting from over two million euros to build a new closed arena with a capacity of 15,000 by the end of this summer. This means that Zalaegerszeg could host their UEFA Champions League qualifying matches in a stadium that complies with UEFA standards.

Work is also in progress at Székesfehérvár (Videoton stadium) and Györ (ETO stadium), which are part of the UEFA EURO 2008 project. In these arenas, only partial reconstruction work is taking place. Should Hungary actually host the European Championships in 2008, new stadiums will be constructed to meet the needs of the supporters and players.

The Stadium Investment Corporation is ready to construct the eight stadiums needed for the European Championships. These arenas will comply absolutely with UEFA's requirements, but before UEFA takes its decision regarding the hosting of EURO 2008 in December, 17 stadiums of first and second division clubs will have been finished.

Márton Dinnyés, György Szöllösi



MLSZ

HUNGARY
The Ujpest stadium.



DOMENIC AQUILINA

MALTA
MFA president Josepf Mifsud rewards Maltese Player of the Year Adrian Mifsud.



ICELAND

There is a good feeling among Icelandic football fans in connection with the upcoming EURO 2004 qualifying campaign, and results in the last few years have provided grounds for optimism. Iceland's group, which includes Germany, Scotland, Lithuania and the Faroe Islands, looks very interesting, and is certain to produce some exciting matches. Iceland will start with two matches at home in October, against Scotland and Lithuania. There is big demand for tickets for the Scotland match, both from Icelandic fans and members of the Scottish Tartan Army, but unfortunately supply will most likely not be equal to demand on this occasion as the Laugardalsvöllur stadium has a seating capacity of only 7,000.



A. SABATIINI

ITALY
Cristina Cini.

Although Iceland has played its neighbours the Faroe Islands 18 times (nine times in each country), they have never met at Laugardalsvöllur in Reykjavík, so the EURO 2004 qualifier on 7 June 2003 will be the first match between the two teams to take place at Iceland's national stadium.

Ómar Smárason

ITALY

Cristina Cini is the most prominent addition to the upcoming Italian football championship. She is 33 years old, married, and hails originally from the city of Florence. Her hobby is painting. But her main claim to fame is that she will be the first female assistant referee in the highest Italian division. She is the very first of 1,221 women referees to have successfully made the leap to Serie A and B. Italy has four women international referees and four women international assistant referees, but until now, they officiated exclusively for women's competitions.

Cristina Cini's sporting roots are as a sprinter in track and field. Before settling down to focus on her role as assistant referee, she officiated in matches in the 2nd division and below. In the coming season, she should be able to make her debut in a Serie B match.

Four referees have been promoted from Serie C to Serie A and B: Mauro Bergonzi of Genoa, Christian Brighi of Cesena, Andrea De Marco of Chiavari and Oscar Girardi of Basle. At the same time, Borriello, Braschi and Cesari are leaving the highest national division for reasons of age, and Pierpaolo Rossi di Ciampino is retiring early.

The four newcomers will replace the four retiring referees, and therefore the total number of Serie A and B referees will remain at 35. In Serie C (head referee Maurizio Mattei), 21 referees have been added from the lower divisions, and so the number of available referees now stands at 86.

As of 30 June 2002, the Association of Italian Referees (AIA) counted 31,885 members among its ranks. This group comprises 24,241 referees (1,221 of whom are women), 740 assistant referees, 5,126 non-active officials and 1,778 honorary members.

FIGC Press Office

KAZAKHSTAN

The most significant event for Kazakhstan football in August is the participation of Kairat FC, the Kazakhstan Cup-winners, and Atyrau FC, vice-champions, in the UEFA Cup. On 15 August, both teams played first-leg matches at home against Crvena Zvezda (Yugoslavia) and Matador (Slovakia). Atyrau FC played their last Super League home match at the Burevestnik stadium, as Munaishy is under reconstruction. The Kairat FC supporters are awaiting the arrival of Crvena Zvezda FC with great excitement. Zlatko Krmpotich, Kairat FC's current coach, played for Crvena Zvezda some time ago.

The month of July marked the Kazakhstan teams' European competition debut. On 7 July, the Kazakhstan national team drew its first UEFA match against Estonia 1-1. That was the second-leg match between the Kazakhstan and Estonian teams. The first one (0-0) was played in Tallinn on 14 November 2001. The first goal-scorer was Igor Litvinenko who had previously scored the Kazakhstan team's last goal within the AFC in a match against Iraq on 25 April 2001.

On 18 July, Zhenis (Astana) made its debut in the UEFA Champions League against Moldovan club Sheriff Tiraspol in Tiraspol. Yevgeny Lovchev, the Zhenis FC captain, scored the first goal in the eighth minute, thus opening the score for Kazakhstan football in the European club competitions. However, the Kazakhstan team did not manage to hang on to victory, missing two goals in the second half (2-1). The second-leg match was played in Astana, Kazakhstan. The stadium was packed with 13,000 supporters. For an hour, Zhenis stayed ahead 3-0 and all the supporters were anticipating a great victory but, within one minute, the Sheriff strikers scored two goals. The result was 3-2 to Zhenis, but, unfortunately, the club did not qualify for the next round.

On 18 July, the Football Union of Kazakhstan's Competitions Department held the draw for the Kazakhstan Cup semi-finals. As from 2001, the FUK Competitions Department holds a draw for each play-off phase. Super and First League clubs participate in the Kazakhstan Cup. For each stage except the final, the teams play home and away matches. The finals will be played in Astana or in the Almaty stadium on 17 November 2002.

FUK is targeting participation by the national team in the 2006 World Cup finals in Germany. To achieve this aim, the association is seeking the aid of foreign specialists. In particular, the association has invited Carlos Bilardo of Argentina to train its national team.

Aleksander Keplin



FMF

MOLDOVA
FC Sheriff Tiraspol have facilities to match their ambitions.

The match between Sheriff and Zhenis.



FMF

LIECHTENSTEIN

The Liechtenstein Football Association (LFV) and its seven member clubs are moving full speed ahead with their programme of "football pre-training". The term signifies the early identification of young football talents in order to support and promote them. For the 2002/03 season, a third top football team in the Under-15 age group has been added to the existing Under-18 and Under-16 top teams. This was made possible by the excellent preparatory work of the LFV Youth Division, headed by Board member Manfred Beck. Also essential was the approval of the LFV member clubs, who agreed to the plan at an Extraordinary Assembly, supporting a move in this direction. Top football aims to provide targeted and continuing development and support within the association for the clubs' most talented youth. The goal is to extend to them the option of professional football, thereby strengthening the LFV national team and the active club teams.

The Under-15 top youth football team is coached by full-time LFV youth coach Roland Näf of Switzerland, and his assistant coach, Markus Gassner of Liechtenstein.

Approximately 60 talented youth football players are being trained in the three top youth football teams by full-time LFV youth coaches, who are assisted by a team of specialists, including physiotherapists and medical staff. The teams will take part in the Swiss Football Association's top youth football championships.

Markus Schaper

MALTA

During a well patronised honours ceremony (5 July), the Malta FA president Joseph Mifsud presented the awards for the 2001/02 season and again paid tribute to outgoing sponsors Rothmans for their generous support to the local game of football over the past 17 years.

Hibernians players and officials figured prominently, with five winning nominations in the newly launched Westin Malta Football Awards 2001/02 at a ceremony broadcast 'live' by a local TV station. Hibs's top striker Adrian Mifsud won the Best Striker and the Best Maltese Player awards.

The Vice-Chairman of the UEFA Referees Committee, Mr Ken Ridden, ably conducted the annual pre-season three-day seminar (11/14 July) for the association's top match referees and assistant referees. Mr Ridden had already visited Malta on previous occasions to discuss the Laws of the Game and strengthen their interpretation among local match officials.

Sliema Wanderers lifted the first official honour of the new season when they beat B'Kara 2-0 in the tournament's final match played at the Hibernians' ground to win the Löwenbrau Cup (8/10/12 July) for the third time in the club's chequered history.

Hibernians made history when they eliminated Irish champions Shelbourne FC thanks to an injury-time goal by Nigerian striker Ndubisi Chukunyere in the return leg played at Tolka Park. Hibs could only draw 2-2 at the Ta' Qali national stadium but qualified on a 3-2 aggregate to meet the crack Portuguese side FC Boavista in the first qualifying round of the UEFA Champions League.

Joseph Mifsud, in his tenth year as president of the Malta FA, chaired the Annual General Meeting of the association held at the Centenary Hall (27 July). He urged the clubs to adhere to the association's guidelines on players' transfers and wages so as to keep their finances in order in view of UEFA's licensing system that is coming into effect in 2004. The Annual General Meeting elected 11 ordinary members to the association's Executive Committee for the 2002/03 season.

Louis Micallef

MOLDOVA

17 June 2002 will go down in the history of Moldovan football forever. On that day, for the first time, a new, modern, purely football stadium was opened in Moldova, the Central Sports Arena Sheriff. It took less than two years to build this miracle in the suburbs of Tiraspol. This is the first stadium in Moldova with a heated pitch and an automatic irrigation system. The stands of the stadium have a capacity of 14,000, with comfortable individual seats, and the spectators can be completely sheltered from bad weather by means of the light roof. The stadium is also equipped with the most modern facilities for press and broadcasters.

But it is unique first of all because it is the heart of a whole sports complex which occupies an area of more than 40 hectares. The small arena is already completed and has a capacity of 7,000 seats. It includes athletics tracks and a full-size third- generation artificial pitch. In addition, a training camp with three natural and two artificial pitches is under construction together with a covered complex with 3,500 seats and an artificial pitch.

The complex will also include a hotel, which will be one of the most comfortable in Moldova. The hotel will be able to accommodate foreign teams, tourists and football fans. It will also include a residential complex for FC Sheriff players, coaches and the football club staff, including a rehabilitation centre equipped with modern medical devices, fitness facilities, warm-up halls and a sauna. A 50-metre swimming pool will also be ready soon.

But the main feature is that this complex will be accessible to young talents who will live and train here in a specialised boarding school.

The opening of the central arena was timed to coincide with Sheriff's match in the first qualifying round of of the UEFA Champions League. The fans who packed the stands enjoyed the game and the play of both teams, especially because their favourite team was victorious.

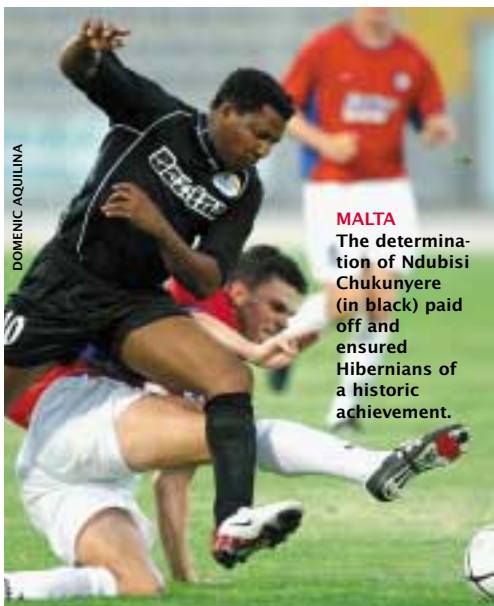
That same evening, another debut took place, one that will go down in the history of UEFA. Recently Kazakhstan became the 52nd member of the European football family, and its champion club Zhenis FC made its debut in the match in Tiraspol in the new Sheriff stadium.

All football fans here in Moldova are dreaming of seeing the Moldovan club in the group phase of the UEFA Champions League, and we hope that it will not be too long before the serious efforts for the development of football in the region made by FC Sheriff Tiraspol in recent years truly pay off.

Serghei Donets

SWITZERLAND

In the run-up to the Swiss national exhibition, the Swiss football association (SFV) toured the country, setting up its exhibition in Tenero, Bern, Lausanne and Greifensee. A goal-shooting contest, with some 400 participants per weekend, proved no less popular than the Swiss Soccer Road Show,



DOMENIC AQUILINA

MALTA
The determination of Ndubisi Chukunyere (in black) paid off and ensured Hibernians of a historic achievement.



LFV

LIECHTENSTEIN
Roland Näf, one of the three full-time youth coaches employed by the LFV.



BONGARTS



FSJ

YOUGOSLAVIA
Dejan Savicevic, from the World Cup against Maradona to the EURO qualifiers.

which also offered football fans a chance to test their skills in a competition situation.

From 11 to 14 July, the SFV was present in Yverdon in the context of Expo 02. With the goal-shooting finals, the autograph sessions with Ciriaco Sforza, Köbi Kuhn and Kubilay Türkyilmaz, and the chance to be photographed with the Swiss Cup as attractions, the SFV drew the most visitors of all the sports associations present in Yverdon. Not infrequently, visitors had to queue to experience a moment of triumph as cup winners or receive a card signed by Ciriaco Sforza.

On the sports front, the Yverdon municipal stadium was the scene of plenty of action for three consecutive days.

The tournament with the senior women's national team and the two B teams Yverdon and Vétroz provided not only excellent games but also and above all the chance to chat informally, without any great pressure to perform, to make new friends and to exchange experiences. The same applied the next day for the tournament in which 13 regional association teams and one Swiss team played with mixed sides. In fair competition, veterans, regular players, youth players, women and girls contended for victory. Courtesy visits by players with many international caps to their names, such as Christophe Bonvin, Marc Hottiger, Adrian Kunz, Thomas Wyss and Pascal Thüler, lent the occasion some extra glamour.

The real high spot was the match on the Sunday between the Swiss Stars and an international All-Star team, played before 4,000 spectators. The All-Star team's 5-2 victory in the presence of FIFA president Joseph S. Blatter, SFV president Ralph Zloczower and SFV honorary president Marcel Mathier was of secondary importance for a crowd thrilled by the technical wizzardry of the likes of Georghe Hagi, Lothar Matthäus, Giuseppe Bergomi, Hansi Müller and Jean-Pierre Papin on the one side and Ciriaco Sforza, Stéphane Chapuisat and Kubilay Türkyilmaz on the other.

Pierre Benoit

WALES

The various Wales national squads will be preparing for the forthcoming season during the month of August. The A Team are due to play away in Croatia on 21 August, prior to starting their EURO 2004 campaign in Finland in September. Training camps will be held for the Under-17, Under-19, Under-21 and women's squads at venues in various parts of Wales, to hopefully launch them towards greater success in the coming months.

On the domestic front, the performance of Barry Town in the first qualifying phase of the UEFA Champions League was a major disappointment and has certainly livened the debate regarding the prospect of introducing summer football into the national championship. The fact that Barry Town's opponents from Latvia, Skonto Riga, had played 16 matches in their championship prior to the European tie certainly gave them a competitive edge. The national league will certainly be keeping a close eye on the national league of Ireland, who are due to change their playing season in the near future.

On the refereeing front, there was a pre-season seminar on 4 August for top level referees and assistant referees, which was conducted by National Referees Officer Rodger Gifford, with senior UEFA referee instructor Ken Ridden making two presentations during the day.

John Deakin



ASF

SWITZERLAND
Winter, Boban and Calderon (in white, left to right) challenge Switzerland's Chapuisat and Sforza.

YUGOSLAVIA

At its meeting in Belgrade on 12 July 2002, the Executive Committee of the Yugoslav Football Association discussed various documents of significance for the further development of football in Yugoslavia. Six new "system" regulations were adopted which will make domestic rules more up to date and also ensure compliance with the relevant FIFA and UEFA rules. The following regulations were adopted: Regulations Governing Football Competitions, Regulations Governing Clubs and Player Registrations, Regulations Governing Player Status, Disciplinary Regulations, Regulations Governing International Relations and Fair Play Regulations. The Fair Play Regulations were adopted at Yugoslav level, with precisely stated criteria and an obligation that a fair play ranking be established after each round of the national first division. This ranking will be presented to the public.

A great name in Yugoslav football, Dejan Savicevic, former player with FK Buducnost, FK Crvena zvezda, Milan AC and SK Rapid Wien, was unanimously elected head coach of the Yugoslav senior national team for a period of two years. This election came after his six-month engagement on the national team head Coaches' Committee during the 2002 FIFA World Cup qualifications and his non-contractual engagement for the first six months of this year. With this decision, the YFA Executive Committee also officially realised the wish of most of the football experts and the public, who would like to see the famous "Dejo" lead the best possible Yugoslav squad in the 2004 European Championship qualifications. The Executive Committee also appointed five head coaches who will lead the youth categories, as well as head coaches for the women's and Futsal national teams. The Executive Committee appointed head coaches for the U-21 and U-19 teams at an earlier meeting.

Provisions concerning the establishment of the YFA School for Football Coaches in accordance with the UEFA regulations were also adopted. The school opened on 2 August 2002. Decisions were also taken to change the competition system, so that the four groups of the second division will consist of 12 clubs, while the first division in the upcoming 2003/04 season will consist of 16 instead of 18 clubs. Organisation of the YFA summer football school for youth players was also discussed, as were the reports on the most recent competition season.

Nebojsa Ivkovic



communications

birthdays – calendar

Birthdays

UEFA's First Vice-President, Senes Erzik (Turkey) celebrates his sixtieth birthday on 18 September. Before that, on 4 September, Rudolf Bata (Czech Republic), a member of the Security Officers Panel, will be 75. Meanwhile, on the first day of the month, José Guilherme Aguiar (Portugal), a member of the External Legal Experts Panel, reaches the half-century mark. UEFA also wishes many happy returns of the day to:

- Manuel Diaz Vega (Spain, 1.9)
- Vassilios Gagatsis (Greece, 1.9)
- Desmond W. Shanklin (Wales, 2.9)
- Lucien Schmidlin (Switzerland, 3.9)
- Gérard Houllier (France, 3.9)
- Wilfried Kindermann (Germany, 4.9)
- Victor Mintoff (Malta, 4.9)
- Werner Janich (Czech Republic, 5.9)
- Nikol Misic (Yougoslavia, 5.9)
- György Mezey (Hungary, 7.9)
- Werner Helsen (Belgium, 7.9)
- Adrian Titcombe (England, 8.9)
- Reidar P. Bjørnestad (Norway, 9.9)
- Geir Thorsteinsson (Iceland, 9.9)
- Karoly Palotai (Hungary, 11.9)
- John Farrugia (Malta, 11.9)
- Stanislav Speczik (Poland, 13.9)
- Brendan Menton (Rep. of Ireland, 13.9)
- Adriano da Silva Pinto (Portugal, 15.9)
- Karl-Heinz Tritschler (Germany, 16.9)
- Kelly Simmons (England, 16.9)
- Antero Silva Resende (Portugal, 18.9)
- Wolfgang Gramann (Austria, 19.9)
- Wolfgang Möbius (Germany, 20.9)
- Bent Nielsen (Denmark, 21.9)
- Cornelis de Bruin (Netherlands, 22.9)
- Jack Baumann (Switzerland, 22.9)
- Goetz Eilers (Germany, 23.9)
- Giangiorgio Spiess (Switzerland, 24.9)
- Ionel Piscanu (Romania, 24.9)
- Eugen Strigel (Germany, 24.9)
- Hans Reitinger (Austria, 25.9)
- Mogens Kreutzfeldt (Denmark, 25.9)
- Karl-Heinz Rummenigge (Germany, 25.9)
- Ion Craciunescu (Romania, 27.9)
- Adrian Porumboiu (Romania, 27.9)
- Mariano Delogu (Italy, 28.9)
- Prof. W. Stewart Hillis (Scotland, 28.9)
- Michael van Praag (Netherlands, 28.9)
- Karel Bohunek (Czech Republic, 28.9)
- Vassilios Nikakis (Greece, 28.9)

Forthcoming events

MEETINGS

2-3.9.2002, Nyon
Seminar for assistant referees

4.9.2002, Nyon
4th Elite Coaches Forum

11.9.2002, Nyon
Assistance Programmes Committee

18-19.9.2002, Istanbul
Executive Committee

23.9.2002, Warsaw
Technical Development Committee

23-25.9.2002, Warsaw
5th National Coaches Conference

25.9.2002, Warsaw
Jira Project Panel

COMPETITIONS

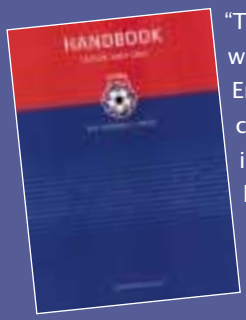
17-18.9.2002
UEFA Champions League: 1st group stage (day 1)

19.9.2002
UEFA Cup: 1st round (first legs)

24-25.9.2002
UEFA Champions League: 1st group stage (day 2)

New publication

Handbook – Season 2002-2003



"The Football League", which encompasses all English professional clubs except for those in the Premier League, has just published its handbook for 2002/03. It includes a review of the 2001/02 season and gives the addresses of all first, second and third division clubs, as well as the fixture list for the new season.

It also contains the regulations and a series of statistics.

Football League Headquarters – 11 Connaught Place – London W2 2ET – Tel. +44-870 442 0 1888.

Announcements

- The FA of Andorra has moved to: Avda Carlemany, 67 3e pis – Escaldes – Engordany – B.P 65 – Principality of Andorra. Tel.: +376-805 830 / fax: +376-862 006 / e-mail: administracio@fedandfut.com / website: www.fedandfut.com
- The FA of Romania also has a new address: Casa Fotbalului – Str.Serg. Serbanica Vasile 12 – RO-73412 – Bucuresti – Sector 2, Of.postal 49. Tel.:+40-21-325 06 78 / fax: +40-21-325 06 79.
- The FA of Lithuania has a new telephone number: +370 5 263 87 41. Its fax number is +370 5 263 87 40.
- In France, the National Football League has become the Professional Football League. Its chairman is Frédéric Thiriez.

WE CARE ABOUT FOOTBALL

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