



1982 FIFA World Cup in Spain

Report of FIFA

English Edition



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Introduction to the «1982 World Cup» Report



Till now, it was customary at FIFA to publish two documents after the World Cup: an official report and a technical report. This time, we decided to integrate these two documents in one book with the title «World Cup Report Spain 1982».

What is FIFA's intention behind this book?

First of all, we want to statistically determine the '82 World Cup which has exceeded the limits of all sports events worldwide hitherto. Then — and this was the major duty of the authors of this work — we want to make a technical analysis of the World Cup, examine the individual teams and their performance and try to show why the unexpected winners did not obtain their third World Cup as unexpectedly as all that. Moreover, a careful study of this book will convince readers that the difference between the so-called «big football nations» and the smaller, aspiring football countries has effectively been reduced. This has come about quite logically because football has developed far quicker at the base than can be kept up with at the top of the pyramid. One will also find out how different National Associations systematically prepared their teams for the World Cup with other FIFA competitions like the World Youth Championship and the Olympic Football Tournament.

A presentation of the finances of the '82 World Cup has been made once again in this Report. A short survey reveals that results were not as bad as has been reported here and there. All the same, together with the «Real Federación Española de Fútbol» and its Royal Organizing Committee, FIFA made nearly SFr. 64 million, 90% of which were distributed among the participating Associations and the organizer. Mention should be made of this in a period of economic recession. Thus, each participating team received at least SFr. 300 000.— per match, moreover with all expenses covered. This is perhaps another reason why participating National Associations find the World Cup so attractive.

The World Cup was also attractive in a sporting sense: 51 out of the 52 matches were played on a good, indeed very good technical-tactical level. Fortunately, the feared «défense totale» did not make an appearance. And since chance, luck or a false esti-

mation upset the experts' forecasts, the competition remained attractive and interesting despite its length. It is not by chance that the final in the Bernabeu Stadium in Madrid on 11 July 1982 turned all aspects in the media sector to date (TV, radio, press, film) upside down. It also placed some emphases differently with regard to the social-political sphere: never before had so many state leaders — crowned or uncrowned — been witnesses to the last battle. As far as the arts were concerned, Miro had assessed this otherwise already with his original poster.

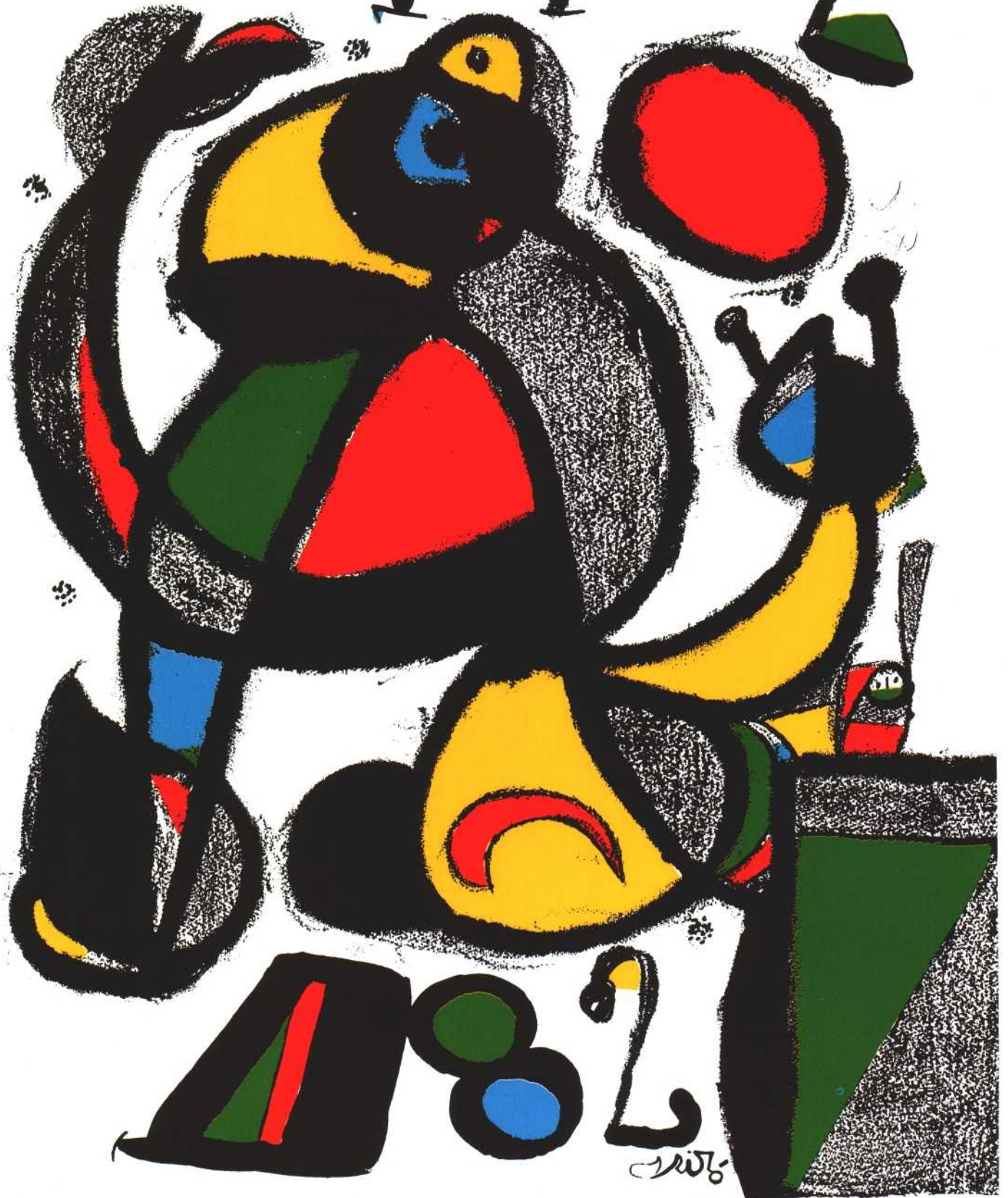
Lastly, this book also contains some critical observations by the former (and present) Chairman of the Organizing Committee on the experiences made with 24 teams and the organizational problems involved. This book is complemented with a series of exclusive illustrations, tables and compilations for the reader's pleasure or assistance.

We wish all the readers a lot of pleasure with the 1982 FIFA World Cup Report.

J. S. Blatter

General Secretary

ESPAÑA



OBSEQUIO DEL R.C.O.E.

COPA DEL MUNDO DE FUTBOL

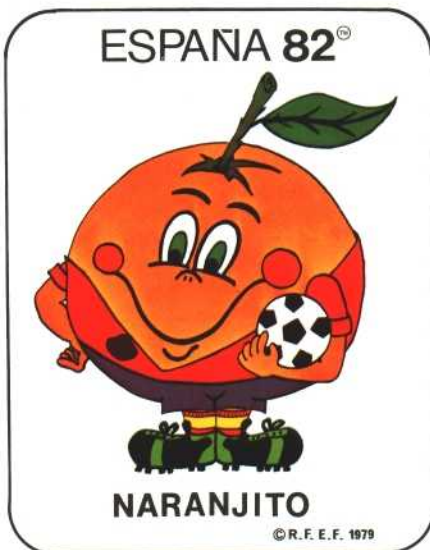


ESPAÑA 82

Official Emblem



ESPAÑA 82
© R.F.E.F. 1979



Mascot

Introduction by Dr. João Havelange, FIFA President



In my capacity as FIFA President, I am pleased to have the possibility of talking about the 1982 World Cup for the last time and of drawing some conclusions from it.

I take pleasure in pointing out that for the first time in its history, the FIFA World Cup was staged with 24 teams, according to a decision taken by the Congress in Argentina in 1978. This Premiere could only be materialized thanks to the competence of the Royal Spanish Football Federation and the understanding of the Spanish Government which gave their backing to this project. However, this competition underwent some very difficult times. Indeed, the representatives of the mass media questioned not only the additional work demanded for such an organisation but also the quality and sports value of a World Cup with 24 teams.

The facts proved we were right. The participation of 6 teams (out of 24) from developing countries – and I am only speaking in a footballing sense – has undeniably enriched this World Cup. All critics are unanimous. The difference between these young nations and those established in our sport is reducing and an upward trend can only improve the sport we appreciate so much. This is why I would like to sincerely thank – and I must say I am quite proud at doing so – the national selections from El Salvador, New Zealand, Kuwait, Honduras, Cameroon and Algeria for their contribution to this first World Cup with 24 teams. This is said without wishing to minimize the courageous participation of all the other finalists.

As for myself, I was not surprised to see the very strong and noted presence of these national selections in our very high-level competition.

At a stage when not only is one talking about violence but – unfortunately – violence has become an integral part of our present times, bad forecasts were repeatedly made in this sense for the '82 World Cup in Spain.

However, once again we were given the proof that sport, in our case association football, is stronger than the grimmest prognoses. Apart from one exception, not a single incident marred the smooth running of all the matches, and here the players, their instructors and coaches deserve a special vote of thanks. It does not go without saying that the spirit of fair-play can be maintained during such action. However,

the spectators' behaviour was also exemplary due to the important role played by three factors: the sporting conduct of the players on the pitch, the special «educational measures» taken by the political and sports authorities in Great Britain as well as the outstanding organisation in Spain with regard to security prior to, during and after the matches. We could enjoy the sporting aspect of 51 out of 52 matches – a percentage which pleases all of us. As will be described at another point, the '82 FIFA World Cup was also a financial success.

Thus, this was a really beautiful World Cup and once again it reflected the vitality of the sport we cherish so much – football. Now it is up to the technical experts to analyze in the following pages the teams' performance and to draw the necessary conclusions so that the vast family of FIFA may benefit from the instruction of the 1982 World Cup in Spain.

The FIFA President

Preface by Harry H. Cavan, Chairman of the FIFA Technical Committee



Football, Soccer, Fussball, Giuoco Calcio, in any language is the major sport of the world. Association Football is played and watched as an entertainment by many millions of people all over the world, it is a universal language and it has been described as the "passionate art".

The Final Competition of the World Football Championship for the FIFA World Cup is the culmination of a world wide qualifying competition of 306 matches and involving 106 teams representing the national football associations affiliated to FIFA. It was watched directly by over 2 million spectators in the stadia and by an estimated 10 billion viewers on television thus proving, in my opinion, that Association Football is the game of the world.

The FIFA World Cup generates tremendous interest and excitement throughout the entire world and all the national football associations aspire and strive to qualify and be a winner. However, success does not come easy. It does represent much technical development work and earnest dedication on the part of players, the team managers/trainers and the technical coaches. To ensure development and continued progress of the game, FIFA, since 1966 has made a technical study of successive World Championships and this has been the specific responsibility of the Technical Committee. For the recent World Championship played in Spain the Technical Study Group was established under the Chairmanship of Harry H. Cavan, with Dr. Vaclav Jira (Czechoslovakia) as Technical Supervisor and composed of L. Antoniotti (Italy), J. Bonetti (Brazil), D. Cramer (Germany F. R.), R. Hussy (Switzerland), H. Marotzke (Germany F. R.), W. J. T. Neill (N. Ireland), N. Raju (Malaysia), and Mawade Wade (Senegal). Sir Walter Winterbottom (England) was allocated specific tasks which were then evaluated in an addendum to the Technical Study Report.

The purpose of the Technical Study Group was to interview and question the team managers/trainers and coaches, to probe into the methods of preparation, training and motivation of the teams, also to analyse the technical plans and match tactics of all the teams so that a detailed record of technical information can be compiled and published for the further educa-

tion, development and progress of the game.

The resulting FIFA Report about the '82 FIFA World Cup in Spain serves future training purposes for the development and progress of our sport.

As Chairman of the FIFA Technical Committee, I am very proud to present this report of the Technical Study Group. I am pleased also to commend the excellent work of the Technical Supervisor and the members of the entire Group, also to recommend the report as an excellent text book to all the football team managers/trainers and coaches of our affiliated National Associations.

Harry H. Cavan

Considerations by the past (and present) Chairman of the FIFA Organizing Committee

In the following contribution, Hermann Neuberger (Germany FR), Chairman of the FIFA Organizing Committee for the World Cup in Spain and reinstated Committee Chairman for the '86 World Cup, draws his conclusions from the experiences made in Spain. These have given rise to a whole series of proposals and demands for the organization of future World Cups, which have to define FIFA's status in the first place.



Obviously, it is not up to me to raise technical aspects in this study; hence, my contribution will naturally deal with the sports and organizational complexes.

It is certainly not my role to give praise – what with the reduced number of lines imposed on me. It is my intention to refer to the difficulties or sources of mistakes of the past World Cup, with the sole objective to learn from it and to draw conclusions from the first ever organization of a World Cup with 24 teams for the next major celebration of world football in 1986. A whole series of conclusions of this sort has already been integrated in the Terms of Reference of FIFA which were sent to the applicants for the organization of the '86 World Cup.

In a sporting sense, one must say that "España '82" was a successful World Cup. The "smaller" Associations from Africa and Asia, i.e. the so-called developing countries in football as well as the participants from Central America who are considered to be weaker contributed towards this success. Not only did they make the entire scene more colourful but they also helped in making the first final round a lot more exciting. In this sense, two things turned out to be worth their while: the increase from 16 to 24 teams on the one hand and on the other, the dedication of FIFA and many "old" football nations to carefully promote the entirety of these football Associations striving on ahead.

This fact as well as the figures of approx. 10 billion spectators who followed the matches in Spain on television were the best advertisement for the game of football worldwide. With respect to the technical/organizational aspect, experiences made at the matches: Argentina v. Peru (1978) and Austria v. Germany FR (1982) have certainly proved my point which was turned down earlier, namely that a group should have its last match day on the same day and with the same kick-off time.

Moreover, I did not find it ideal to only have groups of three teams in the 2nd final round. This produced varying and thus bad time intervals between the matches and also contained the danger that on a group's third match day, a virtually "eliminated" team would not be particularly interested in its participation, which could result in a negative decision for the team recuperating. With regard to the '82 Mundial, one must be thankful to the Spanish national team for having demonstrated the opposite in all sporting fairness. When elaborating a new match system for 1986, one should try to eliminate the disclosed sources of danger. Perhaps an increase in the number of participants in groups of the 1st final round could prove the sporting worth of all 24 teams. By using a Cup system, each of the matches of the 2nd final round could then become more attractive.

In spite of an increased number of players, such a mixed system could additionally save time in comparison with 1982.

I would like to make two basic remarks about the purely organizational side: However good an organization may be, mistakes will always arise. All the same, it would be wrong not to pass any criticism. Looking ahead, criticism must be kept simple. It solely concerns practical problems.

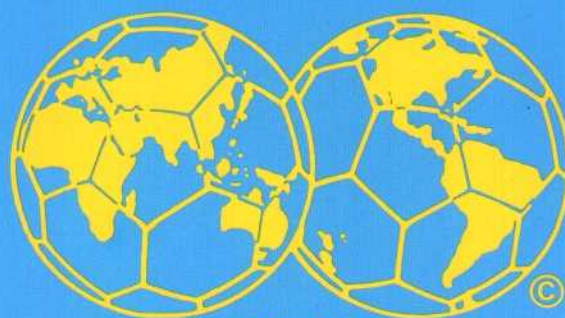
What must one specially learn in view of 1986?

1. It must be clearly said that FIFA is the promoter and the organizing Association only the executing agent.

2. It shall be maintained that the FIFA Organizing Committee shall be decisive as to the determination of the match venues and dates.
3. For the sales of tickets and hotel reservations for teams and officials as well as the fixing of prices in these sectors, only the organizing Association can be FIFA's discussion partner and not a private consortium nor the State.
4. Preference shall be given to the demands of FIFA and its member Associations for tickets also with regard to quality. It would be advisable for payments to be made through a central agent – preferably through FIFA directly. Currency losses may not be debited to FIFA and the 24 participating Associations.
5. The Final Competition for the World Cup is a world football event. Protocol matters must therefore take FIFA's demands more into consideration than was the case in Spain.
6. It is indispensable for FIFA's organization that the coordination of all organizational matters of a World Cup pass through the hands of the General Secretary. One must also make sure that the FIFA Organizing Committee for the World Cup and its Chairman be informed on time and comprehensively and that they are also consulted prior to decisions being taken by other Committees.

Lastly, I would like to express a few words of thanks to all those involved in "España '82" which turned out to be an overall success. I particularly want to address my thanks to the many thousands of helping hands and souls in Spain. Each constituted a tiny piece of the colourful mosaic representing those memorable days in June and July 1982 in Spain.

Hermann Neuberger



FIFA
founded 1904

The FIFA World Cup is a competition of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) and is thus embodied in the Federation's Statutes.

In its capacity as executive body of FIFA, the Executive Committee delegates its competences as *organizer* of the World Cup to the FIFA Organizing Committee which thus takes on the responsibility for the organization and execution.

The FIFA Executive Committee also appoints one of the National Associations affiliated to FIFA as *executive agent* of the World Cup. This National Association is also answerable to the FIFA Organizing Committee, whatever the internal regulations may be concerning the local organization.

Organization: Executive Bodies of FIFA

President: Dr. João Havelange

General Secretary: Joseph S. Blatter

Organising Committee for the 1986 FIFA World Cup
Commission d'Organisation de la Coupe du Monde de la FIFA, 1986
Comisión Organizadora de la Copa Mundial de la FIFA 1986
Organisations-Kommission für den FIFA-Weltpokal 1986

Chairman: Hermann Neuberger (Germany FR)

Members: Carlos Alberto Lacoste [Deputy Chairman] (Argentina)
Harry H. Cavan (Northern Ireland)
General Abdel A. Mostafa (Egypt)
Guillermo Cañedo (Mexico)
Dr. Artemio Franchi (Italy)
Dr. Viacheslav Koloskov (USSR)
Prof. Dr. Mihailo Andrejevic (Yugoslavia)
Abilio d'Almeida (Brazil)
Alfonso Senior (Colombia)
Tore Brodd (Sweden)
Necdet Cobanlı (Turkey)
Pablo Porta Bussoms (Spain)
Moayad Al-Badry (Iraq)
Dr. Ferdinand Hidalgo Rojas (Ecuador)
Dato' Seri Haji Hamzah bin Haji Abu Samah (Malaysia)
Joaquín Soria Terrazas (Mexico)
Washington Cataldi (Uruguay)
Walter Baumann (Switzerland)
Jacques Georges (France)
Raimundo Saporta (Spain 1982)
Horst Schmidt (Germany FR)
Günter Schneider (German DR)
León Londoño (co-opted Colombia 1986)
Santiago Leyden (co-opted Argentina 1978)

Board of Appeal – 1982 World Cup
Jury d'Appel – Coupe du Monde, 1982
Juzgado de Apelación – Copa Mundial 1982
Berufungsinstanz – Weltpokal 1982

Chairman: Dr. João Havelange (Brazil)

Members: Ahmed AlSaadoon (Kuwait)
Rito Alcantara (Senegal)
Henry Fok (Hong Kong)
Oyo O. Oyo (Nigeria)
Sir Arthur George (Australia)
Dr. Teófilo Salinas Fuller (Peru)
Yidnekatchew Tessema (Ethiopia)
Sir Harold Thompson (England)
Dr. Antonio Marques (Portugal)
Dr. Giuseppe Mifsud Bonnici (Malta)
Fernand Sastre (France)
Lucien Schmidlin (Switzerland)
Louis Wouters (Belgium)
Edgar Peña (Bolivia)

**Disciplinary Committee/Comission Disciplinaire
Comisión Disciplinaria/Disziplinar-Kommission**

Chairman: General Abdelaziz Mostafa (Egypt)

Members: Tore Brodd (Sweden)
Carlos Alberto Lacoste (Argentina)
Moayad Al-Badry (Iraq)
André Kamperveen (Surinam) †

**Referees' Committee/Commission des Arbitres
Comisión de Arbitros/Schiedsrichter-Kommission**

Chairman: Dr. Artemio Franchi (Italy)

Members: Abilio d'Almeida [Deputy Chairman] (Brazil)
Javier Arriaga (Mexico)
Nikolaj Latyshev (URSS)
Fernando Alvarez (Philippines)
Roger Mâchin (France)
Adolfo Regionato (Chile)
Omar Sey (Gambia)
Thomas Wharton (Scotland)

**Press and Publications Committee/Commission de Presse et de Publications
Comisión de Prensa y Publicaciones/Presse- und Publikationen-Kommission**

Chairman: Guillermo Cañedo (Mexico)

Members: Necdet Cobanlı (Turkey)
Francisco Bengolea (Argentina)
Martin Furgler (Switzerland)
Antoine Herbauts (Belgium)
Carlos Alberto Pinheiro (Brazil)
Stojan Protic (Yugoslavia)

**Sub-Committee for Doping Control/Sous-Commission du Contrôle Doping
Subcomisión de Control Doping/Unterausschuss für die Dopingkontrolle**

Supervisor: Dr. Antonio Losada (Chile)

Members: Prof. Alan L. Bass (Canada)
Dr. Aurelio Pérez Teuffer (Mexico)
Prof. Dr. Jean Vittori (France)
Prof. Dr. Nadir Souelem (Egypt)
Dr. Teodoro Delgado (Spain)
Prof. Manfred Donike [Technical Adviser] (Germany FR)

**Technical Study Group/Groupe d'Etude Technique
Grupo de Estudio Técnico/Technische Studiengruppe**

Chairman: Harry H. Cavan (Northern Ireland)

Members: Dr. Vaclav Jira [Supervisor] (Czechoslovakia)
Lello Antoniotti (Italy)
José Bonetti (Brazil)
Dettmar Cramer (Germany FR)
René Hüsey (Switzerland)
Heinz Marotzke (Germany FR)
Terry Neill (Northern Ireland)
Nagalinggam Raju (Malaysia)
Mawade Wade (Senegal)
Sir Walter Winterbottom (England)

General Secretariat: Joseph S. Blatter
René Courte
Armin Rauber
Liane Alban Teuscher
Monique Banderet
Miguel Galán
Ruth Hüppi
Norma Kurmann
Jürg Nepfer
Helen Petermann
Thomas von Ubrizsy
Christa Worgasch



Organization: Royal Spanish Organizing Committee (RCOE)

Royal Decree concerning the creation of the Committee

Ministry of Culture

25 197 *Royal Decree 2354/1978 dated 29 September concerning the creation of the Organizing Committee of the 1982 FIFA World Cup.*

At its Congress held in Tokyo in October 1964, the "Fédération Internationale de Football Association" decided to entrust the organization of the World Championships of 1970, 1974, 1978 and 1982 to the National Associations of Mexico, Germany FR, Argentina and Spain respectively. This decision was ratified by the FIFA Congress held in London in 1966.

Experience has shown that an event such as a World Championship goes beyond the boundaries of pure sport and that, because of its size and importance, it is necessary to rely upon an organism consisting not only of people from the football association who will carry out FIFA's regulations and instructions in the organization of the purely competitive side of the championship, but also of representatives of various organisms of the Administration, which will have to give indispensable help in a whole series of activities and procedures forming what constitutes the total organization. There is no doubt that the World Cup is not only a series of matches between national teams gathered together for this purpose in one country; it is also necessary to develop very important and varied activities in the fields of communications, hotels, transport, etc. whose managing authorities must be present in the general organization.

To this end, the "Real Federación Española de Fútbol" proposed to the Supreme Council for Sport, for the ultimate decision of the Ministry of Culture, the constitution of an Organizing Committee for the 1982 World Cup, consisting not only of sports members but also of representatives of the various bodies of the Administration of the State, which would constitute a harmonious whole, capable of solving the problems which such an organization could entail.

Given the international scope of the matters the Committee will have to administer, the "Real Federación" felt

that this body should be constituted by a Royal Decree, which would give its activities their due official nature and give the necessary guarantees not only to the "Real Federación Española de Fútbol", but to all Spanish football enthusiasts, and which would serve as a relevant message to the international bodies.

In virtue of this, in accordance with the request from the "Real Federación Española de Fútbol" and a previous favourable report from the Supreme Council for Sport, on the proposal of the Minister of Culture and following consideration by the Council of Ministers at its meeting on 29 September, 1978 —

I order:

Article 1

The appointment of an Organizing Committee for the 1982 FIFA World Cup, which is to be held responsible for the preparation, organization and coordination of all activity directed towards the holding of this Championship.

Article 2

(i) The Committee shall consist of:

- a) A Chairman, nominated by the Royal Decree on the proposal of the Minister of Culture.
- b) Two members representing the "Real Federación Española de Fútbol", nominated by its President.
- c) One member representing the Supreme Committee for Sport, nominated by the Director of this body.
- d) One member each representing the following ministerial Departments, nominated by the Minister concerned: Presidency, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Interior, Public Works and Town Planning, Trade and Tourism, Economy, Transport and Communications, Health and Social Security, and Culture as well as a representative of the Assistant Minister for the Regions.
- e) One member representing the autonomous body "Radiotelevisión Española", nominated by the Director General of Radio and Television.
- f) One member each representing the following bodies, nominated by the President or Director concerned: RENFE, National Telephone Company of Spain, Iberia, National Manufacture of Money and Stamps, and the National Industrial Institute.

g) One member representing the Director General of Legal Affairs of the State and another of the General Controllershship of the State, designated by the governing body concerned.

h) Six members nominated by the Organizing Committee on the proposal of its Chairman, amongst people of acknowledged competence and experience in sport.

(ii) The Organizing Committee shall have a Deputy Chairman who will be designated from amongst the members by the Chairman of the Committee, who will act as his substitute in case of absence or illness.

(iii) The General Secretariat of the Committee will be in the charge of an Official of the Ministry of Culture, elected by the Minister of the Department.

Article 3

The activity of the Organizing Committee shall conform to the provisions of the Law on Administrative Procedure for the functioning of corporate bodies.

Article 4

The posts of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Committee shall not be remunerated.

Final Order:

The Ministry of Culture is authorised to make the arrangements necessary for the development and application of the present Royal Decree.

Issued in Madrid on the twenty-ninth of September nineteen hundred and seventy-eight.

Juan Carlos

As from 31 December, 1981, the Royal Spanish Organizing Committee consisted of the following people:

Honorary President:

H.M. Juan Carlos I, King of Spain

Honorary Member:

Juan Antonio Samaranch,
President of IOC

President:

Raimundo Saporta Namias
(appointed by Royal Decree
on 29 September, 1978)

Permanent Guest:

Pablo Porta Bussoms

Vice-President:

Anselmo Lopez Martin

General Secretary:

Manuel Benito Gonzalez

Members:

Agustín Dominguez Muñoz
Real Federación Española de Fútbol

Andrés Ramirez Pardiñas
Real Federación Española de Fútbol

Jaime Lopez-Amor Herrero
Consejo Superior de Deportes

Joaquín Tena Arregui
Ministerio de la Presidencia

Miguel Angel Velarde
Ministerio Asuntos Exteriores

Luis María Cazorla Prieto
Ministerio Hacienda

Francisco Laina Garcia
Ministerio del Interior

Carlos Perez Calvo
Ministerio Obras Públicas y Urbanismo

Eloy Ibañez Bueno
Secretaría de Estado de Turismo

Antonio Gracia Bello
Ministerio Economía y Comercio

Miguel Angel Eced
Ministerio Transportes y Comunicaciones

Francisco Ortiz Peralta
Ministerio Trabajo, Sanidad y Seguridad Social

Matías Valles Rodriguez
Ministerio de Cultura

Francisco J. Soto Carmona
Ministerio Administración Territorial

Carlos Robles Piquer
Ente Público RTVE

Emilio Magdalena Carreño
R.E.N.F.E.

Luis Terol Miller
Compañía Telefónica Nacional
de España

Felipe Cons Gorostola
IBERIA

Perfecto Albert Altemir
Fábrica Nacional Moneda y Timbre

Carlos Espinosa de los Monteros
Instituto Nacional de Industria

Antonio Martinez Lafuente
Dirección General de lo Contencioso
del Estado

Miguel Barrios Fernandez
Intervención General del Estado

Members appointed by President:

Jaime Pedro Hernandez Rodriguez

Manuel Gil Garcia

Federico Gallo Lacarcel

Julio de Heredia y Albornoz

Luis Angel Sanchez-Merlo

In order to plan and coordinate each task, work groups were formed with the above-mentioned representatives.

These groups are as follows:

- Coordinating Group
- Judicial
- Finances and Budget
- Transports
- Security
- Foreign Relations
- Sports Schedule
- Substructure of the Venues
- Communication media

Directly depending on the RCOE's representatives and their Work Groups, several Technical Groups were then created whose main task was to assess and back up the Royal Committee in all matters that fell within their scope.

The following Technical Groups were formed:

- Publications
- Labour relations
- Cultural aspects
- Computers
- Insurance
- Telephones
- RTVE
- Sub-secretariat of Civil Aviation
- Aviation
- Tickets design
- Economy
- Iberia/Aviaco
- RENFE
- Security

- Civil Protection
- Follow-up of rehabilitation works
- Health
- Post and Telecommunications

Internal Administrative Organization

The RCOE's internal administrative staff consisted of 83 people. Taking into account the last stages of the preparatory work, the General Secretariat of the RSOC restructured the Administrative Chart to include very specific work areas.

These areas were:

- General matter
- Accreditations
- Cultural Activities
- Administration
- Accommodation
- Tickets to the matches
- Information Media Cabinets
- General Information
- Installations and Materials
- Personnel
- Budgets and Accounting
- Relations with FIFA
- Public relations and protocol
- Health and doping
- Insurance
- Transport

Immediately after their appointment, the RCOE delegations in the venues helped and backed up the RCOE and the local authorities in order to meet the numerous requirements. All the delegations received their administrative instructions on time as well as all the necessary equipment such as furniture, machines, office material, etc. to enable them to carry out their task. They also received information and promotion material to face different problems in venues in 1982 with the necessary experience. The extremely important coordination with the RCOE which existed right from the start, formed the basis for the smooth procedure of the entire organization. This was unavoidable since the 14 venues were run by one organization centre. All the same, the 14 delegations did enjoy a certain autonomy and were thus able to submit concrete proposals to the RCOE at any time.

**Preliminary Competition / Compétition préliminaire
 Competición preliminar / Vorrunde**

Entries / Inscriptions / Inscripciones / Meldungen — 109

(Africa 29, Asia/Oceania 22, Europe 33, South America 10, Concacaf 15)

EUROPE

*Entries: 33
 (including Spain as 1982 Organising
 Country)*

Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany FR, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland Republic, Northern Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, USSR, Wales, Yugoslavia



Group I*(Germany FR, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Albania)*

4. 6.80	Helsinki	Finland v. Bulgaria	0:2 (0:1)	B. McGinlay, Scotland
3. 9.80	Tirana	Albania v. Finland	2:0 (2:0)	E. Platopoulos, Greece
24. 9.80	Helsinki	Finland v. Austria	0:2 (0:1)	C. Thomas, Wales
19.10.80	Sofia	Bulgaria v. Albania	2:1 (1:0)	T. Tokat, Turkey
15.11.80	Vienna	Austria v. Albania	5:0 (3:0)	R. Renggli, Switzerland
3.12.80	Sofia	Bulgaria v. Germany FR	1:3 (0:2)	R. Lattanzi, Italy
6.12.80	Tirana	Albania v. Austria	0:1 (0:1)	L. Padar, Hungary
1. 4.81	Tirana	Albania v. Germany FR	0:2 (0:1)	A. Wencel, Czechoslovakia
29. 4.81	Hamburg	Germany FR v. Austria	2:0 (2:0)	C. Corver, Netherlands
13. 5.81	Sofia	Bulgaria v. Finland	4:0 (1:0)	E. Sostaric, Yugoslavia
24. 5.81	Lahti	Finland v. Germany FR	0:4 (0:3)	J. Carpenter, Ireland Rep.
28. 5.81	Vienna	Austria v. Bulgaria	2:0 (1:0)	P. Partridge, England
17. 6.81	Linz	Austria v. Finland	5:1 (2:0)	A. Jarguz, Poland
2. 9.81	Kotka	Finland v. Albania	2:1 (0:0)	I. Nielsen, Denmark
23. 9.81	Bochum	Germany FR v. Finland	7:1 (2:1)	N. Rolles, Luxembourg
14.10.81	Vienna	Austria v. Germany FR	1:3 (1:2)	A. Ponnet, Belgium
14.10.81	Tirana	Albania v. Bulgaria	0:2 (0:0)	A. Prokop, GDR
11.11.81	Sofia	Bulgaria v. Austria	0:0 (0:0)	M. Vautrot, France
18.11.81	Dortmund	Germany FR v. Albania	8:0 (5:0)	R. Bjørnstad, Norway
22.11.81	Düsseldorf	Germany FR v. Bulgaria	4:0 (1:0)	E. Fredriksson, Sweden

Final Classification:

1. Germany FR	8	8	0	0	33:3	16
2. Austria	8	5	1	2	16:6	11
3. Bulgaria	8	4	1	3	11:10	9
4. Albania	8	1	0	7	4:22	2
5. Finland	8	1	0	7	4:27	2
	40	19	2	19	68:68	40

Group II*(Netherlands, France, Belgium, Ireland Rep., Cyprus)*

26. 3.80	Nicosia	Cyprus v. Ireland Rep.	2:3 (1:3)	Zvi Sharir, Israel
10. 9.80	Dublin	Ireland Rep. v. Netherlands	2:1 (0:0)	H. Lund-Sørensen, Denmark
11.10.80	Limassol	Cyprus v. France	0:7 (0:4)	B. Galler, Switzerland
15.10.80	Dublin	Ireland Rep. v. Belgium	1:1 (1:1)	N. Rolles, Luxembourg
28.10.80	Paris	France v. Ireland Rep.	2:0 (1:0)	A. Lamo Castillo, Spain
19.11.80	Brussels	Belgium v. Netherlands	1:0 (0:0)	E. Azim-Zade, USSR
19.11.80	Dublin	Ireland Rep. v. Cyprus	6:0 (4:0)	E. Gudmundsson, Iceland
21.12.80	Nicosia	Cyprus v. Belgium	0:2 (0:1)	R. Valentine, Scotland
18. 2.81	Brussels	Belgium v. Cyprus	3:2 (2:1)	A. Ravander, Finland
22. 2.81	Groningen	Netherlands v. Cyprus	3:0 (1:0)	H.W. King, Wales
25. 3.81	Rotterdam	Netherlands v. France	1:0 (0:0)	L. Agnolin, Italy
25. 3.81	Brussels	Belgium v. Ireland Rep.	1:0 (0:0)	R.J. Nazare, Portugal
29. 4.81	Paris	France v. Belgium	3:2 (3:1)	V. Sanchez Arminio, Spain
29. 4.81	Nicosia	Cyprus v. Netherlands	0:1 (0:1)	I. Yossifov, Bulgaria
9. 9.81	Rotterdam	Netherlands v. Ireland Rep.	2:2 (1:1)	V. Christov, Czechoslovakia
9. 9.81	Brussels	Belgium v. France	2:0 (1:0)	K. Palotai, Hungary
14.10.81	Rotterdam	Netherlands v. Belgium	3:0 (2:0)	B. McGinlay, Scotland
14.10.81	Dublin	Ireland Rep. v. France	3:2 (3:1)	R. Ericsson, Sweden
18.11.81	Paris	France v. Netherlands	2:0 (0:0)	A. da Silva Garrido, Portugal
5.12.81	Paris	France v. Cyprus	4:0 (2:0)	E. Borg, Malta

Final Classification:

1. Belgium	8	5	1	2	12:9	11
2. France	8	5	0	3	20:8	10
3. Ireland Rep.	8	4	2	2	17:11	10
4. Netherlands	8	4	1	3	11:7	9
5. Cyprus	8	0	0	8	4:29	0
	40	18	4	18	64:64	40

Group III*(Czechoslovakia, USSR, Wales, Turkey, Iceland)*

2. 6.80	Reykjavik	Iceland v. Wales	0:4 (0:1)	R. Nyhus, Norway
3. 9.80	Reykjavik	Iceland v. USSR	1:2 (0:1)	O. Donnelly, N. Ireland
24. 9.80	Izmir	Turkey v. Iceland	1:3 (0:1)	I. Igna, Rumania
15.10.80	Cardiff	Wales v. Turkey	4:0 (2:0)	T. Mansson, Denmark
15.10.80	Moscow	USSR v. Iceland	5:0 (2:0)	A. Suchanek, Poland
19.11.80	Cardiff	Wales v. Czechoslovakia	1:0 (1:0)	W. Eschweiler, Germ. FR
3.12.80	Prague	Czechoslovakia v. Turkey	2:0 (2:0)	E. Fredriksson, Sweden
25. 3.81	Ankara	Turkey v. Wales	0:1 (0:0)	S. Kuti, Hungary
15. 4.81	Istanbul	Turkey v. Czechoslovakia	0:3 (0:0)	R. Schoeters, Belgium
27. 5.81	Bratislava	Czechoslovakia v. Iceland	6:1 (2:0)	N. Zlatanov, Greece
30. 5.81	Wrexham	Wales v. USSR	0:0 (0:0)	B. Galler, Switzerland
9. 9.81	Reykjavik	Iceland v. Turkey	2:0 (1:0)	K. O'Sullivan, Ireland Rep.
9. 9.81	Prague	Czechoslovakia v. Wales	2:0 (1:0)	F. Wöhrer, Austria
23. 9.81	Reykjavik	Iceland v. Czechoslovakia	1:1 (1:0)	K.H. Hope, Scotland
23. 9.81	Moscow	USSR v. Turkey	4:0 (3:0)	D. Matovinovic, Yugoslavia

7.10.81	Izmir	Turkey v. USSR	0:3 (0:2)	W. Eschweiler, Germany FR
14.10.81	Swansea	Wales v. Iceland	2:2 (1:0)	A. Ravander, Finland
28.10.81	Tbilissi	USSR v. Czechoslovakia	2:0 (1:0)	M. Vautrot, France
18.11.81	Tbilissi	USSR v. Wales	3:0 (2:0)	J. Keizer, Netherlands
29.11.81	Bratislava	Czechoslovakia v. USSR	1:1 (1:1)	C. White, England

Final Classification:

1. USSR	8	6	2	0	20:2	14
2. Czechoslovakia	8	4	2	2	15:6	10
3. Wales	8	4	2	2	12:7	10
4. Iceland	8	2	2	4	10:21	6
5. Turkey	8	0	0	8	1:22	0
	40	16	8	16	58:58	40

Group IV

(England, Hungary, Switzerland,
Rumania, Norway)

10. 9.80	London	England v. Norway	4:0 (1:0)	M. v. Langenhove, Belgium
24. 9.80	Oslo	Norway v. Rumania	1:1 (1:1)	S. Kirschen, GDR
15.10.80	Bucharest	Rumania v. England	2:1 (1:0)	U. Ericsson, Sweden
29.10.80	Berne	Switzerland v. Norway	1:2 (0:1)	D. Krchnak, Czechoslovakia
19.11.80	London	England v. Switzerland	2:1 (2:0)	J. Keizer, Netherlands
28. 4.81	Lucerne	Switzerland v. Hungary	2:2 (1:1)	I. Foote, Scotland
29. 4.81	London	England v. Rumania	0:0 (0:0)	H. Aldinger, Germany FR
13. 5.81	Budapest	Hungary v. Rumania	1:0 (1:0)	A. Ponnet, Belgium
20. 5.81	Oslo	Norway v. Hungary	1:2 (0:0)	M. Moffatt, Northern Ireland
30. 5.81	Basle	Switzerland v. England	2:1 (2:0)	A. Prokop, GDR
3. 6.81	Bucharest	Rumania v. Norway	1:0 (0:0)	E. Göksel, Turkey
6. 6.81	Budapest	Hungary v. England	1:3 (1:1)	P. Casarin, Italy
17. 6.81	Oslo	Norway v. Switzerland	1:1 (0:0)	E. Shklovski, USSR
9. 9.81	Oslo	Norway v. England	2:1 (2:1)	J. Kacprzak, Poland
23. 9.81	Bucharest	Rumania v. Hungary	0:0 (0:0)	E. Linemayr, Austria
10.10.81	Bucharest	Rumania v. Switzerland	1:2 (0:0)	E. Barbaresco, Italy
14.10.81	Budapest	Hungary v. Switzerland	3:0 (1:0)	T. Tokat, Turkey
31.10.81	Budapest	Hungary v. Norway	4:1 (1:1)	E. Sostaric, Yugoslavia
11.11.81	Berne	Switzerland v. Rumania	0:0 (0:0)	C. Correia Dias, Portugal
18.11.81	London	England v. Hungary	1:0 (1:0)	G. Konrath, France

Final Classification:

1. Hungary	8	4	2	2	13:8	10
2. England	8	4	1	3	13:8	9
3. Rumania	8	2	4	2	5:5	8
4. Switzerland	8	2	3	3	9:12	7
5. Norway	8	2	2	4	8:15	6
	40	14	12	14	48:48	40

Group V

(Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Denmark,
Luxemburg)

10. 9.80	Luxemburg	Luxemburg v. Yugoslavia	0:5 (0:0)	F. Latzin, Austria
27. 9.80	Ljubljana	Yugoslavia v. Denmark	2:1 (2:1)	A. Garrido, Portugal
11.10.80	Luxemburg	Luxemburg v. Italy	0:2 (0:1)	H. Weerink, Netherlands
15.10.80	Copenhagen	Denmark v. Greece	0:1 (0:0)	E. Farrel, Ireland Rep.
1.11.80	Rome	Italy v. Denmark	2:0 (1:0)	B. Lacarne, Algeria
15.11.80	Torino	Italy v. Yugoslavia	2:0 (1:0)	A. Klein, Israel
19.11.80	Copenhagen	Denmark v. Luxemburg	4:0 (2:0)	C. White, England
6.12.80	Athens	Greece v. Italy	0:2 (0:1)	M. Vautrot, France
28. 1.81	Thessaloniki	Greece v. Luxemburg	2:0 (2:0)	N. Doudine, Bulgaria
11. 3.81	Luxemburg	Luxemburg v. Greece	0:2 (0:1)	P. Scherz, Switzerland
29. 4.81	Split	Yugoslavia v. Greece	5:1 (3:0)	V. Butenko, USSR
1. 5.81	Luxemburg	Luxemburg v. Denmark	1:2 (1:0)	L. Delsemme, Belgium
3. 6.81	Copenhagen	Denmark v. Italy	3:1 (0:0)	F. Wöhler, Austria
9. 9.81	Copenhagen	Denmark v. Yugoslavia	1:2 (0:0)	S. Kirschen, GDR
14.10.81	Thessaloniki	Greece v. Denmark	2:3 (0:2)	J. Bucek, Austria
17.10.81	Belgrade	Yugoslavia v. Italy	1:1 (1:1)	W. Eschweiler, Germany FR
14.11.81	Torino	Italy v. Greece	1:1 (0:0)	N. Rainea, Rumania
21.11.81	Novi Sad	Yugoslavia v. Luxemburg	5:0 (2:0)	C. Scerri, Malta
29.11.81	Athens	Greece v. Yugoslavia	1:2 (1:2)	G. Courtney, England
5.12.81	Naples	Italy v. Luxemburg	1:0 (1:0)	W. Tzontschev, Bulgaria

Final Classification:

1. Yugoslavia	8	6	1	1	22:7	13
2. Italy	8	5	2	1	12:5	12
3. Denmark	8	4	0	4	14:11	8
4. Greece	8	3	1	4	10:13	7
5. Luxemburg	8	0	0	8	1:23	0
	40	18	4	18	59:59	40

Group VI

(Scotland, Sweden, Portugal,
Northern Ireland + Israel
from Asia/Oceania)

26. 3.80	Tel-Aviv	Israel v. Northern Ireland	0:0 (0:0)	S. Glavina, Yugoslavia
18. 6.80	Solna	Sweden v. Israel	1:1 (1:0)	M. Hirviniemi, Finland
10. 9.80	Solna	Sweden v. Scotland	0:1 (0:0)	F. Wöhrer, Austria
15.10.80	Belfast	Northern Ireland v. Sweden	3:0 (3:0)	A. Ponnet, Belgium
15.10.80	Glasgow	Scotland v. Portugal	0:0 (0:0)	J. Redelfs, Germany FR
12.11.80	Tel-Aviv	Israel v. Sweden	0:0 (0:0)	G. Courtney, England
19.11.80	Lisboa	Portugal v. Northern Ireland	1:0 (0:0)	G. Konrath, France
17.12.80	Lisboa	Portugal v. Israel	3:0 (2:0)	E. Barbaresco, Italy
25. 2.81	Tel-Aviv	Israel v. Scotland	0:1 (0:0)	O. Anderco, Rumania
25. 3.81	Glasgow	Scotland v. Northern Ireland	1:1 (0:0)	K. Scheurell, GDR
28. 4.81	Glasgow	Scotland v. Israel	3:1 (2:0)	G. Haraldsson, Iceland
29. 4.81	Belfast	Northern Ireland v. Portugal	1:0 (0:0)	S. Thime, Norway
3. 6.81	Solna	Sweden v. Northern Ireland	1:0 (0:0)	P. Bergamo, Italy
24. 6.81	Solna	Sweden v. Portugal	3:0 (1:0)	A. Milchenko, USSR
9. 9.81	Glasgow	Scotland v. Sweden	2:0 (1:0)	A. Daina, Switzerland
14.10.81	Lisboa	Portugal v. Sweden	1:2 (0:1)	R. Bridges, Wales
14.10.81	Belfast	Northern Ireland v. Scotland	0:0 (0:0)	V. Butenko, USSR
28.10.81	Tel-Aviv	Israel v. Portugal	4:1 (4:1)	S. Afxentiou, Cyprus
18.11.81	Belfast	Northern Ireland v. Israel	1:0 (1:0)	E. Guruceta, Spain
18.11.81	Lisboa	Portugal v. Scotland	2:1 (1:1)	C. Corver, Netherlands

Final Classification:

1. Scotland	8	4	3	1	9:4	11
2. Northern Ireland	8	3	3	2	6:3	9
3. Sweden	8	3	2	3	7:8	8
4. Portugal	8	3	1	4	8:11	7
5. Israel	8	1	3	4	6:10	5
	40	14	12	14	36:36	40

Group VII

(Poland, German Democratic
Republic, Malta)

7.12.80	La Valletta	Malta v. Poland	0:2 (0:0)*	D. Maksimovic, Yugoslavia
* (match abandoned at 82nd minute)				
4. 4.81	La Valletta	Malta v. GDR	1:2 (1:2)	P. Reeves, England
2. 5.81	Warszawa	Poland v. GDR	1:0 (0:0)	V. Christov, Czechoslovakia
10.10.81	Leipzig	GDR v. Poland	2:3 (0:2)	A. Lamo Castillo, Spain
11.11.81	Jena	GDR v. Malta	5:1 (2:1)	F. McKnight, N. Ireland
15.11.81	Wroclaw	Poland v. Malta	6:0 (1:0)	B. Helen, Sweden

Final Classification:

1. Poland	4	4	0	0	12:2	8
2. GDR	4	2	0	2	9:6	4
3. Malta	4	0	0	4	2:15	0
	12	6	0	6	23:23	12

SOUTH AMERICA (CONMEBOL)**Entries: 10**

(including Argentina,
1978 World Champions)

Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela

Group I

(Brazil, Bolivia, Venezuela)

8.2.81	Caracas	Venezuela v. Brazil	0:1 (0:0)	R. Barreto, Uruguay
15.2.81	La Paz	Bolivia v. Venezuela	3:0 (1:0)	F. Valdez, Paraguay
22.2.81	La Paz	Bolivia v. Brazil	1:2 (1:1)	E. Labó, Peru
15.3.81	Caracas	Venezuela v. Bolivia	1:0 (1:0)	E. Jacome, Ecuador
22.3.81	Rio de Jan.	Brazil v. Bolivia	3:1 (1:0)	G. Castro, Chile
29.3.81	Goiania	Brazil v. Venezuela	5:0 (1:0)	J. Romero, Argentina

Final Classification:

1. Brazil	4	4	0	0	11:2	8
2. Bolivia	4	1	0	3	5:6	2
3. Venezuela	4	1	0	3	1:9	2
	12	6	0	6	17:17	12

Group II

(Colombia, Peru, Uruguay)

26.7.81	Bogotá	Colombia v. Peru	1:1 (0:0)	A. Ithurralde, Argentina
9.8.81	Montevideo	Uruguay v. Colombia	3:2 (1:1)	O. Scolfaro, Brazil
16.8.81	Lima	Peru v. Colombia	2:0 (1:0)	V. Llobregat, Venezuela
23.8.81	Montevideo	Uruguay v. Peru	1:2 (0:2)	J. Silvagno, Chile
6.9.81	Lima	Peru v. Uruguay	0:0 (0:0)	C. Coelho, Brazil
13.9.81	Bogotá	Colombia v. Uruguay	1:1 (1:1)	J. Wright, Brazil

Final Classification:

1. Peru	4	2	2	0	5:2	6
2. Uruguay	4	1	2	1	5:5	4
3. Colombia	4	0	2	2	4:7	2
	12	3	6	3	14:14	12

Group III
(Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay)

17.5.81	Guayaquil	Ecuador v. Paraguay	1:0 (0:0)	L. Barrancos, Bolivia
24.5.81	Guayaquil	Ecuador v. Chile	0:0 (0:0)	J. Cardellino, Uruguay
31.5.81	Asunción	Paraguay v. Ecuador	3:1 (0:0)	R. Cerullo, Uruguay
7.6.81	Asunción	Paraguay v. Chile	0:1 (0:0)	C. Esposito, Argentina
14.6.81	Santiago	Chile v. Ecuador	2:0 (1:0)	G. Aristizabal, Colombia
21.6.81	Santiago	Chile v. Paraguay	3:0 (3:0)	R. Arppi, Brazil

Final Classification:

1. Chile	4	3	1	0	6:0	7
2. Ecuador	4	1	1	2	2:5	3
3. Paraguay	4	1	0	3	3:6	2
	12	5	2	5	11:11	12



AFRICA

Entries: 29

Algeria, Cameroon, Central Africa*, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

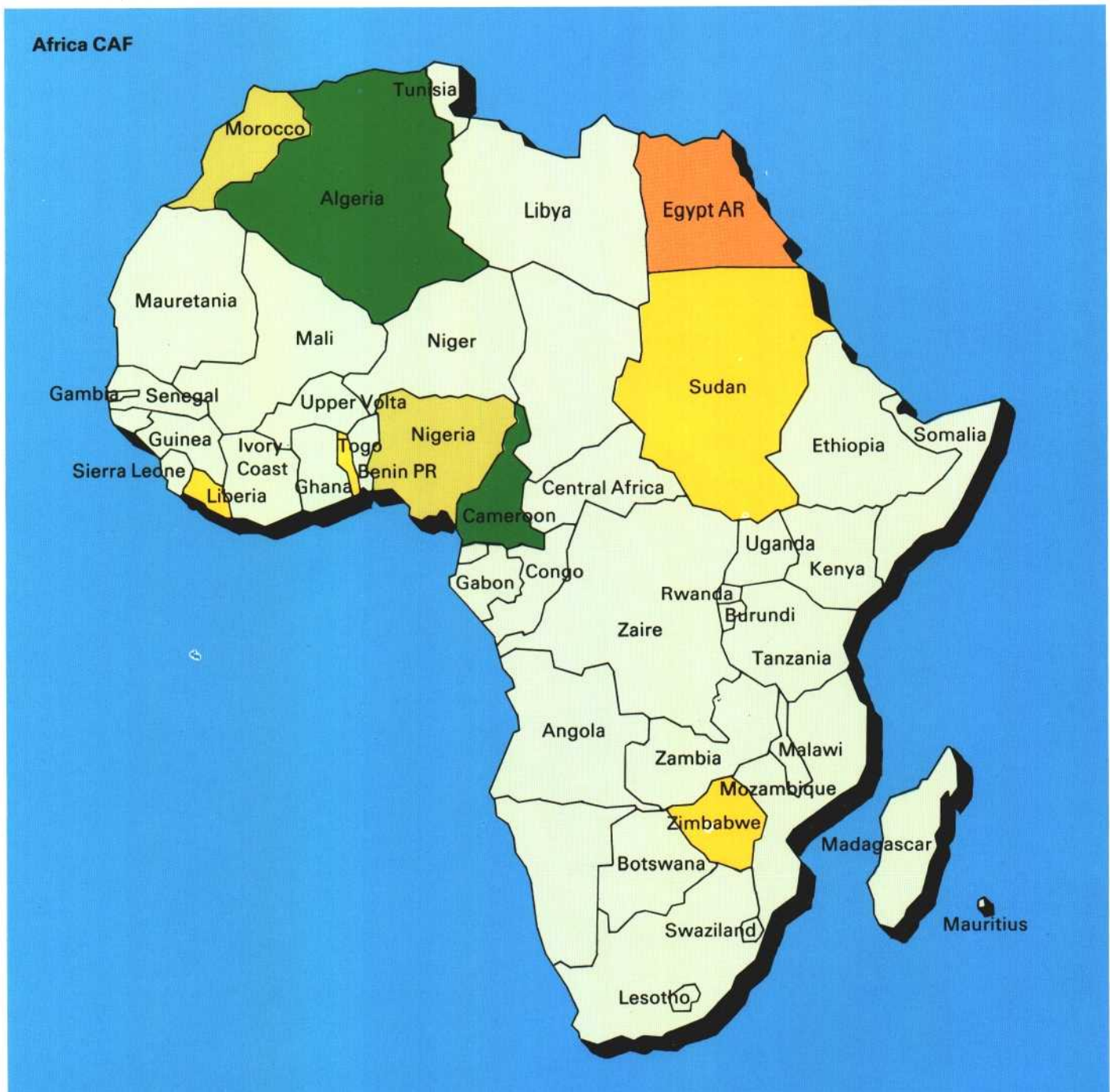
*excluded as entry fee not payed

1st Round

Participants:

Tunisia	Uganda	Senegal	Zaire	Cameroon	Guinea
Nigeria	Madagascar	Morocco	Mozambique	Malawi	Lesotho
Libya	Ethiopia	Niger	Sierra Leone	Ghana	Kenya
Gambia	Zambia	Somalia	Algeria	Egypt	Tanzania

Qualified by draw for 2nd round: *Zimbabwe, Sudan, Liberia, Togo*



22.6.80	Dakar	Senegal v. Morocco	0:1 (0:1)	A. Boudabbous, Tunisia
6.7.80	Casablanca	Morocco v. Senegal	0:0 (0:0)	P. Koudou, Ivory Coast
13.7.80	Kinshasa	Zaire v. Mozambique	5:2 (1:1)	S. Kamdem, Cameroon
27.7.80	Maputo	Mozambique v. Zaire	1:2 (0:2)	D. Ralibenia, Madagascar
29.6.80	Yaoundé	Cameroon v. Malawi	3:0 (1:0)	F. Okubule, Nigeria
20.7.80	Kamusu	Malawi v. Cameroon	1:1 (0:0)	N. Hooхло, Lesotho
22.6.80	Conakry	Guinea v. Lesotho	3:1 (1:1)	Doudou N'Jie, Gambia
6.7.80	Maseru	Lesotho v. Guinea	1:1 (0:1)	Z. Bundalla, Tanzania
29.6.80	Tunis	Tunisia v. Nigeria	2:0 (1:0)	E. Dörflinger, Switzerland
12.7.80	Lagos	Nigeria* v. Tunisia	2:0 (1:0)	J. Hunting, England
		*after penalty kicks 4:3 — (no extra-time)		
8.5.80	Tripoli	Libya v. Gambia	2:1 (1:0)	G. Tesfaye, Ethiopia
6.7.80	Banjul	Gambia v. Libya	0:0 (0:0)	M. N'Diaye, Mali
18.5.80	Addis Abeba	Ethiopia v. Zambia	0:0 (0:0)	Bahig Fahmy, Egypt
1.6.80	N'Dola	Zambia v. Ethiopia	4:0 (2:0)	Z. Bundalla, Tanzania
16.7.80	Niamey	Niger v. Somalia	0:0 (0:0)	T. Lawson-Hetcheli, Togo
27.7.80	Mogadiscio	Somalia v. Niger*	1:1 (0:1)	Demeke Abate, Ethiopia
		*qualified by "away" goal		
31.5.80	Freetown	Sierra Leone v. Algeria	2:2 (0:0)	T. Lawson-Hetcheli, Togo
13.6.80	Oran	Algeria v. Sierra Leone	3:1 (1:0)	Y. El-Ghoul, Libya
		Ghana v. Egypt	withdrawal	Ghana, 11.6.80:
		Egypt v. Ghana	qualified for 2nd round:	Egypt
5.7.80	Nairobi	Kenya v. Tanzania	3:1 (1:1)	B. El-Bedawi, Sudan
19.7.80	Dar-es-Sal.	Tanzania v. Kenya	5:0 (1:0)	W. Gumboh, Zambia
		Uganda v. Madagascar	withdrawal	Uganda, 26.6.80:
		Madagascar v. Uganda	qualified for 2nd round:	Madagascar

2nd Round

Participants:

Egypt	Algeria	Niger	Guinea	Cameroon	Morocco	Nigeria	Madagascar
Libya	Sudan	Togo	Liberia	Zimbabwe	Zambia	Tanzania	Zaire
			Libya v. Egypt		withdrawal	Libya, 22.12.80	
			Egypt v. Libya		qualified for 3rd round:	Egypt	
12.12.80	Constantine		Algeria v. Sudan		2:0 (2:0)	A. Boudabbous, Tunisia	
28.12.80	Khartoum		Sudan v. Algeria		1:1 (0:0)	Y. El Ghoul, Libya	
14.12.80	Niamey		Niger v. Togo		0:1 (0:0)	M. N'Diaye, Mali	
28.12.80	Lomé		Togo v. Niger		1:2 (0:0)	Y. Thiombiano, U. Volta	
7.12.80	Monrovia		Liberia v. Guinea		0:0 (0:0)	T. Lawson-Hetcheli, Togo	
21.12.80	Conakry		Guinea v. Liberia		1:0 (1:0)	B. Dwomoh, Ghana	
12.10.80	Douala		Cameroon v. Zimbabwe		2:0 (0:0)	F. Okubule, Nigeria	
16.11.80	Salisbury		Zimbabwe v. Cameroon		1:0 (1:0)	K. Chayu, Zambia	
16.11.80	Fes		Morocco v. Zambia		2:0 (2:0)	A. Ben Naceur, Tunisia	
30.11.80	Lusaka		Zambia v. Morocco*		2:0 (0:0)	G. Tesfaye, Ethiopia	
			*by penalty kicks 4:5 — (no extra-time)				
6.12.80	Lagos		Nigeria v. Tanzania		1:1 (1:0)	M. Larache, Morocco	
20.12.80	Dar-es-Sal.		Tanzania v. Nigeria		0:2 (0:1)	Bahig Fahmy, Egypt	
16.11.80	Tananarive		Madagascar v. Zaire		1:1 (1:0)	J.C. Monty, Mauritius	
21.12.80	Kinshasa		Zaire v. Madagascar		3:2 (2:2)	J.B. Angaud, Congo	

3rd Round

Participants: Algeria, Niger, Guinea, Nigeria, Egypt, Morocco, Cameroon, Zaire

1.5.81	Constantine	Algeria v. Niger	4:0 (1:0)	D. N'Jie, Gambia
31.5.81	Niamey	Niger v. Algeria	1:0 (0:0)	B. Dwomoh, Ghana
12.4.81	Conakry	Guinea v. Nigeria	1:1 (0:1)	E. Bukenya, Uganda
25.4.81	Lagos	Nigeria v. Guinea	1:0 (0:0)	G. Tesfaye, Ethiopia
26.4.81	Casablanca	Morocco v. Egypt	1:0 (1:0)	L.N. Chayu, Zambia
8.5.81	Cairo	Egypt v. Morocco	0:0 (0:0)	Ch. D. Mbaye, Senegal
12.4.81	Kinshasa	Zaire v. Cameroon	1:0 (1:0)	S. El-Naim, Sudan
26.4.81	Yaoundé	Cameroon v. Zaire	6:1 (3:0)	A. Boudabbous, Tunisia

Final Round

Participants: Nigeria, Morocco, Cameroon, Algeria

10.10.81	Lagos	Nigeria v. Algeria	0:2 (0:2)	L. Agnolin, Italy
30.10.81	Constantine	Algeria v. Nigeria	2:1 (1:1)	A. Daina, Switzerland
15.11.81	Kenitra	Morocco v. Cameroon	0:2 (0:2)	Cheikh Mbaye, Senegal
29.11.81	Yaoundé	Cameroon v. Morocco	2:1 (1:1)	Hussein Fahmy, Egypt

Algeria and Cameroon qualified for the Final Tournament in Spain

ASIA / OCEANIA

Entries: 22

Australia, Bahrain, People's Republic of China, Chinese Taipei, Fiji, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel*, Japan, DPR Korea, Korea Rep., Kuwait, Macao, Malaysia, New Zealand, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Syria, Thailand

*playing in a European group

Group I

(Indonesia, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Taipei)

25.4.81	Auckland	New Zealand v. Australia	3:3 (2:3)	G. Menegali, Italy
3.5.81	Suva	Fiji v. New Zealand	0:4 (0:3)	Othman Bin Omar, Malaysia
7.5.81	Taipeh	Taipei v. New Zealand	0:0 (0:0)	Toshio Asami, Japan
11.5.81	Djakarta	Indonesia v. New Zealand	0:2 (0:1)	N. Ausukont, Thailand
16.5.81	Sydney	Australia v. New Zealand	0:2 (0:1)	G. Courtney, England
20.5.81	Melbourne	Australia v. Indonesia	2:0 (2:0)	V. Graça Oliva, Portugal
23.5.81	Auckland	New Zealand v. Indonesia	5:0 (2:0)	V. Graça Oliva, Portugal
30.5.81	Auckland	New Zealand v. Taipei	2:0 (1:0)	T. Boskovic, Australia
31.5.81	Suva	Fiji v. Indonesia	0:0 (0:0)	Lee Kok Leong, Singapore
6.6.81	Suva	Fiji v. Taipei	2:1 (1:0)	H. Dhillon, Singapore
10.6.81	Adelaide	Australia v. Taipei	3:2 (1:0)	V. Getkaew, Thailand
15.6.81	Djakarta	Indonesia v. Taipei	1:0 (0:0)	V. Charupunt, Thailand
28.6.81	Taipeh	Taipei v. Indonesia	2:0 (2:0)	Nishi Jun-Ichi, Japan
26.7.81	Suva	Fiji v. Australia	1:4 (0:4)	H. Sudarso, Indonesia
4.8.81	Taipeh	Taipei v. Fiji	0:0 (0:0)	C. Brillantes, Philippines
10.8.81	Djakarta	Indonesia v. Fiji	3:3 (3:1)	T. Gurkan, Philippines
14.8.81	Melbourne	Australia v. Fiji	10:0 (3:0)	A. Nobnom, Thailand
16.8.81	Auckland	New Zealand v. Fiji	13:0 (7:0)	V. Getkaew, Thailand
30.8.81	Djakarta	Indonesia v. Australia	1:0 (0:0)	R. Reyes, Philippines
6.9.81	Taipeh	Taipei v. Australia	0:0 (0:0)	T. Gurkan, Philippines

<i>Classification:</i>	1. New Zealand	8	6	2	0	31:3	14
	2. Australia	8	4	2	2	22:9	10
	3. Indonesia	8	2	2	4	5:14	6
	4. Taipei	8	1	3	4	5:8	5
	5. Fiji	8	1	3	4	6:35	5
		40	14	12	14	69:69	40

New Zealand qualified to take part in the Final Round

Group II

(Iraq, Syria, Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia)

Tournament in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

18.3.81	Riyadh	Qatar v. Iraq	0:1 (0:0)	T. Boskovic, Australia
19.3.81		Syria v. Bahrain	0:1 (0:0)	T. Sano, Japan
21.3.81		Iraq v. Saudi Arabia	0:1 (0:0)	M. Rubio, Mexico
22.3.81		Qatar v. Bahrain	3:0 (2:0)	Lee Kok Leong, Singapore
24.3.81		Syria v. Saudi Arabia	0:2 (0:0)	Nishi Jun-Ichi, Japan
25.3.81		Iraq v. Bahrain	2:0 (1:0)	H. Dhillon, Singapore
27.3.81	Riyadh	Qatar v. Syria	2:1 (1:1)	P. Rampley, Australia
28.3.81		Bahrain v. Saudi Arabia	0:1 (0:0)	S. Toshikazu, Japan
30.3.81		Iraq v. Syria	2:1 (1:0)	P. Rampley, Australia
31.3.81		Qatar v. Saudi Arabia	0:1 (0:0)	T. Boskovic, Australia

<i>Classification:</i>	1. Saudi Arabia	4	4	0	0	5:0	8
	2. Iraq	4	3	0	1	5:2	6
	3. Qatar	4	2	0	2	5:3	4
	4. Bahrain	4	1	0	3	1:6	2
	5. Syria	4	0	0	4	2:7	0
		20	10	0	10	18:18	20

Saudi Arabia qualified to take part in the Final Round

Group III

(Kuwait, Thailand, Malaysia, Korea Rep.)

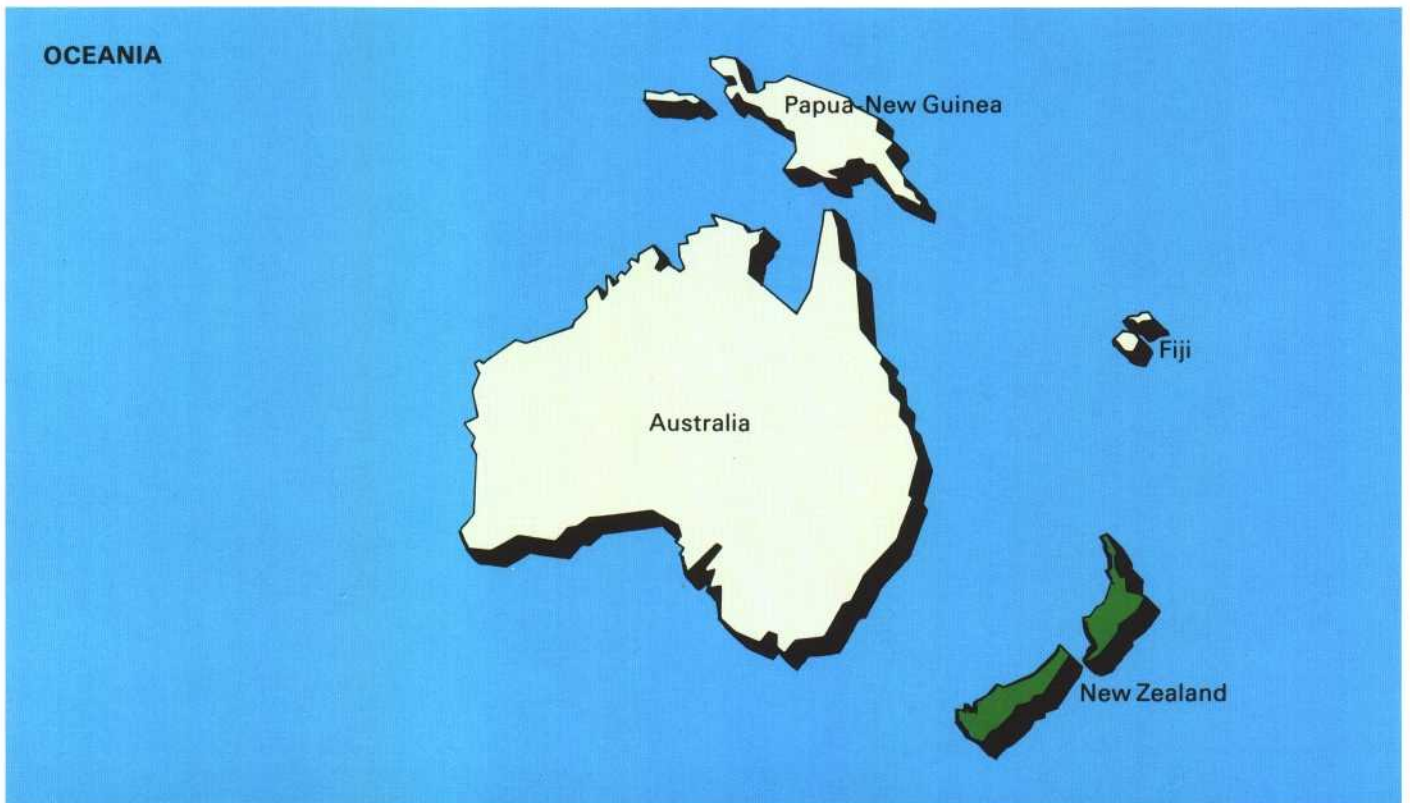
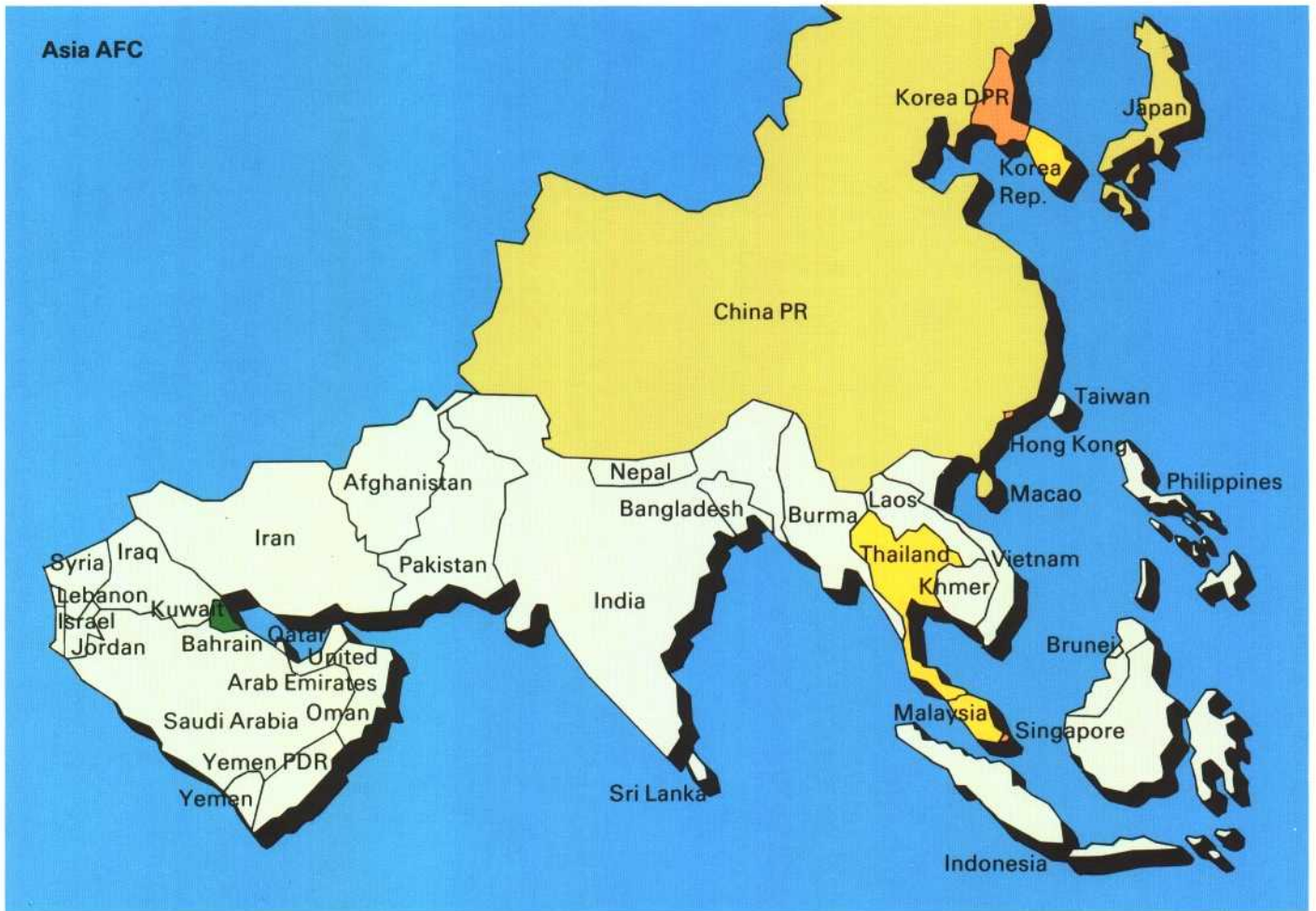
Tournament in Kuwait

21.4.81	Kuwait	Malaysia v. Korea Rep.	1:2 (1:1)	Chan Tam Sun, Hong Kong
22.4.81		Kuwait v. Thailand	6:0 (4:0)	M. D'Souza, India
24.4.81		Korea Rep. v. Thailand	5:1 (2:1)	H. Sudarso, Indonesia
25.4.81		Kuwait v. Malaysia	4:0 (2:0)	Cheung Kwok Kui, Hong Kong
27.4.81		Malaysia v. Thailand	2:2 (0:0)	R. Valentine, Scotland
29.4.81		Kuwait v. Korea Rep.	2:0 (0:0)	G. Aristizabal, Colombia

<i>Classification:</i>	1. Kuwait	3	3	0	0	12:0	6
	2. Korea Rep.	3	2	0	1	7:4	4
	3. Malaysia	3	0	1	2	3:8	1
	4. Thailand	3	0	1	2	3:13	1
		12	5	2	5	25:25	12

Iran withdrew 17. 3. 81

Kuwait qualified to take part in the Final Round



Group IV*(Hong Kong, Macao, PR China, DPR Korea, Japan, Singapore)*

Tournament in Hong Kong

Play-off matches

21.12.80	Hong Kong	Hong Kong v. PR China	0:1 (0:0)	A.R. Al-Marzan, S.Arabia
22.12.80		DPR Korea v. Macao	3:0 (2:0)	D. Sarkis, Lebanon
22.12.80		Singapore v. Japan	0:1 (0:1)	N. Ausukont, Thailand

*Group matches***Group A** (PR China, Macao, Japan)

24.12.80		PR China v. Macao	3:0 (2:0)	V. Getkaew, Thailand
26.12.80		PR China v. Japan	1:0 (1:0)	A. Albanni, Kuwait
28.12.80		Japan v. Macao	3:0 (0:0)	M. Arafat, Syria

<i>Classification:</i>	1. PR China	2	2	0	0	4:0	4
	2. Japan	2	1	0	1	3:1	2
	3. Macao	2	0	0	2	0:6	0
		6	3	0	3	7:7	6

Group B (Hong Kong, DPR Korea, Singapore)

24.12.80	Hong Kong	Hong Kong v. Singapore	1:1 (0:0)	M. Arafat, Syria
26.12.80		Singapore v. DPR Korea	0:1 (0:1)	E. Al-Doy, Bahrain
28.12.80		Hong Kong v. DPR Korea	2:2 (1:2)	D. Sarkis, Lebanon

<i>Classification:</i>	1. DPR Korea	2	1	1	0	3:2	3
	2. Hong Kong	2	0	2	0	3:3	2
	3. Singapore	2	0	1	1	1:2	1
		6	1	4	1	7:7	6

Semi-Finals

30.12.80		DPR Korea v. Japan	1:0 (0:0)	A. Albanni, Kuwait
31.12.80		PR China v. Hong Kong	0:0* (0:0)	V. Getkaew, Thailand

*Result by penalty-kicks: 5:4

Final

4.1.81		DPR Korea v. PR China	2:2 (1:1)	E. Al-Doy, Bahrain
		Result after extra-time:	2:4	

PR China qualified to take part in the Final Round

Final Round

Participants:

New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, PR China

24. 9.81	Beijing	PR China v. New Zealand	0:0 (0:0)	T. Sano, Japan
3.10.81	Auckland	New Zealand v. PR China	1:0 (1:0)	V. Getkaew, Thailand
10.10.81	Auckland	New Zealand v. Kuwait	1:2 (1:0)	H. Sudarso, Indonesia
18.10.81	Beijing	PR China v. Kuwait	3:0 (2:0)	T. Boskovic, Australia
4.11.81	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia v. Kuwait	0:1 (0:0)	A.W. Grey, England
12.11.81	K. Lumpur	Saudi Arabia v. PR China	2:4 (2:0)	A. Ponnet, Belgium
19.11.81	K. Lumpur	PR China v. Saudi Arabia	2:0 (2:0)	J.R. Wright, Brazil
28.11.81	Auckland	New Zealand v. Saudi Arabia	2:2 (2:1)	A. Ithurralde, Argentina
30.11.81	Kuwait	Kuwait v. PR China	1:0 (1:0)	Lee Kok Leong, Singapore
7.12.81	Kuwait	Kuwait v. Saudi Arabia	2:0 (1:0)	J. Redelfs, Germany FR
14.12.81	Kuwait	Kuwait v. New Zealand	2:2 (1:0)	H. Lund-Sørensen, Denmark
19.12.81	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia v. New Zealand	0:5 (0:5)	C. Corver, Netherlands

Final Classification:

1. Kuwait	6	4	1	1	8:6	9
2-3. PR China	6	3	1	2	9:4	7
New Zealand	6	2	3	1	11:6	7
4. Saudi Arabia	6	0	1	5	4:16	1
	24	9	6	9	32:32	24

Deciding match for second place:

10.1.82	Singapore	PR China v. New Zealand	1:2 (0:1)	R. Arppi Filho, Brazil
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Kuwait and New Zealand qualified for the Final Tournament in Spain

CONCACAF

Entries: 15

Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, El Salvador, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, USA

Northern Zone

(Canada, USA, Mexico)

18.10.80	Toronto	Canada v. Mexico	1:1 (1:0)	L. Siles, Costa Rica
25.10.80	F. Lauderd.	USA v. Canada	0:0 (0:0)	T. Herrera, El Salvador
1.11.80	Vancouver	Canada v. USA	2:1 (2:0)	R. Mendez, Guatemala
9.11.80	Mexico City	Mexico v. USA	5:1 (4:0)	J. Valverde, Costa Rica
16.11.80	Mexico City	Mexico v. Canada	1:1 (0:0)	C.M. Torres, Honduras
23.11.80	F. Lauderd.	USA v. Mexico	2:1 (1:1)	M.G. Regalado, Guatemala

<i>Classification:</i>	1. Canada	4	1	3	0	4:3	5
	2. Mexico	4	1	2	1	8:5	4
	3. USA	4	1	1	2	4:8	3
		<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>16:16</u>	<u>12</u>

Canada and Mexico qualified to take part in the Final Tournament in Honduras

Central Zone

(Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras)

2.7.80	Panama-City	Panama v. Guatemala	0:2 (0:1)	R. Evans, USA
30.7.80	Panama-City	Panama v. Honduras	0:2 (0:1)	H. Tromp, Neth. Antilles
10.8.80	Panama-City	Panama v. Costa Rica	1:1 (1:0)	J. Goede, Surinam
24.8.80	Panama-City	Panama v. El Salvador	1:3 (0:1)	F. Hoyte, Barbados
1.10.80	San José	Costa Rica v. Honduras	2:3 (0:2)	C. Soupliotis, Canada
5.10.80	San Salvador	El Salvador v. Panama	4:1 (2:1)	W. Winsemann, Canada
12.10.80	Guatem.-C.	Guatemala v. Costa Rica	0:0 (0:0)	J. Narvaéz, Mexico
26.10.80	Tegucigalpa	Honduras v. Guatemala	0:0 (0:0)	M. Dorantes, Mexico
26.10.80*	San Salvador	El Salvador v. Costa Rica		D. de la Mora, Mexico

*Match not played - Result by forfeit: 2:0

5.11.80	San José	Costa Rica v. Panama	2:0 (1:0)	D. Maglio, Canada
9.11.80	Guatem.-C.	Guatemala v. El Salvador	0:0 (0:0)	D. Socha, USA
16.11.80	Guatem.-C.	Guatemala v. Panama	5:0 (2:0)	P. Johnson, Canada
16.11.80	Tegucigalpa	Honduras v. Costa Rica	1:1 (0:1)	D. Socha, USA
23.11.80	San Salvador	El Salvador v. Honduras	2:1 (1:0)	R. Fusco, Canada
26.11.80	San José	Costa Rica v. Guatemala	0:3 (0:1)	I. Matos, Canada
30.11.80	Tegucigalpa	Honduras v. El Salvador	2:0 (1:0)	A. Evangelista, Canada
7.12.80	Guatem.-C.	Guatemala v. Honduras	0:1 (0:0)	T. Kibritjian, USA
10.12.80	San José	Costa Rica v. El Salvador	0:0 (0:0)	M. Rubio, Mexico
14.12.80	Tegucigalpa	Honduras v. Panama	5:0 (3:0)	E. Mendoza, Mexico
21.12.80	San Salvador	El Salvador v. Guatemala	1:0 (0:0)	G. d'Ippolito, USA

<i>Classification:</i>	1. Honduras	8	5	2	1	15:5	12
	2. El Salvador	8	5	2	1	12:5	12
	3. Guatemala	8	3	3	2	10:2	9
	4. Costa Rica	8	1	4	3	6:10	6
	5. Panama	8	0	1	7	3:24	1
		<u>40</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>46:46</u>	<u>40</u>

Honduras and El Salvador qualified to take part in the Final Tournament in Honduras

Caribbean Zone

(Grenada, Guyana, Cuba, Surinam, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Netherlands Antilles)

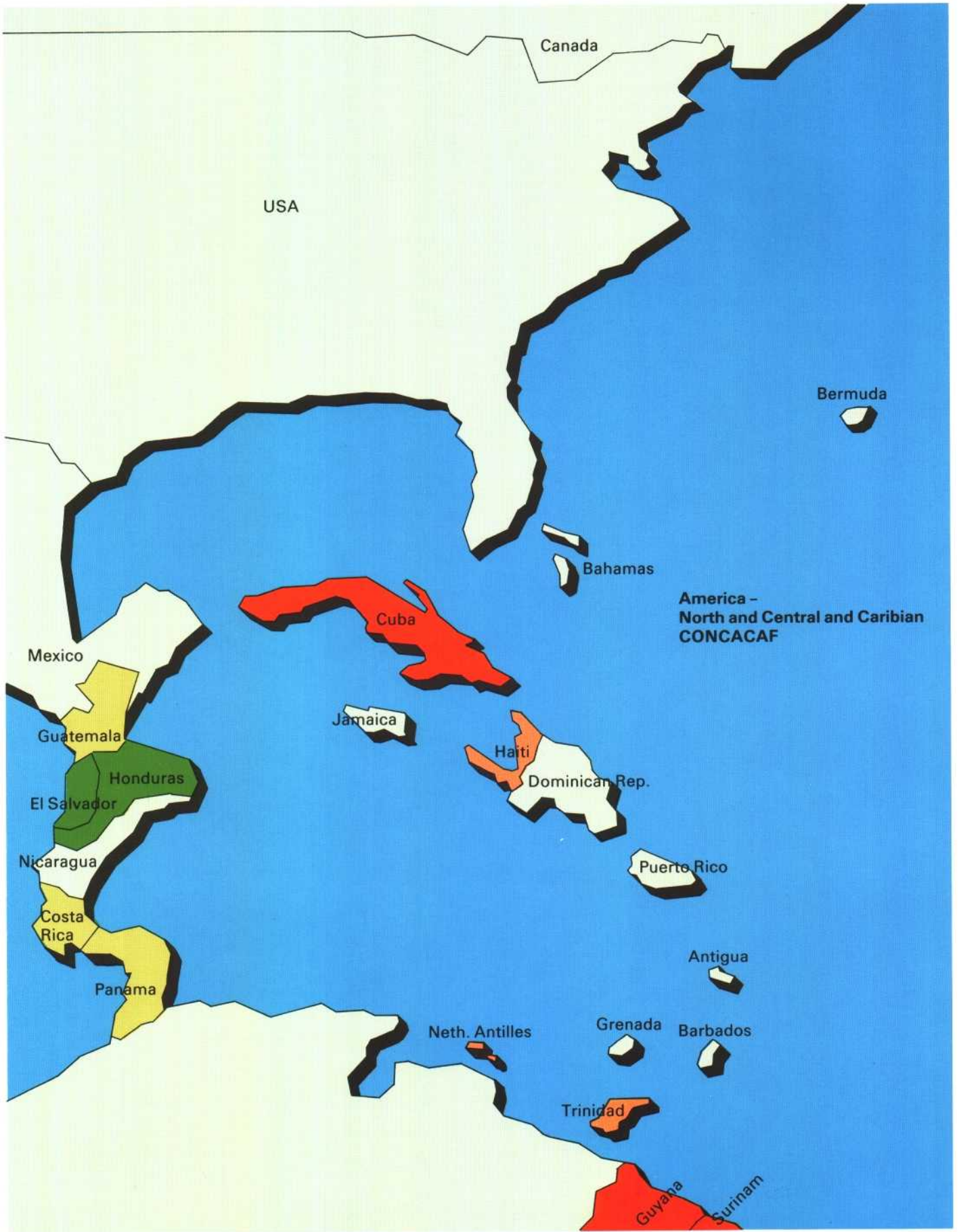
Extra-Preliminary Round - (Grenada, Guyana)

30.3.80	Georgetown	Guyana v. Grenada	5:2 (2:2)	J. Rogel Rivera, El Salvador
13.4.80	Grenada	Grenada v. Guyana	2:3 (0:2)	R. Mollinedo, Guatemala

Group A (Cuba, Surinam, Guyana)

17. 8.80	Habana	Cuba v. Surinam	3:0 (0:0)	A. Marquez, Mexico
7. 9.80	Paramaribo	Surinam v. Cuba	0:0 (0:0)	H. Tromp, Neth. Antilles
28. 9.80	Georgetown	Guyana v. Surinam	0:1 (0:1)	R. Wooding, Trin.-Tob.
12.10.80	Paramaribo	Surinam v. Guyana	4:0 (2:0)	L. de Boer, Neth. Antilles
9.11.80	Habana	Cuba v. Guyana	1:0 (1:0)	W. Taylor, Jamaica
30.11.80	Lynden	Guyana v. Cuba	0:3 (0:3)	R. Goede, Surinam

<i>Classification:</i>	1. Cuba	4	3	1	0	7:0	7
	2. Surinam	4	2	1	1	5:3	5
	3. Guyana	4	0	0	4	0:9	0
		<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12:12</u>	<u>12</u>



Group B (Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Netherlands Antilles)

1. 8.80	P.-au-Prince	Haiti v. Trinidad-Tobago	2:0 (0:0)	M. Pérez, Mexico
17. 8.80	S. Fernando	Trinidad-Tobago v. Haiti	1:0 (0:0)	C. Monge Solano, C.Rica
12. 9.80	P.-au-Prince	Haiti v. Neth. Antilles	1:0 (0:0)	W.D. Taylor, Jamaica
9.11.80	P. of Spain	Trinidad-Tob. v. Neth. Ant.	0:0 (0:0)	F. Hoyte, Barbados
29.11.80	Curaçao	Neth. Ant. v. Trinidad-Tob.	0:0 (0:0)	G. Kranenburg, Surinam
12.12.80	Curaçao	Neth. Antilles v. Haiti	1:1 (0:1)	D. de la Mora, Mexico

Classification:

1. Haiti	4	2	1	1	4:2	5
2. Trinidad-Tobago	4	1	2	1	1:2	4
3. Neth. Antilles	4	0	3	1	1:2	3
	12	3	6	3	6:6	12

Cuba and Haiti qualified to take part in the Final Tournament in Honduras

Final Tournament in Tegucigalpa, Honduras

(Canada, Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador, Cuba, Haiti)

1.11.81	Tegucigalpa	Mexico v. Cuba	4:0 (2:0)	R. Mendez M., Guatemala
2.11.81		Canada v. El Salvador	1:0 (0:0)	C. Pagano, Peru
3.11.81		Honduras v. Haiti	4:0 (2:0)	J. de Assis Aragão, Brazil
6.11.81		Haiti v. Canada	1:1 (1:0)	M. Gracias R., Guatemala
6.11.81		Mexico v. El Salvador	0:1 (0:0)	J. de Assis Aragão, Brazil
8.11.81		Honduras v. Cuba	2:0 (1:0)	L. Siles C., Costa Rica
11.11.81		El Salvador v. Cuba	0:0 (0:0)	D. Socha, USA
11.11.81		Mexico v. Haiti	1:1 (0:0)	C. Pagano, Peru
12.11.81		Honduras v. Canada	2:1 (2:1)	R. Mendez M., Guatemala
15.11.81		Haiti v. Cuba	0:2 (0:0)	O.E. Bijlhout, Surinam
15.11.81		Mexico v. Canada	1:1 (1:0)	D. Socha, USA
16.11.81		Honduras v. El Salvador	0:0 (0:0)	P. Siles C., Costa Rica
19.11.81		Haiti v. El Salvador	0:1 (0:1)	O. Downer, Trinidad-Tobago
21.11.81		Cuba v. Canada	2:2 (1:0)	C. Pagano, Peru
22.11.81		Honduras v. Mexico	0:0 (0:0)	D. Socha, USA

Final Classification:

1. Honduras	5	3	2	0	8:1	8
2. El Salvador	5	2	2	1	2:1	6
3. Mexico	5	1	3	1	6:3	5
4. Canada	5	1	3	1	6:6	5
5. Cuba	5	1	2	2	4:8	4
6. Haiti	5	0	2	3	2:9	2
	30	8	14	8	28:28	30

The 24 countries to have qualified for the Final Competition of the 1982 FIFA World Cup in Spain

<i>from Europe</i> (14)	SPAIN	(1982 Host Country)	<i>from South America</i> (4)	ARGENTINA	(1978 World Champions)
	GERMANY FR	(winner Group 1)		BRAZIL	(winner Group 1)
	AUSTRIA	(second Group 1)		PERU	(winner Group 2)
	BELGIUM	(winner Group 2)		CHILE	(winner Group 3)
	FRANCE	(second Group 2)			
	USSR	(winner Group 3)	<i>from Africa</i> (2)	ALGERIA	
	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	(second Group 3)		CAMEROON	
	HUNGARY	(winner Group 4)			
	ENGLAND	(second Group 4)	<i>from Asia</i> (2)	KUWAIT	
	YUGOSLAVIA	(winner Group 5)		NEW ZEALAND	
	ITALY	(second Group 5)			
	SCOTLAND	(winner Group 6)	<i>from Concacaf</i> (2)	HONDURAS	
	NORTHERN IRELAND	(second Group 6)		EL SALVADOR	
	POLAND	(winner Group 7)			

The Group Formation

Draw in Madrid on 16 January 1983

Mr. Joseph S. Blatter, General Secretary, announced the decisions of the Organizing Committee for the World Cup taken on 16 January 1982 – in pursuance of Article 24 of the Regulations – and the procedure of the Draw as follows:

Decisions

6 teams were designated as heads of series: Italy, Germany FR, Argentina, England, Spain, Brazil.

The 18 remaining teams were divided into three series: A, B and C, while taking into consideration the geographical situation of the countries they represented. The three series were:

- A) USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Austria
- B) Scotland, Northern Ireland, Belgium, France, Chile, Peru
- C) Algeria, Cameroon, Kuwait, New Zealand, Honduras, El Salvador.

In order to avoid two South American teams playing in the same group, drum B only contained 4 balls representing the 4 European teams mentioned. The draw from this drum was started by seeding the first two teams in groups 3 and 6 with the South American heads of series, Argentina and Brazil. Only once this operation was over, Chile and Peru were placed in the drum and the draw continued with Groups 1, 2, 4 and 5.

The draw was effected integrally with three distinct operations:

- a) A draw was made to decide in which order the drums A, B and C would be emptied.
- b) The three drums were emptied in the obtained order by placing the teams in the groups 1–6 (horizontal draw).
- c) After each ball was drawn, the number of those respective teams for each group (vertical draw) was taken from pots 1–6.

Draw procedure

The 6 teams at the heads of series were seeded as follows:

Group 1	Italy	No. 1
Group 2	Germany FR	No. 5
Group 3	Argentina	No. 9
Group 4	England	No. 13
Group 5	Spain	No. 17
Group 6	Brazil	No. 21

- Draw of the order of sequence of the drums.
- The drums were emptied.
- After each ball was drawn, a number was taken out of one of the pots 1–6.
- The draw was continued in this manner until the table was complete.

Result of the Draw

Group I	Group II	Group III
1 Italy	5 Germany FR	9 Argentina
2 Poland	6 Algeria	10 Belgium
3 Peru	7 Chile	11 Hungary
4 Cameroon	8 Austria	12 El Salvador
Group IV	Group V	Group VI
13 England	17 Spain	21 Brazil
14 France	18 Honduras	22 USSR
15 Czechoslovakia	19 Yugoslavia	23 Scotland
16 Kuwait	20 Northern Ireland	24 New Zealand

Decisions of the FIFA Organizing Committee

Semi-Finals

The provisions concerning the semi-finals in Article 27bis shall be complemented as follows:

"If a semi-final results in a draw, it shall be prolonged according to the provisions of Article 16 by 2×15 minutes. If the semi-final still ends in a draw after prolongation, the winner shall be decided by the taking of pen-

Opening match	20.00 hours
1st and 2nd rounds	17.15 hours
	21.00 hours
Semi-finals	17.15 hours
	21.00 hours
Finals	20.00 hours

Yellow Cards and Expulsions

The Organizing Committee has decided that only those suspensions resulting from expulsions during preliminary competition matches shall be carried forward to the Final Competition.

Thus, yellow cards were not be carried forward and no longer applied.

List of 40 Players

The deadline for sending in the list of 40 players had been reduced by 10 days, so that the list had to reach the FIFA General Secretariat in Zurich by 9 May 1982 at 24.00 hours (23.00 hours GMT).

The public draw made at the Palacio de Congresos in Madrid on 16 January 1982 gave the following results:

alty-kicks. The procedure for the taking of penalty-kicks, which has been decided upon by the International F.A. Board and published by FIFA shall apply."

Kick-off times

With the exception of the semi-final in Barcelona which has been advanced from 21.00 hours to 17.15 hours, the kick-off times were confirmed as follows:

1st match
2nd match
Barcelona (new!)
Sevilla

Footballs

The Adidas "Tango España" was designated official ball of the '82 FIFA World Cup in Spain. On the occasion of the Draw, the company Adidas already presented each delegation with three balls.







Match Timetable

First Final Round

Match No.	Date	Kick-off	Venue and Stadium	Match	Group
1	13.6.	20.00	Barcelona (FC Barcelona)	Argentina v. Belgium	III
2	14.6.	17.15	Vigo (Balaídos)	Italy v. Poland	I
3	14.6.	21.00	Sevilla (Sánchez Pizjuan)	Brazil v. USSR	VI
4	15.6.	17.15	La Coruña (Riazor)	Peru v. Cameroon	I
5	15.6.	21.00	Elche (Nuevo Estadio)	Hungary v. El Salvador	III
6	15.6.	21.00	Malaga (La Rosaleda)	Scotland v. New Zealand	VI
7	16.6.	17.15	Gijón (El Molinón)	Germany FR v. Algeria	II
8	16.6.	17.15	Bilbao (San Mamés)	England v. France	IV
9	16.6.	21.00	Valencia (Luis Casanova)	Spain v. Honduras	V
10	17.6.	17.15	Oviedo (Carlos Tartiere)	Chile v. Austria	II
11	17.6.	17.15	Valladolid (J. Zorrilla)	Czechoslovakia v. Kuwait	IV
12	17.6.	21.00	Zaragoza (La Romareda)	Yugoslavia v. Northern Ireland	V
13	18.6.	17.15	Vigo (Balaídos)	Italy v. Peru	I
14	18.6.	21.00	Alicante (José Rico Pérez)	Argentina v. Hungary	III
15	18.6.	21.00	Sevilla (Benito Villamarín)	Brazil v. Scotland	VI
16	19.6.	17.15	La Coruña (Riazor)	Poland v. Cameroon	I
17	19.6.	21.00	Elche (Nuevo Estadio)	Belgium v. El Salvador	III
18	19.6.	21.00	Malaga (La Rosaleda)	USSR v. New Zealand	VI
19	20.6.	17.15	Gijón (El Molinón)	Germany FR v. Chile	II
20	20.6.	17.15	Bilbao (San Mamés)	England v. Czechoslovakia	IV
21	20.6.	21.00	Valencia (Luis Casanova)	Spain v. Yugoslavia	V
22	21.6.	17.15	Oviedo (Carlos Tartiere)	Algeria v. Austria	II
23	21.6.	17.15	Valladolid (J. Zorrilla)	France v. Kuwait	IV
24	21.6.	21.00	Zaragoza (La Romareda)	Honduras v. Northern Ireland	V
25	22.6.	17.15	La Coruña (Riazor)	Poland v. Peru	I
26	22.6.	21.00	Elche (Nuevo Estadio)	Belgium v. Hungary	III
27	22.6.	21.00	Malaga (La Rosaleda)	USSR v. Scotland	VI
28	23.6.	17.15	Vigo (Balaídos)	Italy v. Cameroon	I
29	23.6.	21.00	Alicante (José Rico Pérez)	Argentina v. El Salvador	III
30	23.6.	21.00	Sevilla (Benito Villamarín)	Brazil v. New Zealand	VI
31	24.6.	17.15	Oviedo (Carlos Tartiere)	Algeria v. Chile	II
32	24.6.	17.15	Valladolid (J. Zorrilla)	France v. Czechoslovakia	IV
33	24.6.	21.00	Zaragoza (La Romareda)	Honduras v. Yugoslavia	V
34	25.6.	17.15	Gijón (El Molinón)	Germany FR v. Austria	II
35	25.6.	17.15	Bilbao (San Mamés)	England v. Kuwait	IV
36	25.6.	21.00	Valencia (Luis Casanova)	Spain v. Northern Ireland	V

	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI
Winner	= A1	B4	A3	B6	D11	C8
Runners-up	= C7	D10	C9	D12	B5	A2

Second Final Round

Group A:	A 1	A 2	A 3
Group B:	B 4	B 5	B 6
Group C:	C 7	C 8	C 9
Group D:	D 10	D 11	D 12

First Match Day

37	28.6.	17.15	Madrid (Vicente Calderón)	10 v. 12
38	28.6.	21.00	Barcelona (FC Barcelona)	1 v. 3
39	29.6.	17.15	Barcelona (RCD Español)	7 v. 9
40	29.6.	21.00	Madrid (Santiago Bernabeu)	4 v. 6

Second Match Day

41	1.7.	17.15	Madrid (Vicente Calderón)	10 v. 11 or Loser	10/12 v. 11
42	1.7.	21.00	Barcelona (FC Barcelona)	1 v. 2 or Loser	1/3 v. 2
43	2.7.	17.15	Barcelona (RCD Español)	7 v. 8 or Loser	7/9 v. 8
44	2.7.	21.00	Madrid (Santiago Bernabeu)	4 v. 5 or Loser	4/6 v. 5

Third Match Day

45	4.7.	17.15	Madrid (Vicente Calderón)	11 v. 12 or Winner	10/12 v. 11
46	4.7.	21.00	Barcelona (FC Barcelona)	2 v. 3 or Winner	1/3 v. 2
47	5.7.	17.15	Barcelona (RCD Español)	8 v. 9 or Winner	7/9 v. 8
48	5.7.	21.00	Madrid (Santiago Bernabeu)	5 v. 6 or Winner	4/6 v. 5

Semi-Finals

49	8.7.	17.15	Barcelona (FC Barcelona)	Winner A v. Winner C
50	8.7.	21.00	Sevilla (Sánchez Pizjuan)	Winner B v. Winner D

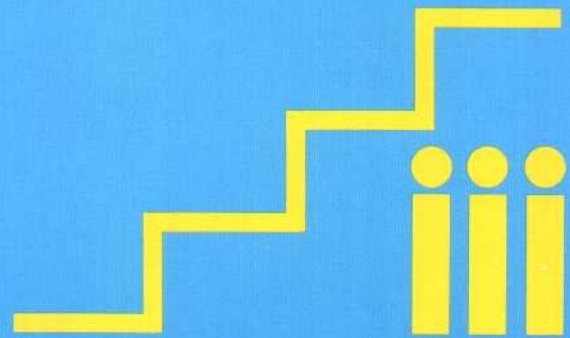
Match for Third Place

51	10.7.	20.00	Alicante (José Rico Pérez)	Losers of Semi-Finals
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Final

52	11.7.	20.00	Madrid (Santiago Bernabeu)	Winners of Semi-Finals
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Development Stages



**Long-, medium- and short-term
buildup of teams for qualification
and participation
in the Final Competition of the
1982 World Cup in Spain**

- World Cup
- Continental Championship
- Olympic Football Tournament
- World Youth Championship

Long-, medium- and short-term buildup of teams for qualification and participation in the Final Competition of the 1982 World Cup in Spain

All the countries made intensive preparations towards the sporting target "Participation in the '82 World Cup". Time and measures necessary for the teams' buildup cannot be laid down clearly and rigidly for all participants because the sports infrastructure of individual National Associations reveals considerable differences. Within the context of a *long-, medium-*

and short-term planning programme, two aspects were particularly taken into account in the teams' buildup:

1. *Recurrence and selection criteria in planning*
2. *Tactical, technical and fitness preparations for training and playing in order to build up the team*

Recurrence and Selection Criteria in Planning

1. *Buildup stages and targets*

In Football Associations, planning periods occurring in a 2 or 4 year rhythm as a rule precede the participation of national teams in different official competitions being the following:

1. World Cup (FIFA)
2. Olympic Football Tournament (FIFA)
3. World Youth Championship (FIFA)
4. Continental Championship (Confederation)

The *evaluation and analysis* of results achieved at different competitions are decisive for resulting necessary measures:

1. Work will continue with the competent team.
2. By including young players at the right time, it is easier to face the danger of an ageing team.
3. An entirely new buildup ensues depending on players growing too old, the withdrawal of national teams or other factors.

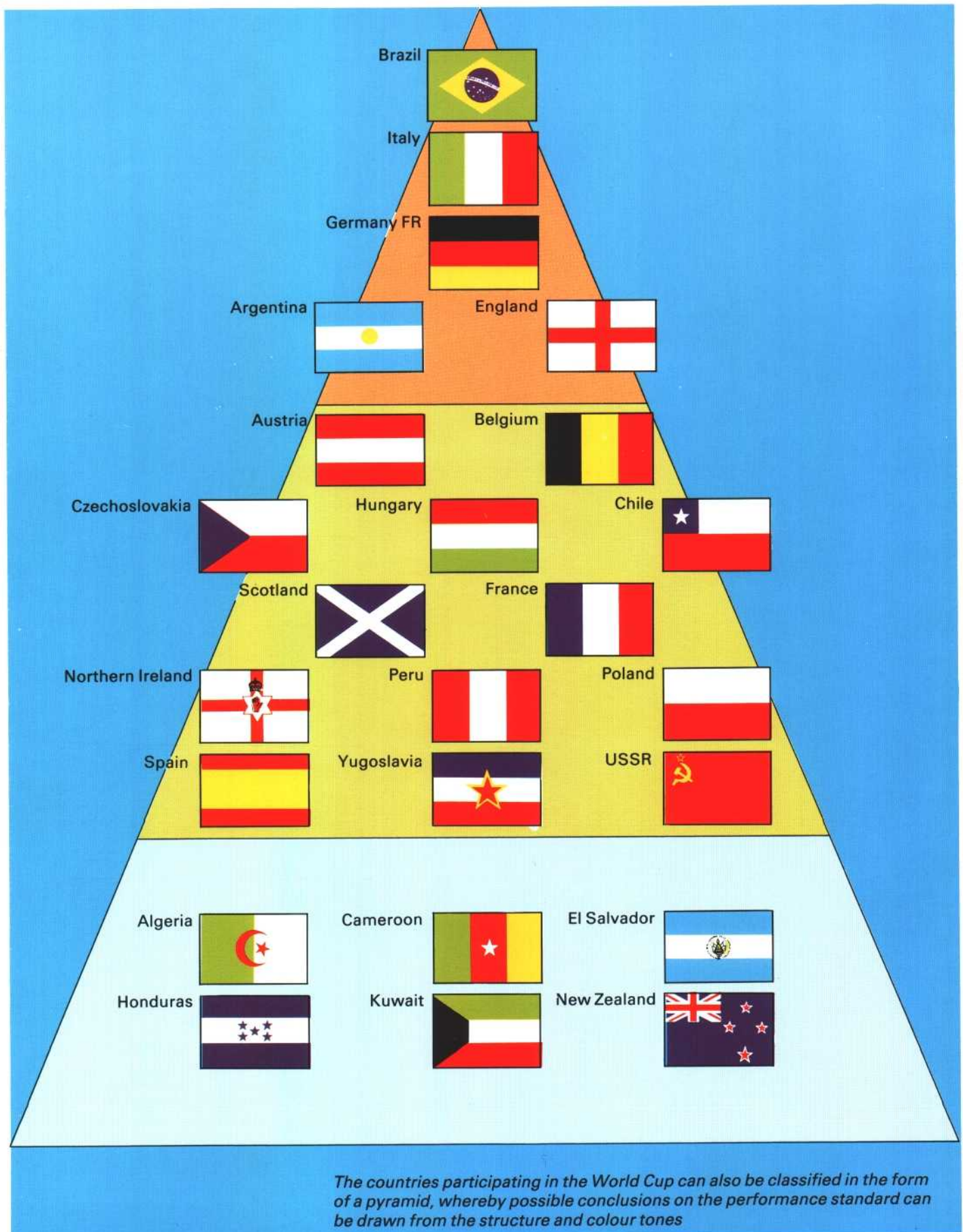
Different buildup stages and planning targets can be distinguished from the *varying sport-organisational structure* of individual Associations (see diagrams on pages 57/58).

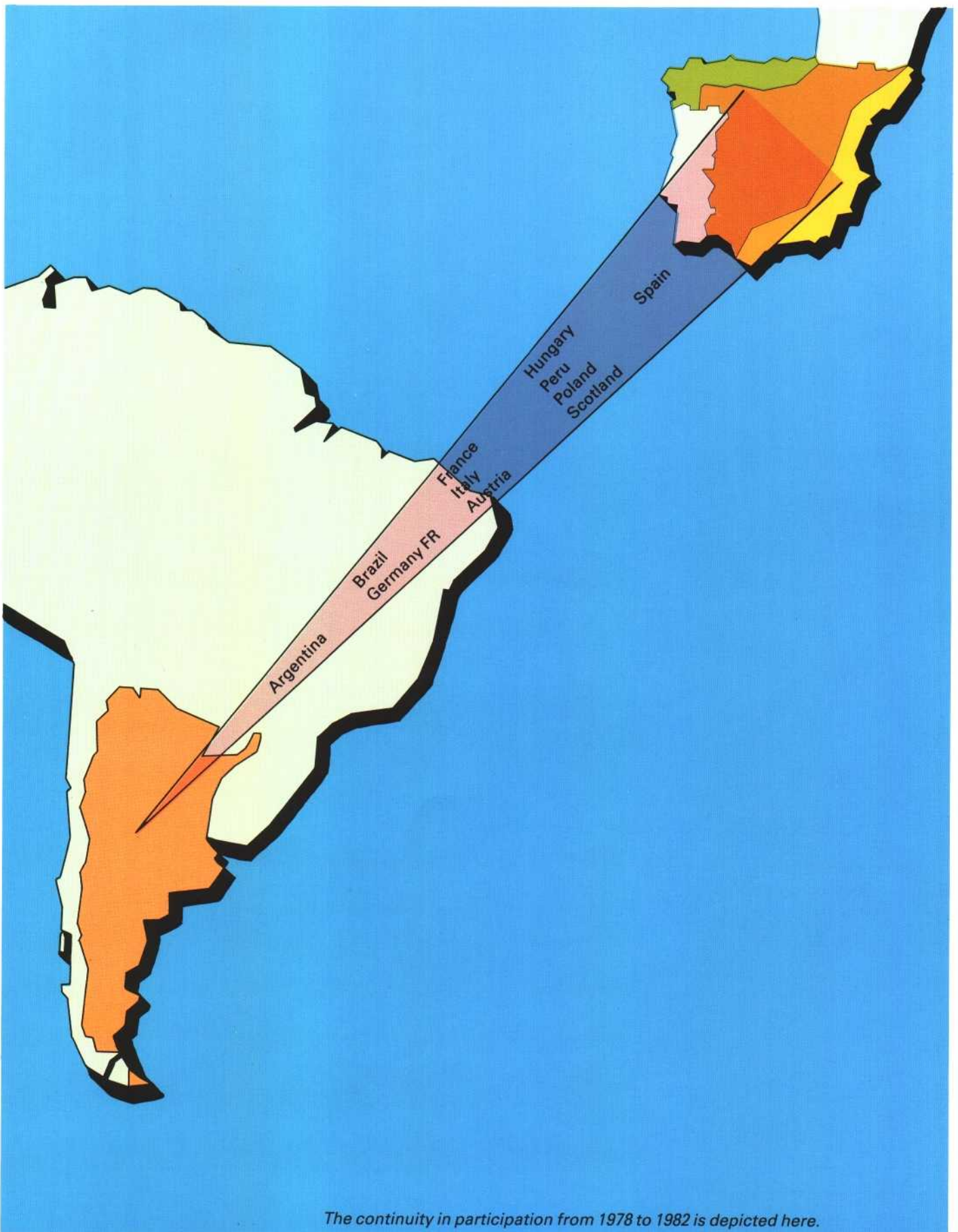
Countries with top-level league football are always oriented towards performance and prepared for a gain in prestige at a World Cup. Their planning period spans from one World Cup to another in a four-year rhythm.

They aim at renewed qualification in order to participate in a World Cup and for maximum sporting success. On the whole, this aim is achieved because these countries possess a solid fundamental structure.

Thus, out of the 16 teams to have participated in the 1978 World Cup 11 qualified again for Spain. These countries should be classed under groups 1 and 2.:

Argentina	France
Brazil	Austria
Germany FR	Peru
Italy	Poland
	Scotland
	Spain
	Hungary





The continuity in participation from 1978 to 1982 is depicted here.

Development of national teams' composition during the new buildup from 1978-1982

These diagrams reveal that the 1978 World Cup team often forms the core of the national team for the next 4 year rhythm, a period which ended with the World Cup in Spain. However, after a careful study one tendency emerges:

Rarely is there a repetition of the same performance at the last World Cup

The continuity in participation can also be seen in the teams' composition.

Poland/Pologne/Polonia/Polen



1. Młynarczyk	Józef	20.09.53	Widzew Łódź
2. Dziuba	Marek	19.12.55	LKS Łódź
3. Kupcewicz	Janusz	9.12.55	MKS Arka Gdynia
4. Dolny	Tadeusz	7.05.58	KS Gornik Zabrze
5. Janas	Pawel	4.03.53	CWKS Legia Warszawa
6. Skrobowski	Piotr	16.10.61	GTS Wisla Kraków
7. Jalocho	Jan	18.08.57	GTS Wisla Kraków
8. Matysik	Waldemar	27.09.61	KS Gornik Zabrze
9. Zmuda	Wladyslaw	6.06.54	RTS Widzew Łódź
10. Majewski	Stefan	31.01.56	CWKS Legia Warszawa
11. Smolarek	Wlodzimierz	16.07.57	RTS Widzew Łódź
12. Wójcicki	Roman	8.01.58	WKS Slas Wroclaw
13. Buncol	Andrzej	21.09.59	CWKS Legia Warszawa
14. Palasz	Andrzej	22.07.60	KS Gornik Zabrze
15. Ciolek	Wlodzimierz	24.03.56	FKS Stal Mielec
16. Lato	Grzegorz	8.04.50	Lokeren
17. Szarmach	Andrzej	3.10.50	A.J. Auxerre
18. Kusto	Marek	29.04.54	CWKS Legia Warszawa
19. Iwan	Andrzej	10.11.59	GTS Wisla Kraków
20. Boniek	Zbigniew	3.03.56	RTS Widzew Łódź
21. Kasimierski	Jacek	17.08.59	CWKS Legia Warszawa
22. Mowlik	Piotr	21.04.51	KKS Lech Poznań

Italy/Italie/Italia/Italien



1. Zoff	Dino	28.02.42	Juventus
2. Baresi	Franchino	8.05.60	Milan
3. Bergomi	Giuseppe	22.12.63	Inter
4. Cabrini	Antonio	8.10.57	Juventus
5. Collovati	Fulvio	9.05.57	Milan
6. Gentile	Claudio	27.09.53	Juventus
7. Scirea	Gaetano	25.05.53	Juventus
8. Vierchowod	Pietro	6.04.59	Fiorentina
9. Antognoni	Giancarlo	1.04.54	Fiorentina
10. Dossena	Giuseppe	2.05.58	Torino AC
11. Marini	Giampiero	25.02.51	Inter
12. Bordon	Ivano	13.04.51	Inter
13. Oriali	Gabriele	25.11.52	Inter
14. Tardelli	Marco	24.09.54	Juventus
15. Causio	Franco	1.02.49	Udinese
16. Conti	Bruno	13.03.55	Roma AS
17. Massaro	Daniele	23.05.61	Fiorentina
18. Altobelli	Alessandro	28.11.55	Inter
19. Graziani	Francesco	12.12.52	Fiorentina
20. Rossi	Paolo	23.09.56	Juventus
21. Selvaggi	Francesco	15.05.53	Cagliari
22. Galli	Giovanni	29.04.58	Fiorentina

France/France/Francia/Frankreich



1. Baratelli	Dominique	26.12.47	Paris St-Germain
2. Amoros	Manuel	1.02.62	A.S. Monaco
3. Battiston	Patrick	12.03.57	A.S. St-Etienne
4. Bossis	Maxime	26.06.55	F.C. de Nantes
5. Janvion	G�rard	21.08.53	A.S. St-Etienne
6. Lopez	Christian	15.03.53	A.S. St-Etienne
7. Mahut	Philippe	4.03.56	F.C. de Metz
8. Tr�sor	Marius	15.01.50	Girondins Bordeaux
9. Genghini	Bernard	18.01.58	F.S. Sochaux
10. Platini	Michel	21.06.55	A.S. St-Etienne
11. Girard	Ren�	4.04.54	Girondins Bordeaux
12. Giresse	Alain	2.08.52	Girondins Bordeaux
13. Larios	Jean-Fran�ois	27.08.56	A.S. St-Etienne
14. Tigana	Jean	25.06.55	Girondins Bordeaux
15. Bellone	Bruno	14.03.62	A.S. Monaco
16. Couriol	Alain	24.10.58	A.S. Monaco
17. Lacombe	Bernard	15.08.52	Girondins Bordeaux
18. Rocheteau	Dominique	14.01.55	Paris St-Germain
19. Six	Didier	21.08.55	VfB Stuttgart
20. Soler	G�rard	29.05.54	Girondins Bordeaux
21. Castaneda	Jean	20.03.57	A.S. St-Etienne
22. Etori	Jean-Luc	29.07.55	A.S. Monaco

Argentina/Argentine/Argentina/
Argentinien

1. Ardiles	Osvaldo Cesar	3.08.52	Tottenham Hotspur
2. Balev	Hector Rodolfo	16.11.50	Talleres
3. Barbas	Juan Alberto	23.08.59	Racing Club
4. Bertoni	Ricardo Daniel	14.03.55	Fiorentina
5. Calder�n	Gabriel Humberto	7.02.60	Independiente
6. Diaz	Ram�n Angel	29.08.59	River Plate
7. Fillol	Ubaldo Matildo	21.07.50	River Plate
8. Galvan	Luis Adolfo	24.02.48	Talleres
9. Gallego	Am�rico Rub�n	25.04.55	River Plate
10. Maradona	Diego Armando	30.10.60	Boca Juniors
11. Kempes	Mario Alberto	15.07.54	River Plate
12. Hern�ndez	Patricio Jos�	16.08.56	Estudiantes
13. Olarticoechea	Julio Jorge	18.10.58	River Plate
14. Olguin	Jorge Mario	17.05.52	Independiente
15. Passarella	Daniel Alberto	25.05.53	River Plate
16. Pumpido	Nery Alberto	30.07.57	V�lez Sarsfield
17. Santamaria	Santiago	22.08.52	Newell's Old Boys
18. Tarantini	Alberto C�sar	3.12.55	River Plate
19. Trossero	Enzo Hector	23.05.53	Independiente
20. Valdano	Jorge Alberto F.	4.10.55	Real Zaragoza
21. Valencia	Jos� Daniel	3.10.55	Talleres
22. Van Tuyne	Jos� Daniel	13.12.54	Racing Club

Austria/Autriche/Austria/ sterreich



1. Koncilia	Friedrich	25.02.48	Austria Wien
2. Krauss	Bernd	8.05.57	Rapid Wien
3. Obermayer	Erich	23.01.53	Austria Wien
4. Degeorgi	Josef	19.01.60	Admira Wacker
5. Pezzey	Bruno	3.02.55	Eintracht Frankfurt
6. Hattenberger	Roland	7.12.48	Wacker Innsbruck
7. Schachner	Walter	1.02.57	Cesena
8. Prohaska	Herbert	8.08.55	Inter Milan
9. Krankl	Johann	14.02.53	Rapid Wien
10. Hintermaier	Reinhold	14.02.56	FC N�rnberg
11. Jara	Kurt	14.10.50	Grasshoppers Z�rich
12. Pichler	Anton	4.10.55	Sturm Graz
13. Hagmayr	Maximilian	16.11.56	Voest Linz
14. Baumeister	Ernst	22.01.57	Austria Wien
15. Dihanich	Johann	24.10.58	Austria Wien
16. Messlender	Gerald	1.10.61	Admira Wacker
17. Pregesbauer	Johann	8.06.58	Rapid Wien
18. Jurtin	Gernot	9.09.55	Sturm Graz
19. Weber	Heribert	28.06.55	Rapid Wien
20. Welzl	Kurt	6.11.54	Valencia
21. Feurer	Herbert	14.01.54	Rapid Wien
22. Lindenberger	Klaus	28.05.57	Linzer ASK

Brazil/Brésil/Brasil/Brasilien



1. Arruda	Waldir Peres	2.02.51	São Paulo F.Clube
2. Ferreira	José Leandro Souza	17.03.59	C.R. Flamengo
3. Bernardi	José Oscar	20.06.54	São Paulo F.Clube
4. Ferreira	Luiz Carlos	22.10.58	Cl. Atlético Mineiro
5. Cerezo	Antônio Carlos	21.04.55	Cl. Atlético Mineiro
6. Gama Junior	Leovegildo Lins	29.06.54	C.R. Flamengo
7. Jesus	Paulo Isidoro	3.08.53	Portoalegrense
8. Oliveira	Socrates Brasileiro	19.02.54	Corinthians
9. Bernardino	Sérgio	23.12.53	São Paulo F.Clube
10. Coimbra	Arthur, Antunes	3.03.53	C.R. Flamengo
11. Assis	Eder Aleixo	25.05.57	Cl. Atlético Mineiro
12. Lima	Paulo Sérgio Oliveira	24.07.54	Botafogo Fut.
13. Freitas	Edevaldo	28.01.58	S.C. Internacional
14. Fonseca Junior	Alcides	29.08.58	A.A. Ponte Preta
15. Falcão	Paulo Roberto	16.10.53	Conf. Bras. Futebol
16. Nazareth Filho	Edino	5.06.55	Fluminense F.C.
17. Vicençote	Pedro Luiz	22.10.57	C.R. Vasco da Gama
18. Silva	João Batista	8.03.55	Portoalegrense
19. Frederico	Carlos Renato	21.02.57	São Paulo F.Clube
20. Oliveira Filho	Antônio	5.10.60	Guarani F.Clube
21. Guimarães	Dirceu José	15.06.52	Conf. Bras. Futebol
22. Gallo	Carlos Roberto	4.03.56	A.A. Ponte Preta

Spain/Espagne/España/Spanien



1. Arconada	Luis Miguel	26.06.54	Real Sociedad
2. Camacho	José Antonio	8.06.55	Real Madrid CF
3. Gordillo	Rafael	24.02.57	Real Betis B.
4. Alonso	Miguel Angel	1.02.53	Real Sociedad
5. Tendillo	Miguel	1.02.61	Valencia CF
6. Alesanco	José Ramón	19.05.56	FC Barcelona
7. Gomez	Juan	10.11.54	Real Madrid CF
8. Alonso	Joaquín	9.06.56	Real Sporting
9. Satrustegui	Jesús María	12.02.54	Real Sociedad
10. Zamora	Jesús María	1.01.55	Real Sociedad
11. Lopez Ufarte	Roberto	19.04.58	Real Sociedad
12. Urquiaga	Santiago	18.04.58	Athletic Club
13. Jimenez	Manuel Enrique	27.10.56	Real Sporting
14. Maceda	Antonio	16.05.57	Real Sporting
15. Saura	Enrique	2.08.54	Valencia CF
16. Sanchez	José Vicente	8.10.56	FC Barcelona
17. Gallego	Ricardo	8.02.59	Real Madrid CF
18. Uralde	Pedro	2.03.58	Real Sociedad
19. Alonso	Carlos	23.08.52	Real Madrid CF
20. Castro	Enrique	23.09.49	FC Barcelona
21. González	Francisco Javier	17.11.52	FC Barcelona
22. González	Miguel Angel	24.12.47	Real Madrid CF

Hungary/Hongrie/Hungaria/Ungarn



1. Mészáros	Ferenc	11.04.50	Sporting Lisboa
2. Martos	Gyöyö	15.12.49	Waterschei Genk
3. Bálint	Lászlo	1.02.48	Toulouse FC
4. Tóth	József	2.12.51	Ujpesti Dozsa
5. Müller	Sándor	21.09.48	Hercules CF
6. Garaba	Imre	29.07.58	Honved SE
7. Fazekas	László	15.10.47	R. Antwerp FC
8. Nyilasí	Tibor	18.01.55	Ferencvaros
9. Töröcsik	András	1.05.55	Ujpesti Dozsa
10. Kiss	Lászlo	12.03.56	Vasas SC
11. Pölöskei	Gábor	11.10.61	Ferencvaros
12. Szentés	Lázár	12.12.55	Raba Eto
13. Rab	Tibor	2.10.55	Ferencvaros
14. Sallai	Sándor	26.03.60	Debrecen
15. Bodonyi	Béla	14.09.56	Honved SE
16. Csongrádi	Ferenc	29.03.56	Videoton SC
17. Csapó	Károly	23.02.52	Tatabányai BSC
18. Kerekes	Attila	4.04.54	Bekescsaba
19. Varga	József	9.10.54	Honved SE
20. Csuhaý	József	12.07.57	Videoton SC
21. Katzirz	Béla	27.07.53	Pecsi MSC
22. Kiss	Imre	10.08.57	Tatabányai BSC

Peru/Pérou/Peru/Peru



1. Acasuzo Colán	Eusebio Alfredo	8.04.52	Universitario
2. Duarte Huerta	Jaime Eduardo	27.02.55	Alianza Lima
3. Salguero Gonzáles	Salvador	19.08.51	Alianza Lima
4. Gastulo Ramírez	Alejandro Hugo	9.01.58	Universitario
5. Leguía Drago	Germán Carlos	2.01.54	Universitario
6. Velásquez Castillo	José Manuel	4.06.54	
7. Barbadillo Gonzáles	Gerónimo	24.09.52	U.N. León-México
8. Cueto Villa	César Augusto	16.06.52	
9. Uribe Flores	Julio César	9.05.58	Sporting Cristal
10. Cubillas Arizaga	Teófilo	8.03.49	Strikers (USA)
11. Oblitas Saba	Juan Carlos	16.02.52	Seresien (Belgium)
12. Gonzáles Ganoza	José Manuel	10.07.54	Alianza Lima
13. Arizaga Guzmán	Oscar Gilberto	20.08.57	At. Chalaco
14. Gutiérrez La Rosa	Miguel Angel	19.11.56	Sporting Cristal
15. Diaz Rivas	Rubén Toribio	17.04.52	Sporting Cristal
16. Olaechea Quijandria	Jorge Andrés	27.08.56	Alianza Lima
17. Navarro Monteyro	Franco Enrique	10.11.61	Municipal
18. Malasquez Maldonado	Eduardo Hugo	13.10.57	Municipal
19. La Rosa Laguna	Guillermo	6.06.52	
20. Rojas Montero	Percy	16.09.49	Seresien (Belgium)
21. Quiroga Arancibia	Ramón	23.07.50	Sporting Cristal
22. Reyna Navarro	Luis Alberto	16.05.59	Sporting Cristal

Scotland/Ecosse/Escocia/Schottland



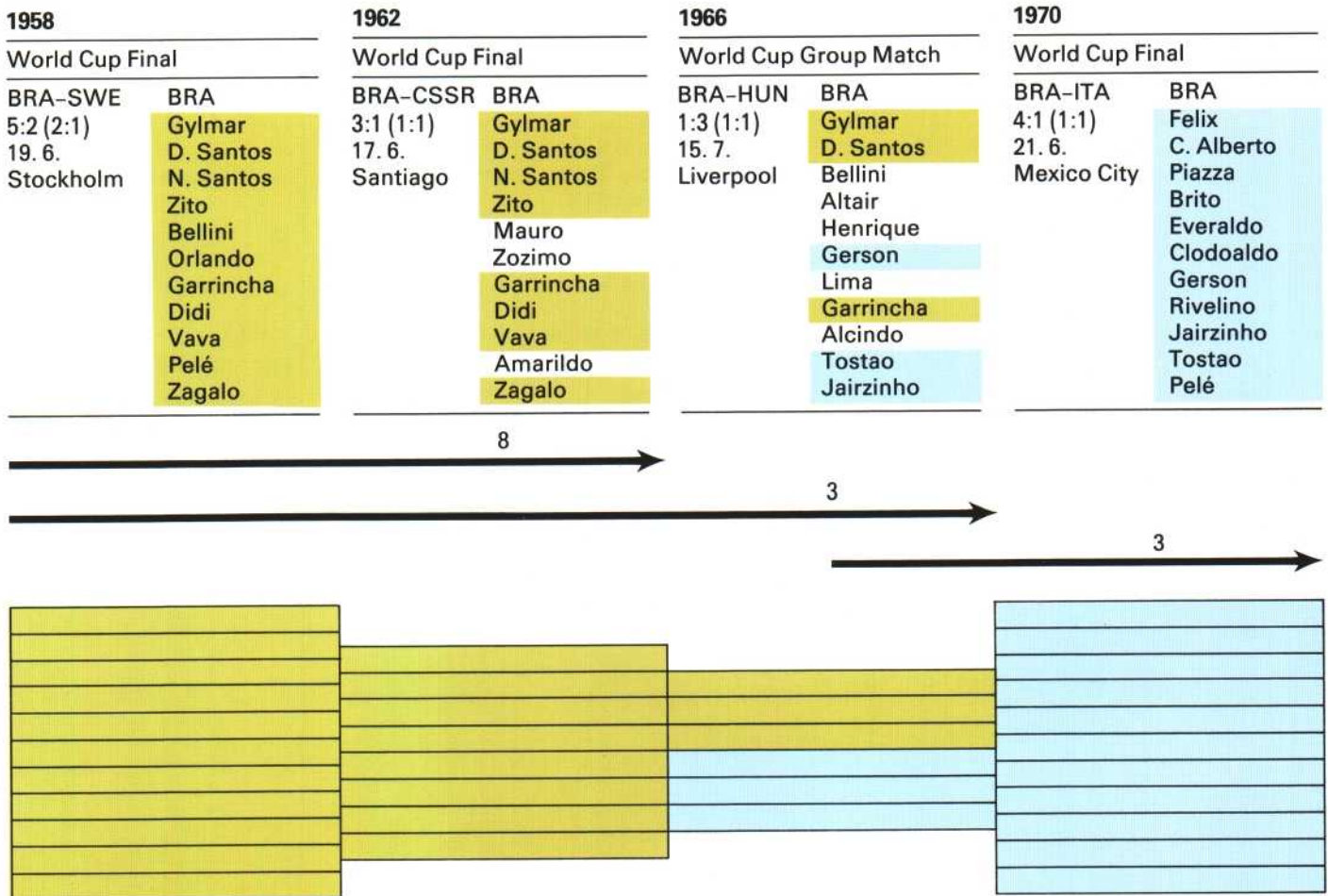
1. Rough	Alan	25.11.51	Partick Thistle
2. McGrain	Danny	1.05.50	Celtic
3. Gray	Frank	27.10.54	Leeds United
4. Souness	Graeme	6.05.53	Liverpool
5. Hansen	Alan	13.06.55	Liverpool
6. Miller	William	2.05.55	Aberdeen
7. Strachan	Gordon	9.02.57	Aberdeen
8. Dalglish	Kenny	4.03.51	Liverpool
9. Brazil	Alan	15.06.59	Ipswich Town
10. Wark	John	4.08.57	Ipswich Town
11. Robertson	John	20.01.53	Nottingham Forest
12. Wood	Goerge	26.09.52	Arsenal
13. McLeish	Alex	21.01.59	Aberdeen
14. Narey	David	12.06.56	Dundee United
15. Jordan	Joe	15.12.51	Milan AC
16. Hartford	Asa	24.10.50	Manchester City
17. Evans	Alan	12.10.56	Aston Villa
18. Archibald	Steven	27.09.56	Tottenham Hotspur
19. Sturrock	Paul	10.10.56	Dundee United
20. Provan	David	8.05.56	Celtic
21. Burley	George	3.06.56	Ipswich Town
22. Leighton	Jim	24.07.58	Aberdeen

Germany FR/RF d'Allemagne/
RF de Alemania/BR Deutschland

1. Schumacher	Harald	6.03.54	1.FC Köln
2. Briegel	Hans-Peter	11.10.55	1.FC Kaiserslautern
3. Breitner	Paul	5.09.51	Bayern München
4. Förster	Karlheinz	25.07.58	VfB Stuttgart
5. Förster	Bernd	3.05.56	VfB Stuttgart
6. Dremmler	Wolfgang	12.07.54	Bayern München
7. Littbarski	Pierre	16.04.60	1.FC Köln
8. Fischer	Klaus	27.12.49	1.FC Köln
9. Hrubesch	Horst	17.04.51	Hamburger SV
10. Müller	Hans	27.07.57	VfB Stuttgart
11. Rummenigge	Karl-Heinz	25.09.55	Bayern München
12. Hannes	Wilfried	17.05.57	Bor. Mönchengladbach
13. Reinders	Uwe	19.01.55	Werder Bremen
14. Magath	Felix	26.07.53	Hamburger SV
15. Stielike	Ulrich	15.11.54	Real Madrid CF
16. Allofs	Thomas	17.11.59	Fortuna Düsseldorf
17. Engels	Stephan	6.09.60	1.FC Köln
18. Matthäus	Lothar	21.03.61	Bor. Mönchengladbach
19. Hieronymus	Holger	22.02.59	Hamburger SV
20. Kaltz	Manfred	6.01.53	Hamburger SV
21. Franke	Bernd	12.06.48	Eintracht Braunschweig
22. Immel	Eike	27.11.60	Borussia Dortmund

This development can also be illustrated with the already historical

example of the Brazilian team from 1958 to 1970.



By comparing the number of players participating in the ensuing World Cups, the drop in performance as well as the team's new structure become obvious.

Similar tendencies are noticeable among nearly all World Cup teams. Reference should only be made here to the development of the 1974 world champions (Germany FR) and the 1978 world champions (Argentina) from 1978 to 1982.

Physical shape and performance can be maintained longer in professional football.

This fact will be referred to again in other chapters of this Report. From the comparisons of listed teams in Diagrams 4a to 4c, the aforementioned trends are evident:

1. The teams from Italy, France, and Poland keep to the fundamental principle:
To continue working with the competent team and through the experience gained, the team will be led to

increased maturity and performance.

2. Other teams follow the *actual efficiency* of their players and continue employing the core of players in action. They try to face the danger of ageing by including younger players.
3. For example, after the '78 World Cup in Argentina, Germany FR carried out a virtually new buildup of the team brought on by various factors such as the retirement of national players, age, etc.

Since countries with league football have a broad, efficient basis, the continental championships taking place between the World Cups are often used as stages in their new buildup.

The Influence of Continental Championships on the Development of World Cup Teams

EUROPE - UEFA

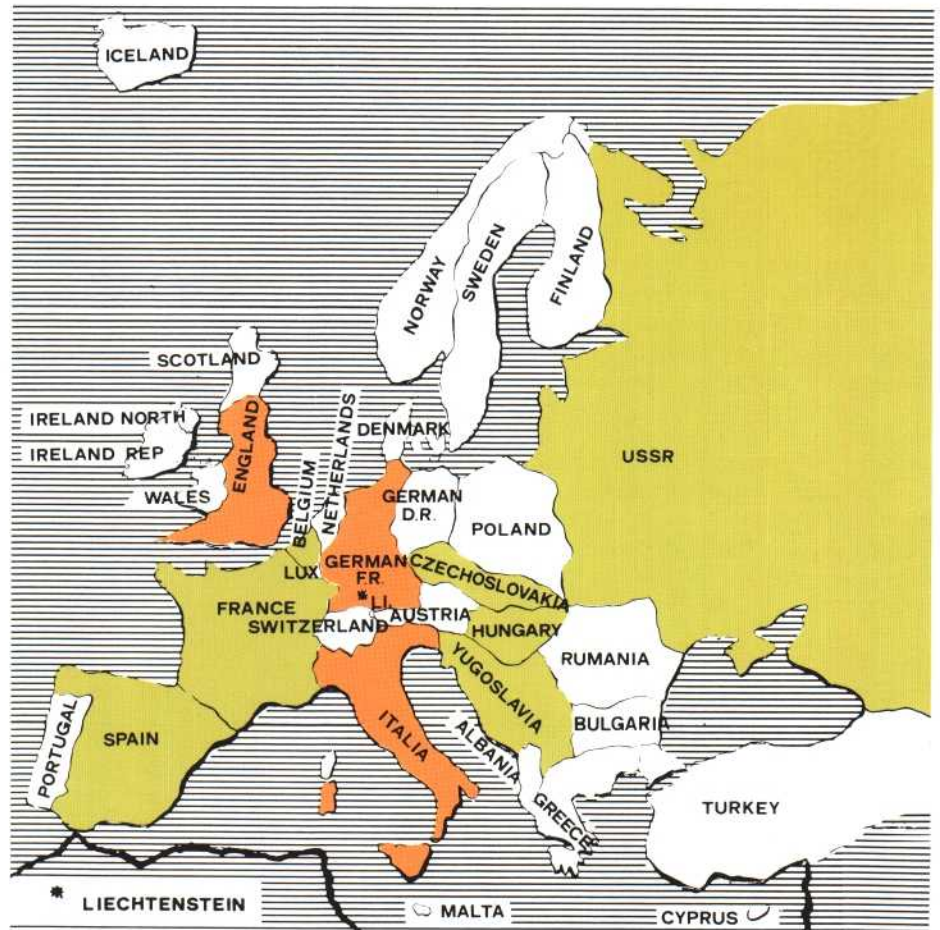


Thus, the continental championships should be considered as competitions building up towards the World Cup:

1. European Championship for National "A" Teams
2. South American Championship for National "A" Teams
3. Asian Cup
4. African Cup

The footballing nations whose structure does not entirely have the aforementioned broad basis, often come as a surprise at continental competitions and Olympic Games and achieve excellent results because their plans were adapted to the said events.

One often presumes that a team having been successful in this competition can also win its way through the World Cup Preliminary Competition and reach the Final Competition.



	1980	1976	1972	1968	1964	1960
Germany FR	1.	2.	1.	—	—	—
USSR	—	—	2.	4.	2.	1.
Czechoslovakia	3.	1.	—	—	—	3.
Yugoslavia	—	4.	—	2.	—	2.
Italy	4.	—	—	1.	—	—
Belgium	2.	—	3.	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	1.	—
Hungary	—	—	4.	—	3.	—
England	—	—	—	3.	—	—
France	—	—	—	—	—	4.

The survey illustrates the success to date at the European Championship for national «A» teams of countries having participated in the World Cup in Spain.

SOUTH AMERICA - CONMEBOL



However, the success is often not comparable. At the World Cup, the team does not achieve the expected results because it attained its planning target at the continental championship. Thus, at the time of the World Cup, it has perhaps already surpassed its peak performance particularly since it meets teams there with a greater playing strength.





The third group particularly includes those countries not answering the requirements for the first two groups. However, since they qualify for the *Olympic Football Tournament* on the basis of the players' status, this competition becomes more important for them and it is rated higher in their plans.

All the same, performance is limited because the same players can be assigned for the World Cup and continental championships as well as for the Olympics on top of the matches for national and continental club championships.

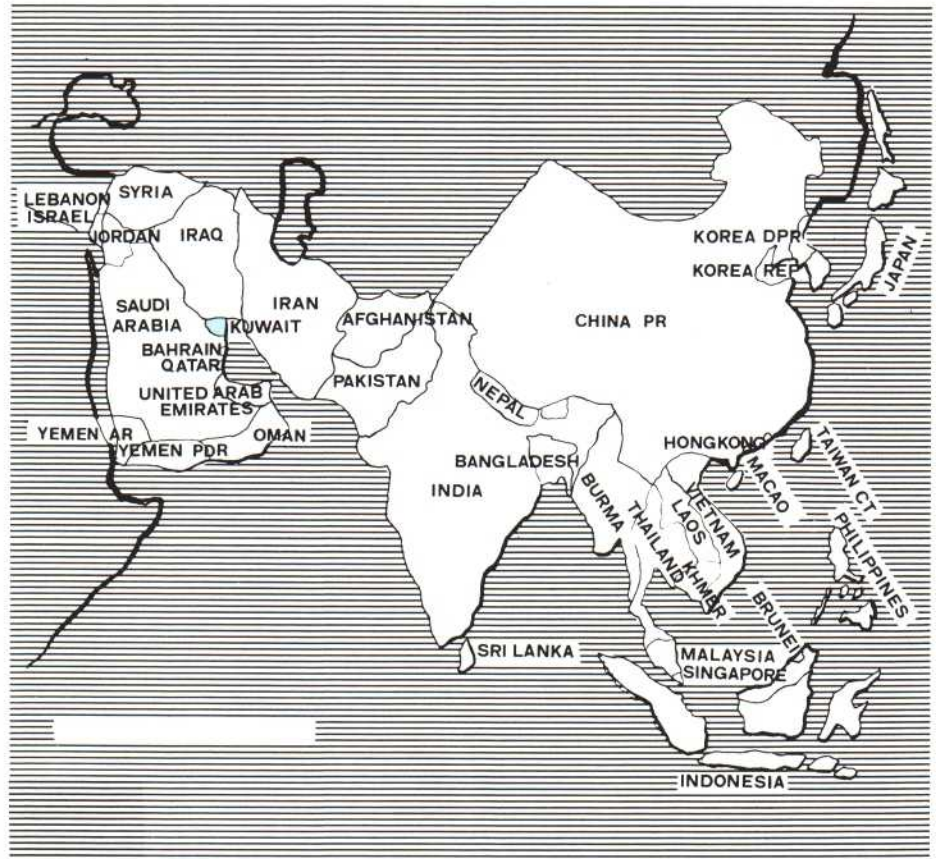
As the team is under pressure to succeed in all competitions, there is often no time for a new buildup on a long-term basis and for corresponding experiments.



Since the South American Championship is not held that regularly, this diagram contains a summary of the hitherto success of participating countries as well as the classification attained at the last competition prior to the World Cup.

		Total 1.	1979/1980
	Argentina	8x	
	Brazil	3x	3.
	Peru	1x	4.
	Chile		2.

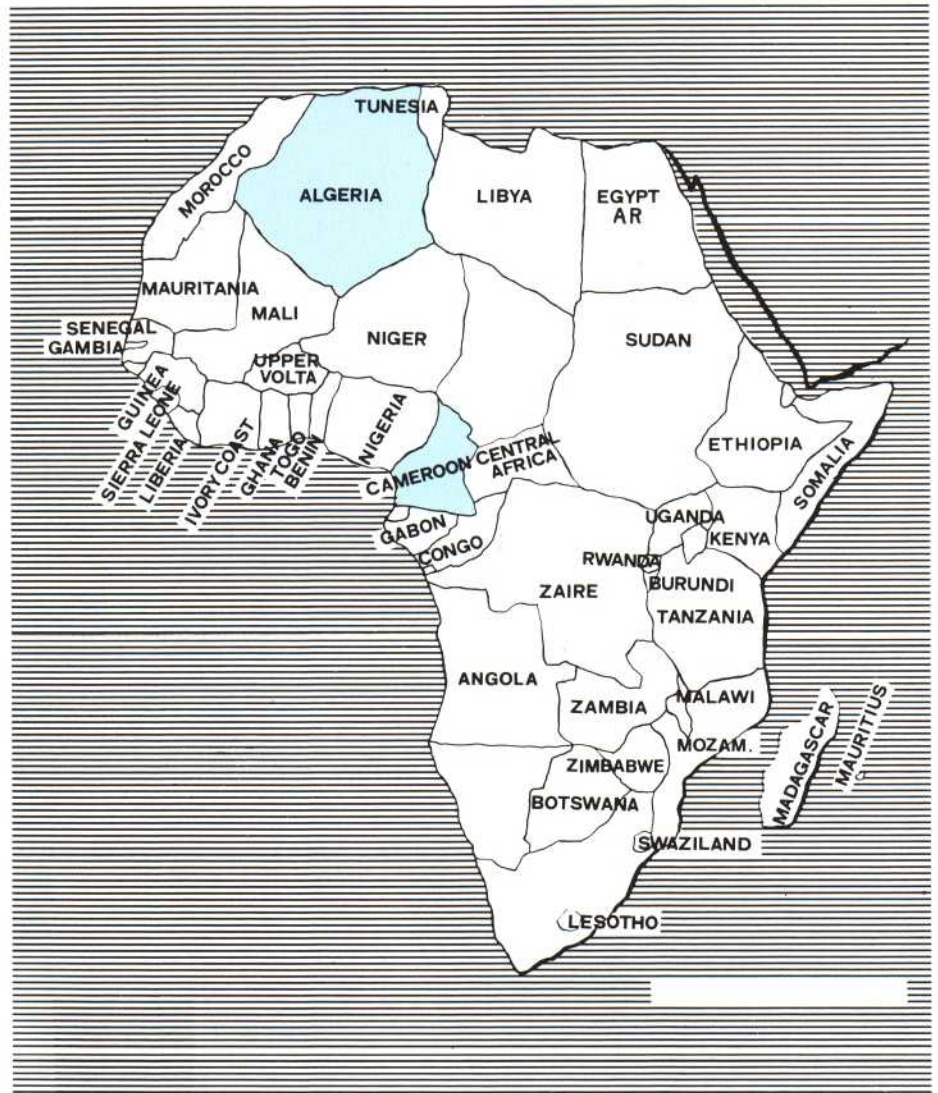
ASIA - AFC



Survey of the winners to date and participants in the Final Competition of the Asian Championship for National «A» Teams

AFC 1978	World Cup Argentina 1978	AFC 1980	Olympic FT 1980	AFC 1982	World Cup Spain 1982
	Iran	Kuwait	Iraq	Iraq	Kuwait
	—	Korea Rep.	Kuwait	Kuwait	—
	—	Iran	Syria	Saudi Arabia	—
	—	Korea D.P.R.	—	—	—

AFRICA - CAF



Survey of the winners to date and participants in the Final Competition of the African Championship for National «A» Teams

CAF 1978	World Cup Argentina 1978	CAF 1980	Olympic FT 1980	CAF 1982	World Cup Spain 1982
Ghana	Tunisia	Nigeria	Algeria	Ghana	Algeria
Uganda	—	Algeria	Nigeria	Libya	Cameroon
Nigeria	—	Egypt	Zambia	Zambia	—
Tunisia	—	Marocco	—	Algeria	—

The Influence of the 1980 Olympic Football Tournament on the Development of the World Cup Teams

Spain



OFT 1980	WM 1982
Lopez	1 Arconada Luis Miguel 1954
Alonso	2 Camacho José Antonio 1955
Alonso M	3 Gordillo Rafael 1957
Gonzalez	4 Alonso Miguel Angel 1953
Buyo	5 Tendillo Miguel 1961
Urquiaga	6 Alesanco José Ramón 1956
De Andres	7 Gomez Juan 1954
Gajate	8 Alonso Joaquín 1956
Ramos	9 Satrustegui Jesús María 1954
Felipe	10 Zamora Jesús María 1955
Muñoz	11 Lopez Ufarte Roberto 1958
Ortega	12 Urquiaga Santiago 1958
	13 Jimenez Manuel Enrique 1956
	14 Maceda Antonio 1957
	15 Saura Enrique 1954
	16 Sanchez José Vicente 1956
	17 Gallego Ricardo 1959
	18 Uralde Pedro 1958
	19 Alonso Carlos 1952
	20 Castro Enrique 1949
	21 González Francisco Javier 1952
	22 González Miguel Angel 1947

USSR



Dasaev	1 Dasaev Rinat 1957
Sulakvelidze	2 Sulakvelidze Tengiz 1957
Chivadze	3 Chivadze Aleksandr 1955
Khidiatullin	4 Khidiatullin Vagiz 1959
Romantsev	5 Baltacha Sergey 1959
Andreev	6 Demianenko Anatoliy 1959
Bessonov	7 Shengelia Ramaz 1957
Gavrilov	8 Bessonov Vladimir 1958
Oganesyan	9 Gavrilov Yuri 1954
Shavlo	10 Oganesian Khoren 1955
Gazzaev	11 Blokhin Oleg 1952
Tcherenkov	12 Bal Andrei 1958
Tchelebadze	13 Daraselia Vitaliy Sergei 1957
Baltacha	14 Borovskiy Sergey 1956
	15 Andreev Sergey 1956
	16 Rodionov Sergey 1962
	17 Buriak Leonid 1953
	18 Susloparov Yuriy 1958
	19 Evtushenko Vadim 1958
	20 Romantsev Oleg 1954
	20 Chanov Viktor 1959
	22 Chanov Viacheslav 1951

From the players' lists drawn up here one can see which countries participated with a team in the Olympic Football Tournament and how many players succeeded in joining a World Cup team for 1982.

Yugoslavia



OFT 1980	WC 1982		
Pantelic	1 Pantelic	Dragan	1951
Hrstić	2 Jerolimov	Ive	1958
Vujović Zoran	3 Gudelj	Ivan	1960
Sestić	4 Zajec	Velimir	1956
Cukrov	5 Stojković	Nenad	1956
Jovin	6 Krmpotić	Zlatko	1958
Matijević	7 Petrović	Vladimir	1955
Primorac	8 Sljivo	Edhem	1950
Klincarski	9 Vujović	Zoran	1958
Vujović Zlatko	10 Zivković	Zvonko	1959
Repcic	11 Vujović	Zlatko	1958
Mirocevic	12 Pudar	Ivan	1961
Secerbegovic	13 Susić	Safet	1955
	14 Jovanović	Nikola	1952
	15 Hrstić	Milos	1955
	16 Sestić	Milos	1956
	17 Jerković	Jurica	1950
	18 Deverić	Stjepan	1961
	19 Halilhodžić	Vahid	1952
	20 Surjak	Ivica	1953
	21 Pasić	Predrag	1958
	22 Svilar	Ratko	1950

Algeria



Amara	1 Cerbah	Mehdi	1953
Merzekane	2 Guendouz	Mahmoud	1953
Larbes	3 Kouici	Mustapha	1954
Guendouz	4 Kourichi	Nourredine	1954
Belloumi	5 Merzekane	Chaabane	1959
Madjer	7 Assad	Salah	1958
Fergani	8 Fergani	Ali	1952
Bensaoula	9 Bensaoula	Tedj	1954
Assad	10 Belloumi	Ladhdar	1958
Derouaz	11 Madjer	Rabah	1958
Mahyouz	12 Larbes	Salah	1952
Ghrib	13 Yahi	Hocine	1960
	14 Zidane	Djamel	1955
	15 Dahleb	Mustapha	1952
	16 Mansouri	Faouzi	1956
	17 Horr	Abdelkader	1953
	18 Maroc	Karim	1958
	19 Tlemceni	Djamel	1955
	20 Bourebbou	Abdelmadjid	1951
	21 Amara	Mourad	1959
	22 Bentaala	Lyacine	1955

Czechoslovakia



OFT 1980	WC 1982		
Seman	1 Seman	Stanislav	1952
Radimec	2 Jakubec	Frantisek	1956
Vizek	3 Fiala	Jan	1956
Berger	4 Jurkemik	Ladislav	1953
Macela	5 Barmos	Jozef	1954
Mazura	6 Vojacek	Rostislav	1949
Pokluda	7 Kozak	Jan	1954
Licka	8 Panenka	Antonin	1948
Rott	9 Vizek	Ladislav	1955
Sreiner	10 Kiez	Tomas	1959
Kunzo	11 Nehoda	Zdenek	1952
	12 Bicovsky	Premysl	1950
	13 Berger	Jan	1955
	14 Radimec	Libor	1950
	15 Kukucka	Lozef	1957
	16 Chaloupka	Pavel	1959
	17 Stambacher	Frantisek	1953
	18 Janecka	Petr	1957
	19 Masny	Marian	1950
	20 Petrzela	Vlastimil	1953
	21 Hruska	Zdenek	1954
	22 Stromsik	Karel	1958

Kuwait



Al-Tarabulsi	1 Al-Tarabulsi	Ahmad	1947
Murbarak N.	2 Murbarek	Naeem	1956
Murbarak M.	3 Murbarak	Mahboub	1955
Algabendi	4 Al-Qabendi	Jamal	1959
Almubarak	5 Al-Mubarak	Waleed	1959
Al-Hashash	6 Al-Houti	Saed	1954
Al-Shemmar	7 Marzouq	Fathi	1955
Al-Suwaayed	8 Al-Buloushi	Abdulla	1960
Al-Houti	9 Sultan	Jasem	1953
Al-Dakhil	10 Al-Anbari	Abdul-Aziz	1954
Marzouq	11 Al-Ghanem	Naser	1961
Sultan	12 Al-Suwaayed	Yousef	1958
Bohamad	13 Al-Issa	Mobarak Hamed	1958
	14 Ma'Yoof	Abdullah	1953
	15 Al-Hashash	Sami	1959
	16 Al-Dakhil	Faisal	1957
	17 Al-Shemmari	Humoud	1960
	18 Ahmed	Mohammad	1954
	19 Rehayyem Ailan	Moayyed	1960
	20 Al-Buloushi-Mohamed	Abdul Aziz	1962
	21 Ahmad	Adam	1957
	22 Bahman	Jasem	1959

The Influence of the World Youth Championships on the 1982 World Cup in Spain

With the introduction of the *World Youth Championships*, this FIFA competition has served talented players as a stepping-stone to the national team.

The following competitions have taken place to date:

1977	Tunisia
1979	Japan
1981	Australia

The following chapter is an analysis of the importance of the World Youth Championships.

Ever since Dr. Havelange was elected President of FIFA in 1974, priority was given to the development programmes on a broad basis.

The training courses for coaches which were held within the framework of the "FIFA/Coca-Cola Development Programmes" and of the "FIFA/Coca-Cola International Academies" contributed towards the general standard of football worldwide being raised. Beside this measure for the improvement of personnel infrastructure (*coach training*), another development programme was launched in order to adjust the playing standard and performing strength among Associations affiliated to the world football federation, FIFA.

FIFA can already proudly cast a retrospective glance at Project 2 (this being the working title). After two youth championships, the third competition to be organised by FIFA (beside the World Cup and the Olympic Football Tournament) has turned out to be an important development stage for youth footballers on their way up to world standard.

Indeed, some football Associations observed the trend sceptically. However, when FIFA raised the competition to the rank of an official World Youth Championship, the final breakthrough was achieved. The increasing numbers of participants in the preliminary matches are proof of this.

Australia organised the first official World Youth Championship in 1981. As far as popularity is concerned, these Championships lie in second position after the FIFA World Cup and for more and more youth players, this Championship represents a stepping-stone along the way to a career with a national team.

The 1982 World Cup was a good opportunity for making a sporting assessment and for following the development of some players who had participated in preceding World Cups. However, one should not overlook the fact that the listed players merely represent the peak of this development which became public with the World Cups.

It is far more important for National Associations to broaden the overall basis by doing some early talent scouting and promotion as well as organizing national youth championships. From this basis some vigorous talent could crystallize in the sector of senior players.

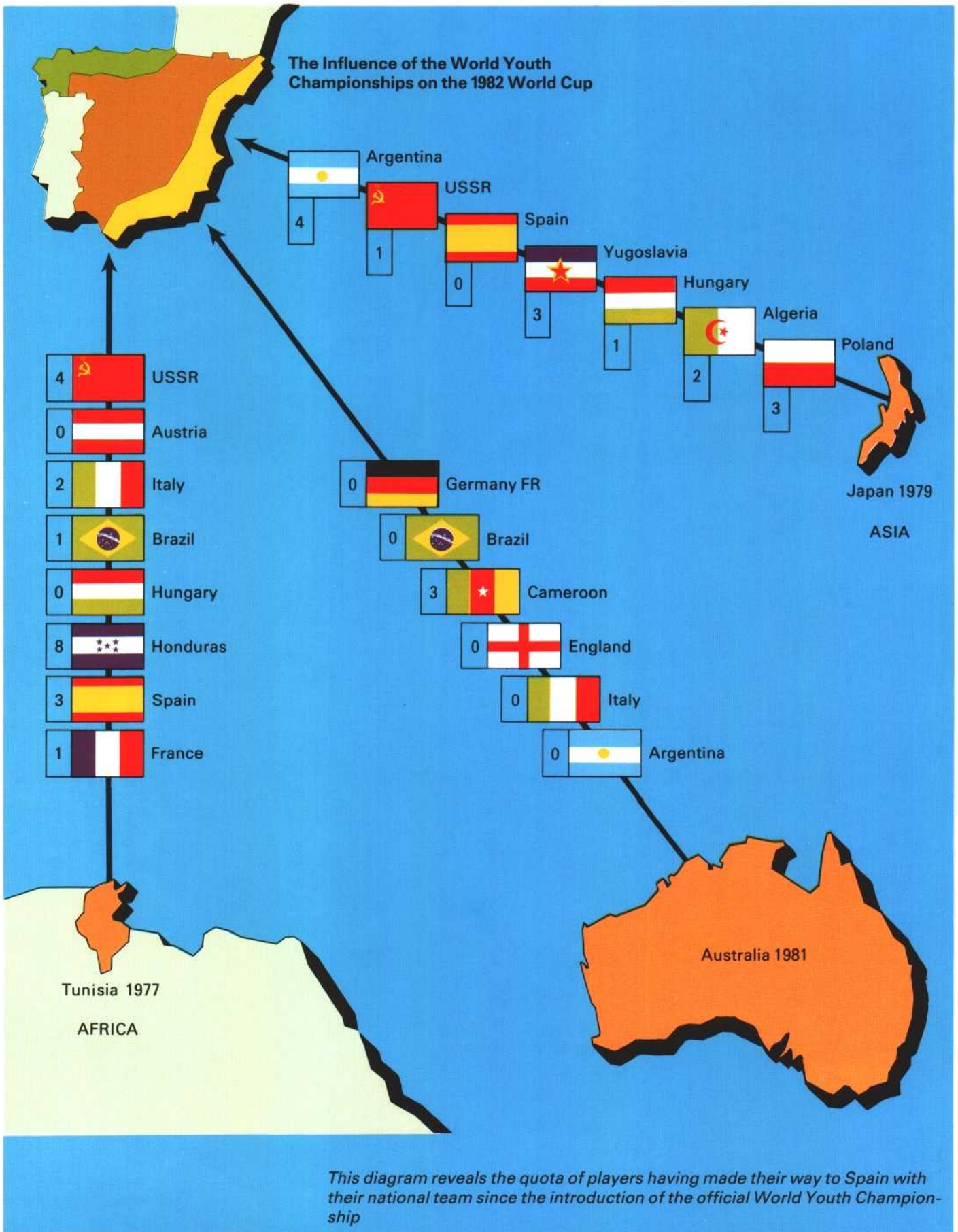
This could be a way of reaching the set target:

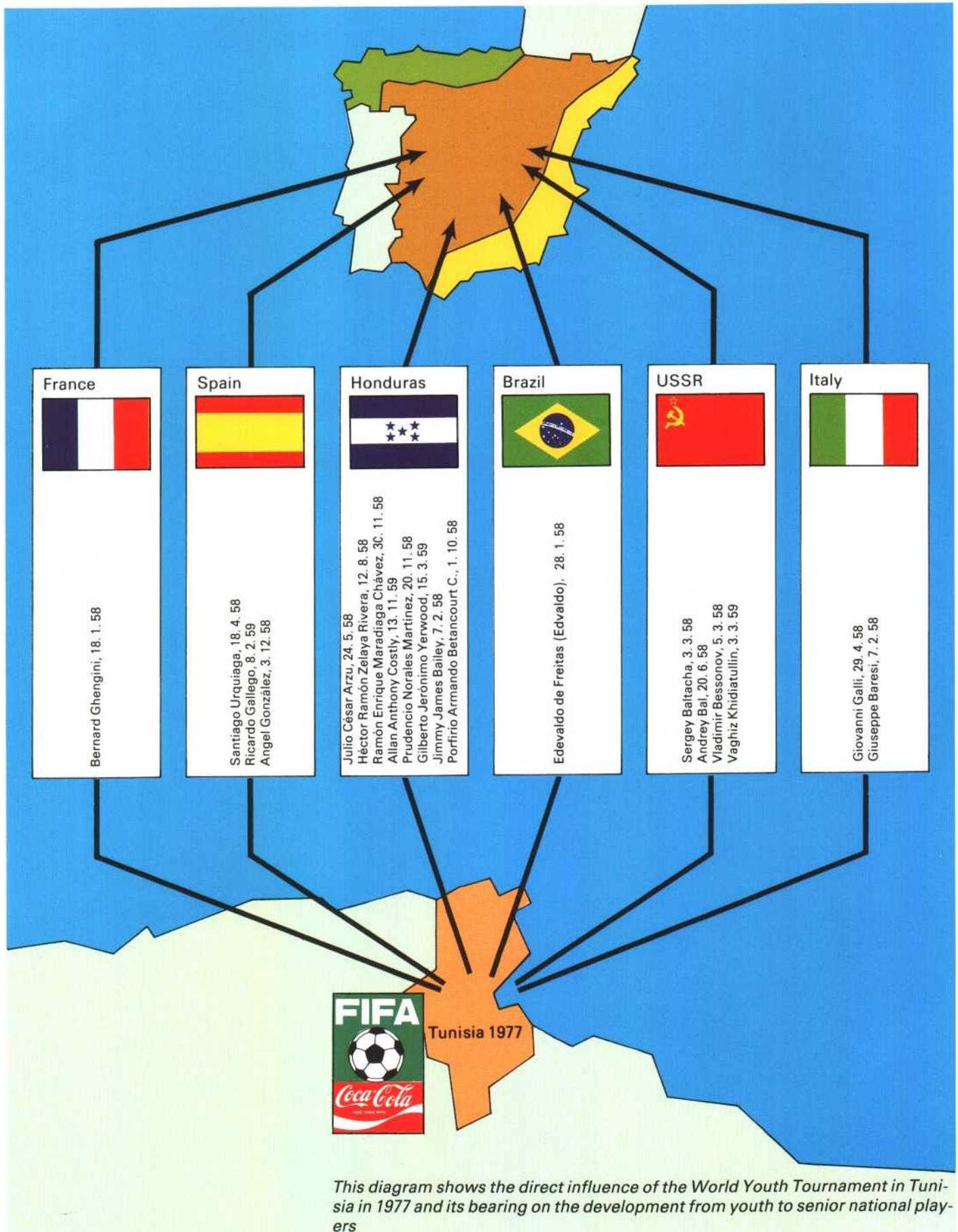
Adjustment of the playing standard worldwide

Some trends could be detected in an analysis of the players entered for Spain.

In spite of being talented, it is still a long way from the national youth team to the senior players, as one can see from the examples. At 23, a player is nowhere near having completed maturity.

Seen from this angle, the '78 World Cup still had little influence on the teams' composition. Young players did not manage to become permanent players in the highest age groups right away. The most striking note was struck by Honduras who with the assistance of the '77 World Youth Tournament, formed a squad of young players who remained together for a 5 year period and reached their zenith by participating in the '82 World Cup. With such a background, it is understandable that the team seemed so harmonious and became popular thanks to its good performance.





This diagram shows the direct influence of the World Youth Tournament in Tunisia in 1977 and its bearing on the development from youth to senior national players

The diagram illustrates the Honduran team from 1977 to 1982 with the players, names and team photos



Honduras
Tunisia 1977



Honduras
Spain 1982

Arzu	Julio César	Arzu	Julio César
Betancourt C.	Porfirio Armando	Betancourt	Porfirio Armando
Maradiaga Chávez	Ramón Enrique	Maradiaga Chávez	Ramón Enrique
Costly	Allan Anthony	Costly	Allan Anthony
Norales Martínez	Prudencio	Norales Martínez	Prudencio
Zelaya Rivera	Héctor Ramón	Zelaya Rivera	Héctor Ramón
Yerwood	Gilberto Jerónimo	Yerwood	Gilberto Jerónimo
Bailey	Jimmy James	Bailey	Roberto
Salgado	Pablo Antonio Palma	Nazar Ordoñez	José Salomon
Díaz	José Roberto Barahona	Gutiérrez	César Efraín
Recarte	Arturo Cáceres	Villegas Roura	Jaime Enrique
Ríos	René Enamorado	Bulnez Z.	José Fernando
Merino	Feliciano Guardado	Laing Carcamo	Eduardo Antonio
Nuñez	Luis Alberto Reyes	Toledo	Francisco Javier
Duarte	José Enrique	Figueroa Padilla	José Roberto
Sambula	Daniel	Bueso Guerrero	David
Castillo	Orlando Rodríguez	Droumond Cooper	Domingo
Pastrana	Francisco Zelaya	Cruz Murillo	Juan Alberto
		Cruz	José Luis
		Caballero Sánchez	Carlos Orlando
		Guity Nuñez	Celso Fredy
		Steward	Jimmy

1977



1982



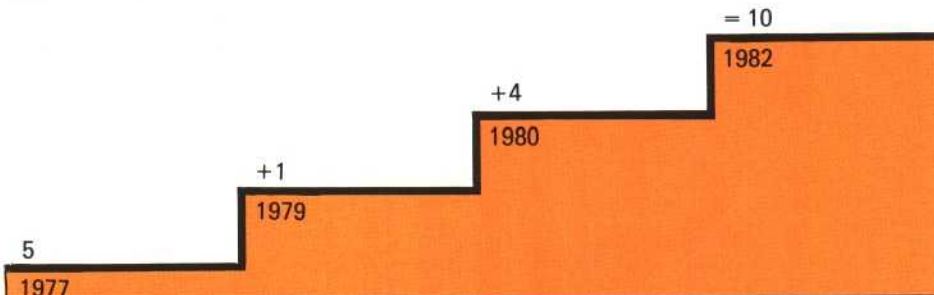
Among those former youth players from countries with professional football, the Spaniards, Italians and Brazilians found it very difficult to become permanent players on the '82 World Cup selection despite being successful in their youth. The Frenchman Genghini was the only exception. The first

world youth champions, the USSR deserve special attention. Here too, the players developed continually and thus became the hard core of the 1982 national team. Chanov (substitute goalkeeper) on the '82 team also came from the '79 World Youth Championship in Japan.

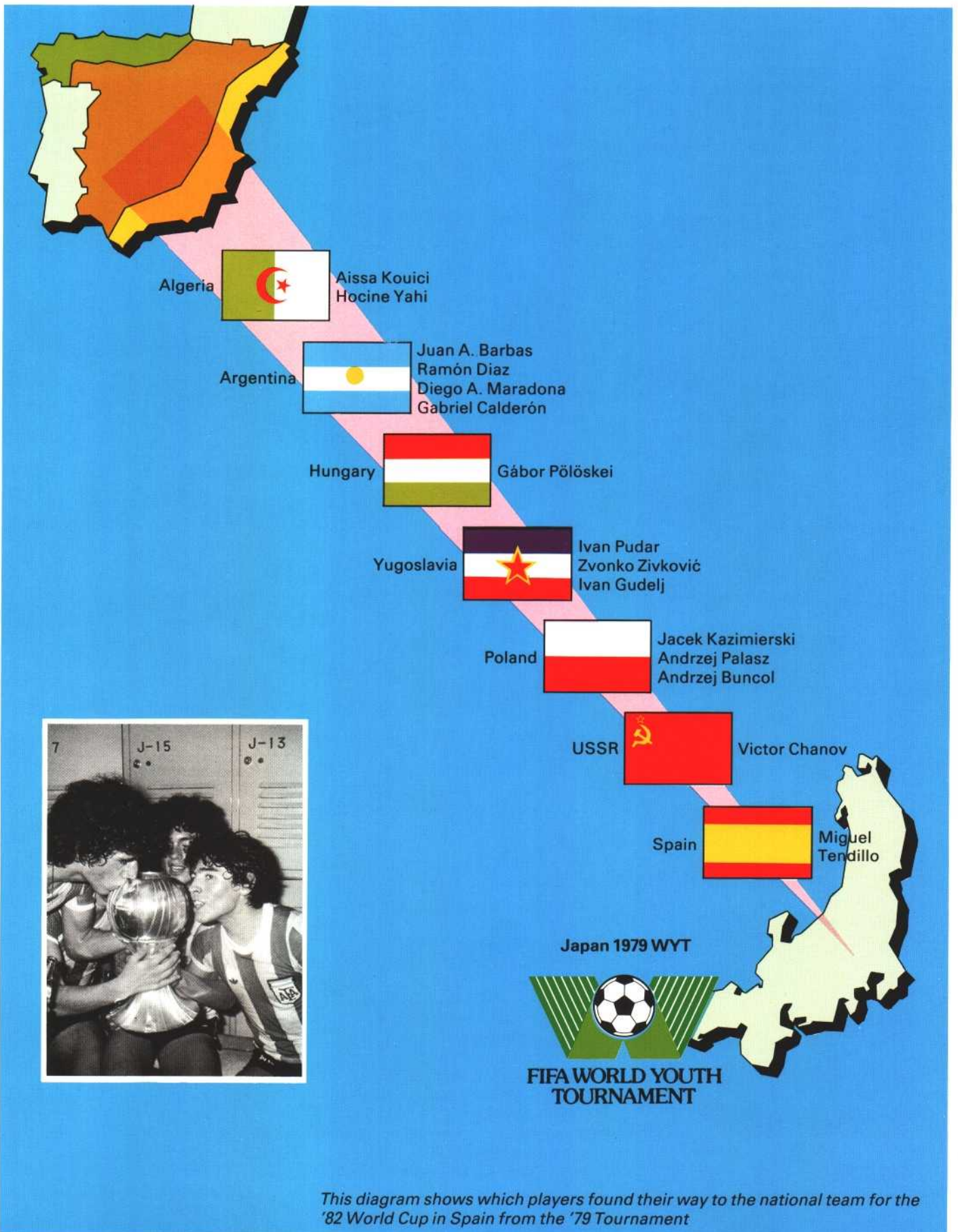


USSR

WYT	WYT	OFT	Player No.	'82 World Cup Matches										
				1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th			
1977	1979	1980	1	■	■	■	■	■					Dasaev	Rinat
			2	■	■	■	■	■					Sulakvelidze	Tengiz
■		■	3	■	■	■	■	■					Chivadze	Alexsandr
■		■	4										Khidiatullin	Vagiz
■			5	■	■	■	■	■					Baltacha	Sergey
			6	■	■	■	■	■					Demianenko	Anatoliy
			7	■	■	■	■	■					Shengelia	Ramaz
■		■	8	■	■	■	■	■					Bessonov	Vladimir
		■	9	■	■	■	■	■					Gavrilov	Yuri
		■	10		■								Oganesian	Khoren
			11	■	■	■	■	■					Blokhin	Oleg
■			12	■	■	■	■	■					Bal	Andrei
			13	■	■						■		Daraselia	Vitaliy Sergey
			14			■	■	■					Borovskiy	Sergey
		■	15								■		Andreev	Sergey
			16										Rodionov	Sergey
			17										Buriak	Leonid
			18										Susloparov	Yuriy
			19										Evtushenko	Vadim
		■	20										Romantsev	Oleg
	■	■	21										Chanov	Viktor
			22										Chanov	Viacheslav



This diagram shows the good methodical buildup of a team passing through the different development stages thanks to the official FIFA competitions.



This diagram shows which players found their way to the national team for the '82 World Cup in Spain from the '79 Tournament

The '79 World Youth Tournament took place in another structure. Only USSR, Spain and Hungary could qualify from the last group of participants, which speaks for the good, continued youth work in these Associations. Thanks to their excellent overall and individual performance as Tournament winners, Argentina produced four

players to qualify for the '82 World Cup. However, they could not all meet expectations yet. This also goes for the superstar in 1979: *Maradona*. They were partly replaced or only used as substitute players. This also applies for the Yugoslavian, Algerian and Polish national youth players. As on the average, these players have

not finished developing at 24, they will have gained experience by having participated in a World Cup for the first time, and this should count at a later date.

This particularly applies to both goalkeepers Chanov (USSR) and Kazimiński (Poland).



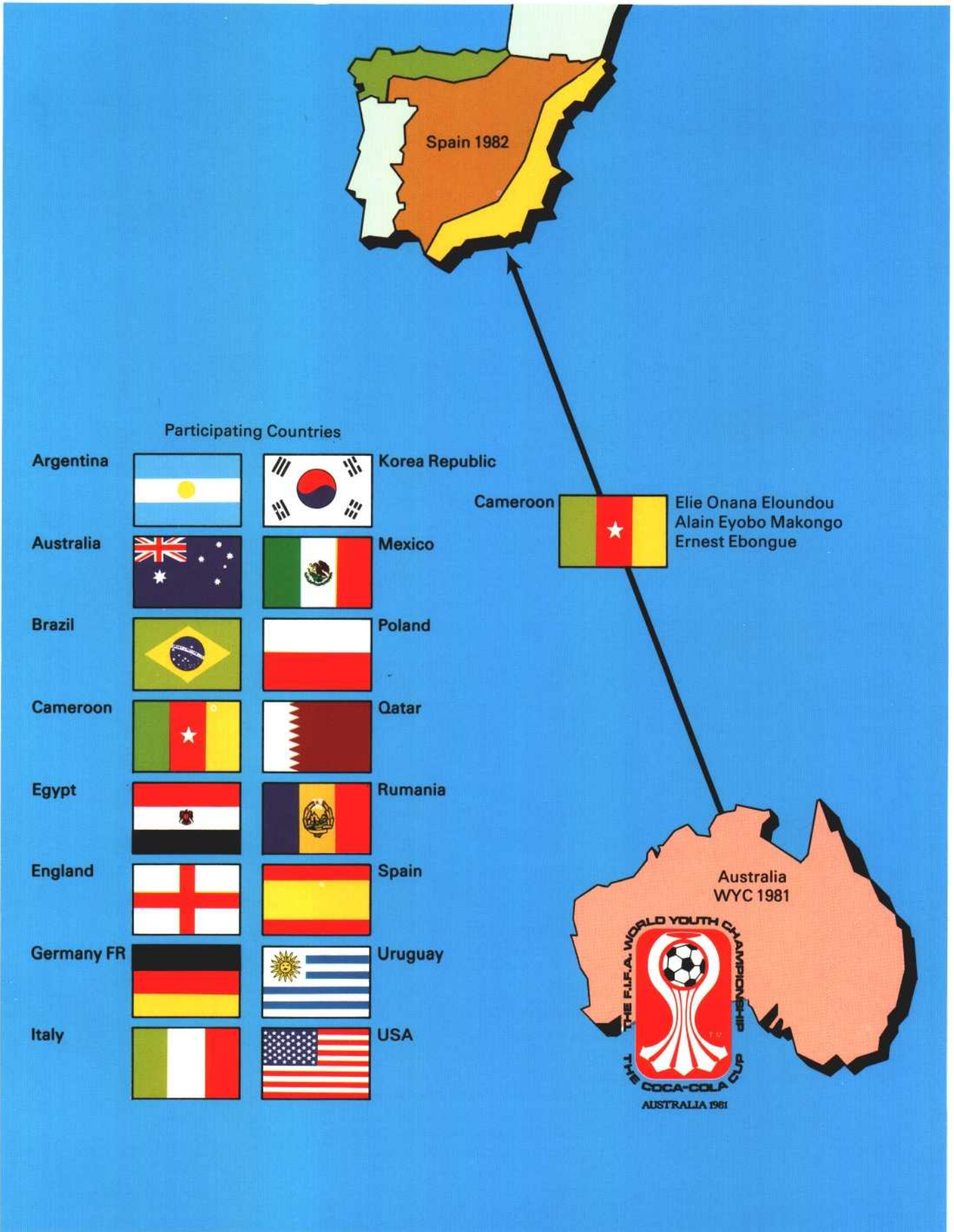
The clear winners of the World Youth Tournament in Japan '79: Argentina and their star player Maradona.



The time-span between the World Youth Championship in Australia and the World Cup in Spain was too short for players to have qualified for the national team. Most of the latter already had a fixed formation during World Cup preparations and only very talented players could have joined them. However, such players could not be found in Australia. It should also be remarked that some countries participating in Australia which could also qualify for the World Cup in Spain have a very strong League. Thus, young players in a World Youth Tournament are only rec-

ommended through their good performance and then make their way to the national team through a first division club.

This also applies to Germany FR as world youth champions as well as to Brazil, England, Italy and Argentina. If this indicated trend continues, we shall only meet the youth players from Australia at the '86 World Cup, under the condition that the national team qualifies for the Tournament. The exception in the "Australian circle" appears to be Cameroon who already had three of these players in their World Cup squad.



Participating Countries

- | | | | |
|------------|---|---|----------------|
| Argentina |  |  | Korea Republic |
| Australia |  |  | Mexico |
| Brazil |  |  | Poland |
| Cameroon |  |  | Qatar |
| Egypt |  |  | Rumania |
| England |  |  | Spain |
| Germany FR |  |  | Uruguay |
| Italy |  |  | USA |

Cameroon
 Elie Onana Eloundou
 Alain Eyobo Makongo
 Ernest Ebongue





Cameroon

Australia 1981

Yombo A.	Pierre
Onana E.	Jean Bosco
Nti	Sunday
Nyamsi T.	Omer
Kopla	André-Marie
Belinga	Alexandre
Macky	Stephan
Mfede	Louis-Paul
Olle Olle	Bertin
Ebongue	Ernest
Djonkep	Bonaventure
Ebongue	Mathias
Kingue	Hermann
Kwedi	Gaston
Mbarga	Engelbert
Eyobo	Alain

España 1982

								1	Nkono	Thomas
								2	Kaham	Michel
								3	Enoka	Edmond
								4	Ndjeja	René
								5	Onana Eloundou	Elie
								6	Kunde	Emmanuel
								7	Mbom	Ephrem
								8	Mbida	Grégoire
								9	Milla	Albert Roger
								10	Tokoto	Jean Pierre
								11	Toube	Charles
								12	Bell	Joseph Anton
								13	Bahoken	Paul
								14	Abega Mbida	Théophile
								15	Doumbe Lea	François
								16	Aoudou	Ibrahim
								17	Kamga	Joseph
								18	Nguea	Jacques
								19	Enanga	Joseph
								20	Eyobo Makongo	Alain
								21	Ebongue	Ernest
								22	Tchobang	Simon

The Cameroon team was an exception and counted three players in its World Cup squad for Spain

This shows that youth players on a professional football basis have more difficulty playing their way up than countries without such an infrastructure. Examples of this are Honduras, Algeria and Cameroon. All the same, the examples and results of the countries mentioned here should give rise to optimism. They clearly show that the FIFA Development Programmes have positive results.

The graphic consists of several interconnected elements on a blue background. At the top, a map of Africa is shown with a large orange-shaded area in the north-central region. This area is connected by black lines to three photographs of football teams. Below each team photo is a small inset of the national flag and the country's name: Algeria (top right), Cameroon (middle), and Honduras (bottom left). The Algerian team photo shows a long line of players on a field. The Cameroonian team photo shows a group of players and staff posing with soccer balls. The Honduran team photo shows a group of players in white jerseys with 'H' on the front. At the bottom, a map of Central America highlights Honduras in orange. A caption at the very bottom states: "Algeria, Honduras and Cameroon can be considered as good examples for the development of the standard of football worldwide."

Algeria, Honduras and Cameroon can be considered as good examples for the development of the standard of football worldwide.

Team Buildup



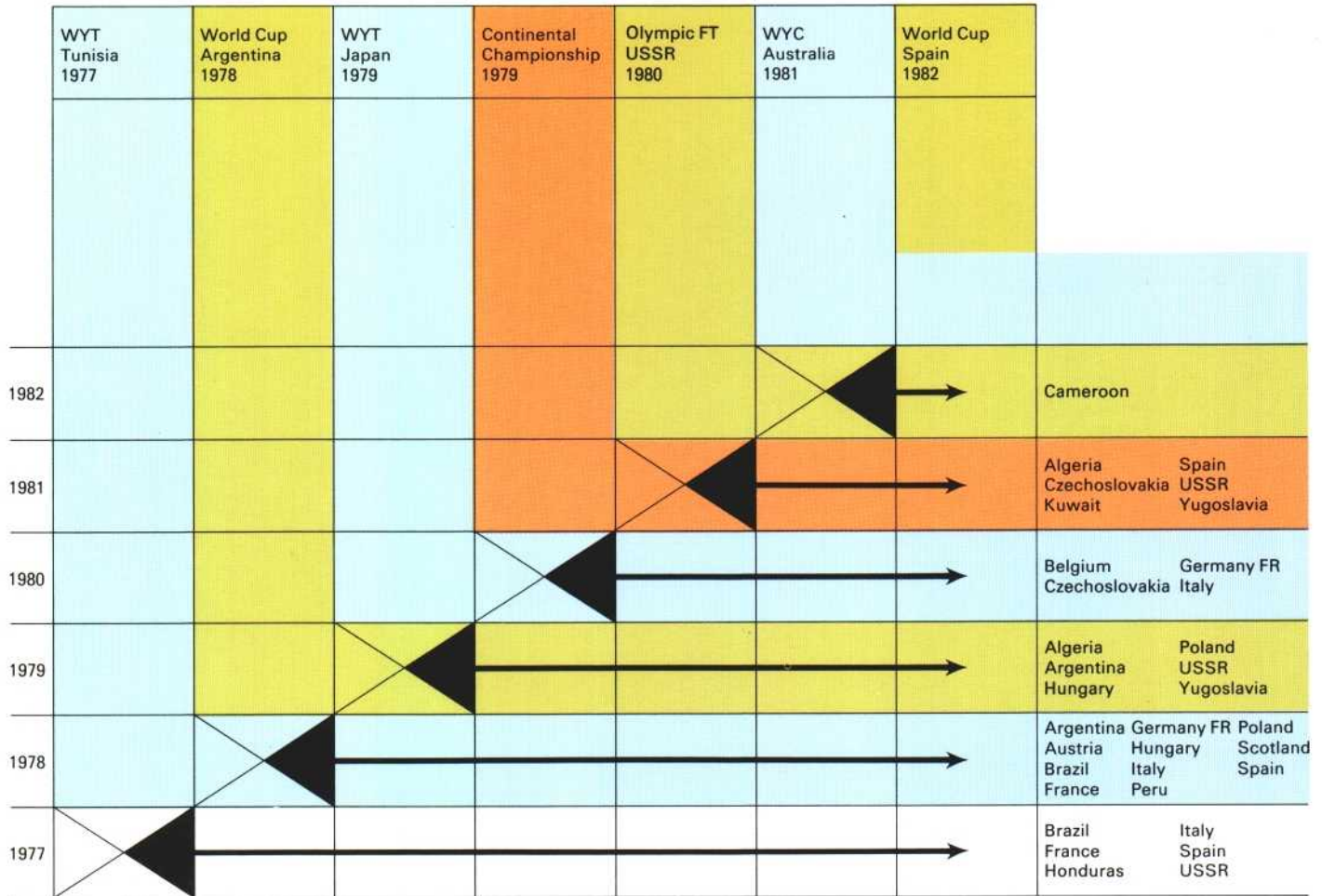
Aspects of long-, medium- and short-term players' selection and teams' preparation

- Association structure
- Players' status
- Squad with 40 players
- Squad with 22 players
- Actual employment of players

Team preparation

- Performance classes
- Time expenditure
- Training contents
- Tests / test matches

Aspects of long-, medium- and short term Players' Selection and Teams' Preparation



Summary of results achieved in the different development stages possible

The possible organizational buildup and development stages were handled in detail in the previous chapter. The above diagram shows a summary of this once more:

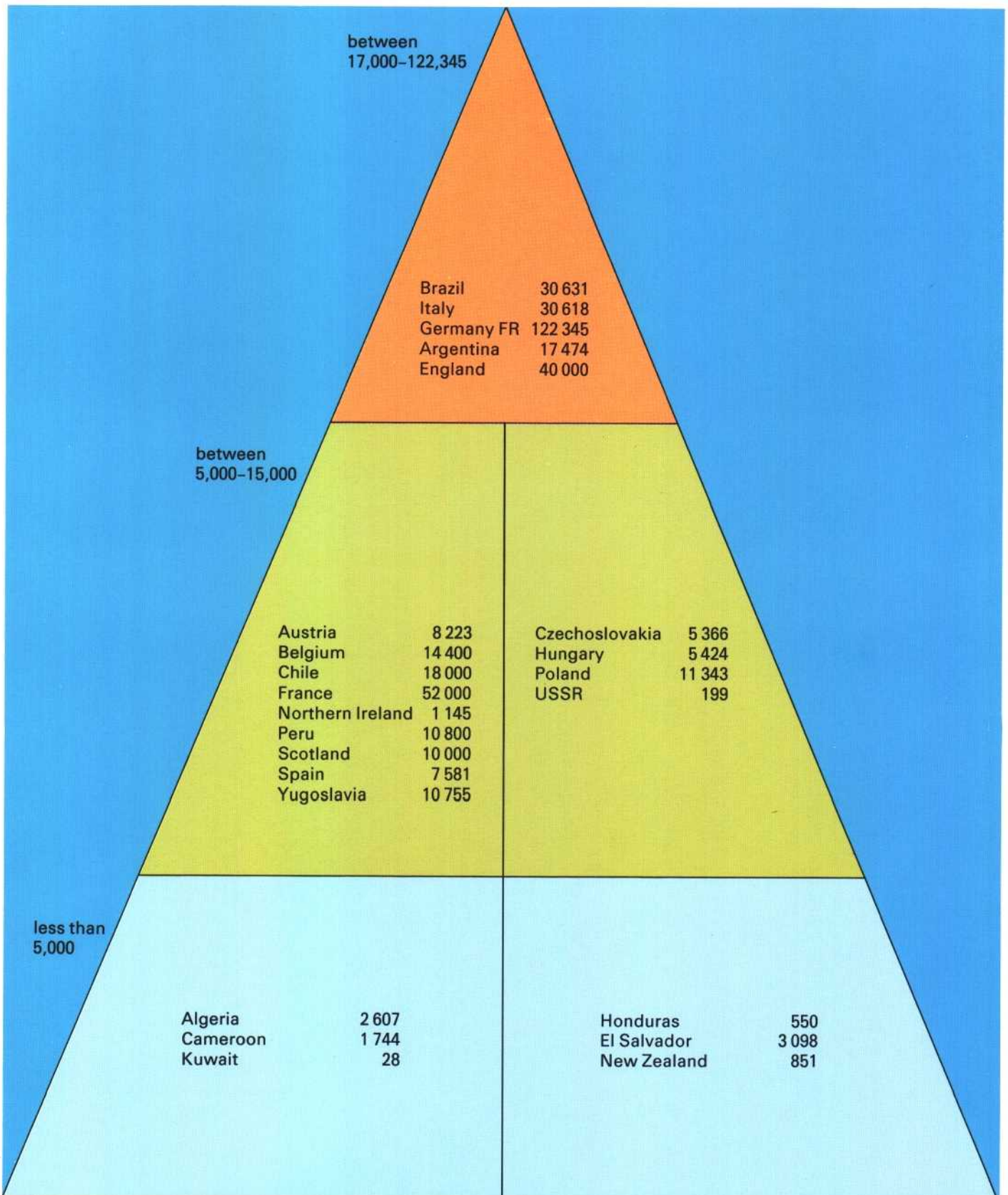
The diagram repeats the statement that the organizational structure varies within FIFA's affiliated countries. This naturally results in *planning priorities*. Similarly, questions and investigations at the '82 World Cup showed that the afore-mentioned structural differences already become evident in the *selection of players and team preparations*.

Once again, the point of departure is the organization and structure of the Associations.

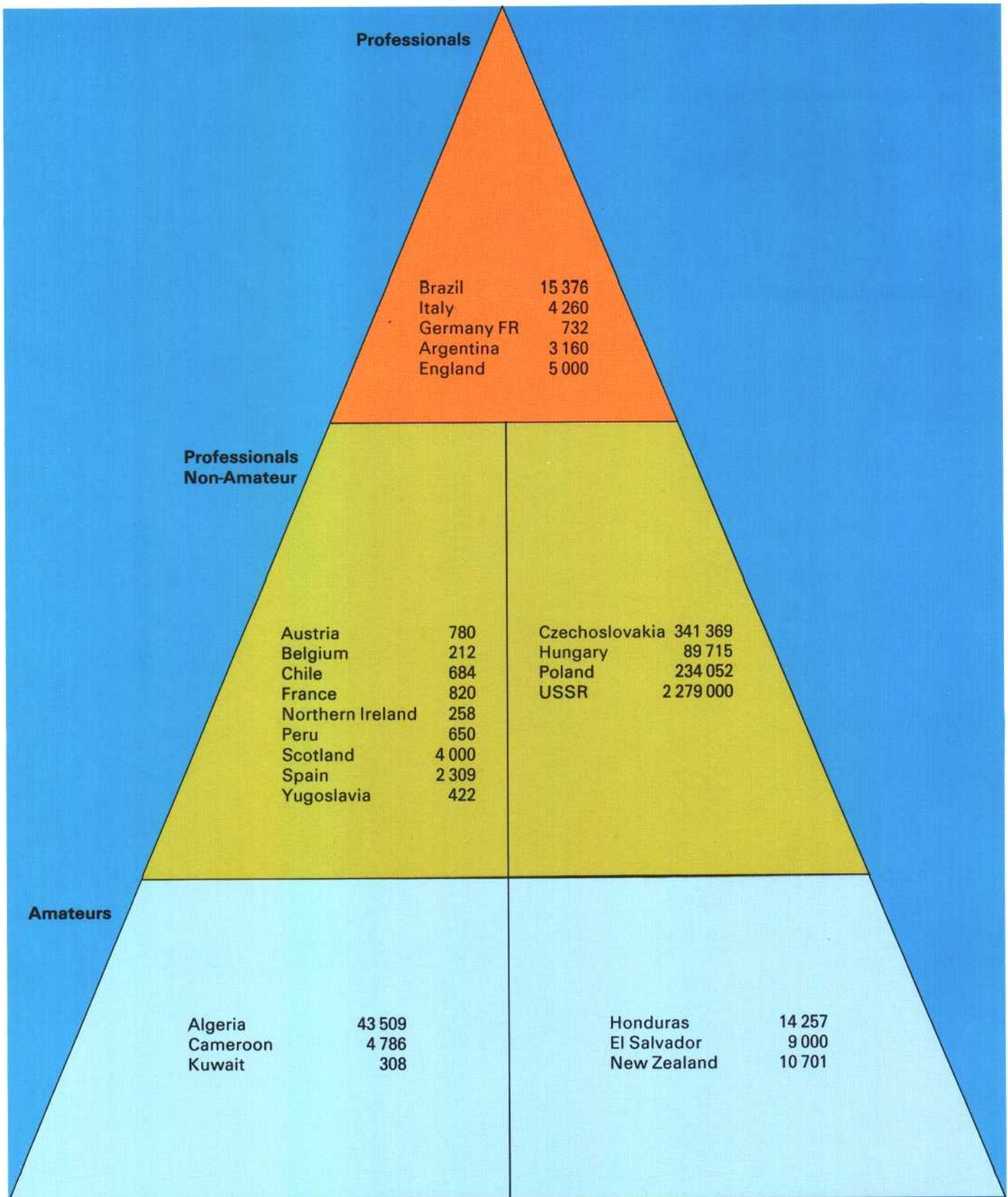
As an example, the following diagram shows that personal prerequisites are different for every team and thus have an indirect bearing on efficiency and the possibility of performance.

It is easy to appreciate that more star players develop from a large basis of youth, non-professional and professional players and thus contribute towards a more constant overall standard.

A narrower basis could be produced by occasional star performances of teams which can be maintained with difficulty for some time.



Statistical data according to the FIFA publication "National Associations of FIFA" - here, the registered teams



Based on the statistical data in the FIFA publication "National Associations of FIFA", the pyramid was constructed according to the data on existing players and their status.

Long-term selection of players

On the basis of the preceding investigations, one can ascertain that the long-term choice of players in most Associations was effected according to the following aspects:

The squad of players changes after every World Cup, because some players end their international career due to age reasons.

The remaining stock of players is increased with new, additional players offering themselves on the basis of *present efficiency*.

They partly belonged to the squad of

40 players at the last World Cup or are acceding to the national team after gaining international experience in the national youth team.

This relatively large circle is examined in the course of the long-term selection of players

The assessment criteria of performance is mainly derived from international friendly matches or qualifying matches for continental championships and Olympic Games.


This first time-span mainly lasts for over two years after every World Cup. Besides *present efficiency*, the follow-

ing criteria can also be decisive in enlarging the squad and screening players:


1. Injury of regular players
2. Departure of players abroad
3. Players changing clubs, thereby involving another set of players possibly leading to or preventing the formation of the bulk of national players.

The specified criteria thus give the national coach sufficient opportunity to experiment with new players. The future World Cup team only takes shape once the qualification matches begin.


Sample of a statistical inquiry form for matches of the World Cup Preliminary Competition



Real Comité Organizador
de la
Copa Mundial de Fútbol de 1982



ESPAÑA 82



FIFA

PALACIO NACIONAL DE CONGRESOS Y EXPOSICIONES
Pl. de la Castellana, 99 - Teléfono 805 53 41 - Madrid 15 (España)
Telegrams: MUNDOFUTBOL - Telex: 77260 OMEX E

Ficha Estadística
Encuentro Fase Preliminar
Statistical Filing Card
Preliminary Phase Match
Fiche Statistique
Rencontre de la Première Phase
Statistische Karteikarte
Spiele der Präliminärphase

RELLENAR A MANO O CON LETRAS MAYUSCULAS
PLACES, PRÉPARER DE PRES EN BLOCS, LETTRES
PRIERE DE TAPER OU BIEN ECRIRE AVEC MAYUSCULES
BITTE MIT SCHREIBMASCHINE ODER SADESINGHSTABEN AUSFÜLLEN

CONFEDERACIÓN UEFA A
CONFEDERATION CONCACAF B
KONFEDERATION CAF C
 CONMEBOL D
 AFC-OFC E

GRUPO
GROUP
GROUPE
GRUPPE

A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
B Norte Centro Caribe A Caribe B
C
D 1 2 3 4
E 1 2 3 4

Marcar con x el cuadro correspondiente
Cross x the right box
Signaler x sur la place correspondante
Mit einem Kreuz bezeichnen.

FECHA / DATE / DATUM

ESTADIO / STADIUM / STADION

Ciudad / CITY / VILLE / STADT

ESPECTADORES / ATTENDANCE / SPECTATEURS / ZUSCHAUER

RESULTADO / RESULT / RESULTAT / ERGEBNIS

RESULTADO PRIMERA TIEMPO / HALF-TIME SCORE / RESULTAT A LA MI-Temps / STAND BEI HALBEIT

A FAVOR DE / IN FAVOUR OF / EN FAVEUR DE / ZUGUNSTEN VON

ARBITRO/REFEREE / ARBITRE/SCHIEDSRICHTER

NOMBRE Y APELLIDOS / NAME AND SURNAME / NOM ET PRENOM / VORNAME UND NAME

PAIS / COUNTRY / PAYS / LAND

JUECES DE LINEA/LINESMEN / JUGES DE TOUCHES/LINIENRICHTER

1	NOMBRE Y APELLIDOS / NAME AND SURNAME / NOM ET PRENOM / VORNAME UND NAME	PAIS / COUNTRY / PAYS / LAND
2	NOMBRE Y APELLIDOS / NAME AND SURNAME / NOM ET PRENOM / VORNAME UND NAME	PAIS / COUNTRY / PAYS / LAND

META/GOAL BUT/TOR	JUGADORES PAIS VISITADO PLAYERS HOME TEAM JOUEURS DU PAYS VISITE SPIELER DER HEIMMANNSCHAFT	JUGADORES PAIS VISITANTE PLAYERS VISITING TEAM JOUEURS DU PAYS VISITEUR SPIELER DER GASTMANNSCHAFT
CAMPO FIELD CHAMP FELD	No.	No.
RESERVAS SUBSTITUTES RESERVES EINSETZLEUTE		
SELECCIONADOR COACH MANAGER TRAINER		
SUSTITUCIONES REPLACEMENTS SUBSTITUTIONS EINSETZUNGEN		
EQUIPO/TEAM EQUIPE/MANNSCHAFT	POK/BY PAR/DER	MIN.
EXPULSIONES EXPULSIONS EIPULSIONS PLATZVERWEISE		
EQUIPO/TEAM EQUIPE/MANNSCHAFT	JUGADOR/PLAYER JOUER/SPIELER	MIN.

FIFA has taken enough precautions for this in its World Cup Regulations.

Article 19 – Qualification of Players – para 4

For the matches of the Qualifying Competition, a list of twenty-two players at the most must be sent or cabled ten days before each match by each Association to each Association within the same group, and to the FIFA Secretariat. Within these ten days no alteration must be made on the list of twenty-two players, except if a written agreement from the two Associations concerned is submitted to the FIFA Secretariat.

Medium-term Selection of Players

The medium-term selection of players shall be finally settled once the list of 40 players has to be announced to FIFA upon the team reaching the Final Competition.

Article 19 – Qualification of Players – para 5

For the Final Competition each Association may qualify forty players. A list of players and four photographs of each player must reach the FIFA Secretariat forty-five days before the first match of the Final Competition.

As a rule, this does not present a problem for those National Associations having the backing of a large circle of players.

In the course of the last two years, the coach had enough opportunity to observe players in club or international matches. Thus, he could proceed purposefully with *talent scouting and promotion*.


Disadvantages could arise for countries with a limited squad of players once a made choice had to be revised later for various reasons.

The coaches gave the following reasons for this:

1. Loss of physical shape due to excessive strain

This particularly concerns clubs involved in the final stage of national and international club competitions.

Sample for the application list of 40 players for the '82 World Cup.



Fédération Internationale de Football Association
Hitzigweg 11, 8032 Zurich, Switzerland. Telephone (01) 55 54 00, Telex 55678

1982 FIFA World Cup

LIST OF THE
LISTE DES
LISTA DE LOS
VERZEICHNIS DER

40

PLAYERS
JOUEURS
JUGADORES
SPIELER

National Association / Association Nationale
Asociación Nacional / Nationalverband

No.	Name Nom de famille Apellido Familienname	Christian name(s) Prénoms Nombres de pila Vorname(n)	Date of birth Date de naissance Fecha de nacimiento Geburtsdate	Club Club Club Verein	Passport number Número de pasaporte Número de pasaporte Nummer des Passes
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					

No.	Name Nom de famille Apellido Familienname	Christian name(s) Prénoms Nombres de pila Vorname(n)	Date of birth Date de naissance Fecha de nacimiento Geburtsdate	Club Club Club Verein	Passport number Número de pasaporte Número de pasaporte Nummer des Passes
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					
33					
34					
35					
36					
37					
38					
39					
40					

To be returned to FIFA by 14 May 1982 / A renvoyer à la FIFA jusqu'au 14 mai 1982
A devolver a la FIFA hasta el 14 de mayo de 1982 / Zurücksenden an die FIFA bis spätestens 14. Mai 1982

Address / Adresse / Dirección / Adresse:
FIFA
P.O. Box 85
8030 Zurich 30
Switzerland

Date/Fecha/Datum
Signature/Firma/Unterschrift

2. Serious injury in the said competitions

This badly affects the Association and coach if special team positions and team functions are involved. This particularly includes goalkeepers or decisive player personalities in defence and attack.

With specific measures such as training camps and eliminatory matches, one aims at reducing the squad of players once more in order to make the final choice of 22 players.

Short-term planning

Short-term planning formally ends 8 days prior to the start of the 1st match of the Final Competition.

Article 19 – Qualification of Players – Para 5

Eight days before the first match of the Final Competition, each national Association must send the FIFA Secretariat a list of twenty-two of the forty players announced and qualified. Only these twenty-two players shall be permitted to take part in the matches of the Final Competition, except in cases of force majeure recognized by the Organizing Committee. These lists shall be published by the FIFA Secretariat.

The correct appointment is directly decisive for the team's possible success or failure at the World Cup. Investigations made in Spain revealed that the squad of 22 announced players cannot definitely be considered as a


whole. On the contrary, certain distinctions are necessary.

The division of these 22 players is effected as follows:

- 1. The game begins with 11 players
 - 2. 5 more substitute players are sitting on the bench
- + 5
16

As a rule, these substitute players consist of 1 substitute goalkeeper and 4 players for defence, midfield and attack respectively.

Sample of the application form for the final choice of 22 players for the Final Competition.



Fédération Internationale de Football Association
Hiltzigweg 11, 8030 Zurich, Switzerland, Telephone (01) 55 54 00, Telex 55678

1982 FIFA World Cup

LIST OF THE
LISTE DES
LISTA DE LOS
VERZEICHNIS DER

22

PLAYERS
JOUEURS
JUGADORES
SPIELER

National Association / Association Nationale
Asociación Nacional / Nationalverband

No.	Name Nom de famille Apellido Familienname	Christian name Prénom(s) Nombres de pila Vorname(n)	Sex of birth Sexe de naissance Fecha de nacimiento Geburtsdatum	Club Club Club Verein	Passport number Número de pasaporte Número de pasaporte Nummer des Pases
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					

NAMES OF TEAM OFFICIALS
NOMS DES OFFICIELS DE LA DÉLÉGATION
NOMBRES DE LOS DELEGADOS OFICIALES
NAMEN DER VERBANDSOFFIZIELLEN

1. Head of Delegation / Jefe de Delegación
Chef de la Délégation / Delegationschef

23 _____

2. Team Director / Director técnico del Equipo
Chef technique de l'Equipe / Technischer Leiter der Mannschaft

24 _____

3. Chief of Administration (Secretary) / Jefe de Administración (Secretario)
Chef administratif (Secrétaire) / Administrativer Leiter (Sekretär)

25 _____

4. Other Team Officials (give details of their duties) / Otros Delegados oficiales (mencionar la tarea de cada uno)
Autres Officiels (mentionner leur mission) / Andere Offizielle (ihre Aufgabe angeben)

26 _____

27 _____

28 _____

29 _____

30 _____

To be returned to FIFA by 5 June 1982 / A renvoyer à la FIFA jusqu'au 5 juin 1982
A devolver a la FIFA hasta el 5 de junio de 1982 / Zurücksenden an die FIFA bis spätestens 5. Juni 1982

Address / Adresse / Dirección / Anschrift:
until 31.5.82: as from 1.6.82:
 FIFA FIFA
 P.O. Box 85 Palacio de Congresos
 8030 Zurich 30 Paseo de la Castellana 99
 Switzerland Madrid 16
Spain


Date / Fecha / Datum: Signature / Firma / Unterschrift:

This leaves 6 players out of the total number of 22 players announced. This results in a virtually logical distribution into regular and substitute players.

Presuming that not all the 22 players are needed for the Final Competition when a maximum of 7 matches are to be played, some coaches have considered not taking them all along, even though 22 players were appointed. This often happened in order to avoid psychological problems with substitutes who could not participate. Many discussions among coaches confirmed that such an argument should not be rejected.

Although 22 players were taken along, they did not all get to play. The following diagram shows how many players were actually employed by the coaches.

Sample of a match form used in the matches of the World Cup Final Competition



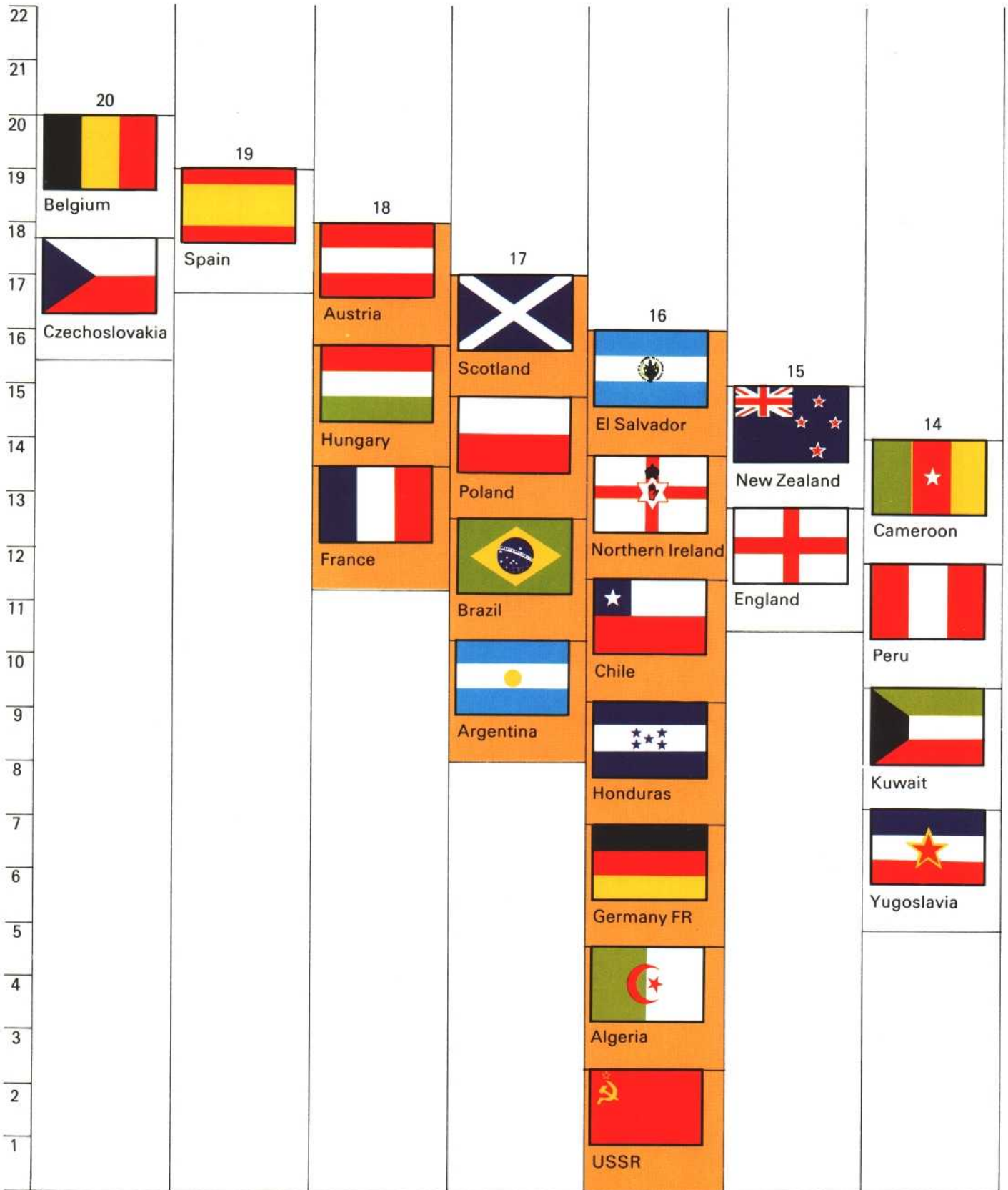
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

1982 FIFA WORLD CUP – FINAL COMPETITION

Referee's Report Rapport d'arbitre Informe del árbitro Schiedsrichter-Bericht No. _____

1	MATCH				/
2	played at joué à jugado en concelo en		the le el den		
3	on the ground of sur le terrain de en el terreno de auf dem Platz von				
4	Referee Arbitre Árbitro Schiedsrichter		Country Pays País Land		
5	Linesman Juges de touche Jueces de línea Linienrichter	1 2	Country Pays País Land		
6	Result Résultat Resultado Ergebnis		in favour of en faveur de en favor de zugunsten von		
7	Half-time score Résultat à la mi-temps Resultado del primer tiempo Stand bei Halbzeit		in favour of en faveur de en favor de zugunsten von		
8	Country Pays País Land		A:		B:
			Name - Nom Apellidos - Nombres	Christian names - Prénoms Nombres - Vornamen	No.
	Goalkeeper Gardien de but Guardameta Torwart			Name - Nom Apellidos - Nombres	No.
	Field Players - Jugadores de Campo Joueurs de champ - Champers			Name - Nom Apellidos - Nombres	No.
9	Reserves Remplaçants Sustitutos Ersatzspieler				

10	Attitude of the public Attitude du public Conducta del público Verhalten der Zuschauer
11	Attitude of the players of team A Attitude des joueurs de l'équipe A Conducta de los jugadores del equipo A Verhalten der Spieler der Mannschaft A
12	Attitude of the players of team B Attitude des joueurs de l'équipe B Conducta de los jugadores del equipo B Verhalten der Spieler der Mannschaft B
13	1) Cautions given to players (state name and team of the player as well as a brief description of the reasons for the cautions) 2) Avertissements (donner aux joueurs (mentionner le nom et l'équipe du joueur) et succinctement le motif de l'avertissement) 3) Amonestaciones hechas a los jugadores (mencionar nombre y apellido y el equipo del jugador indicando los motivos) 4) Verwarnung von Spielern (Angabe des Namens und der Mannschaft des Spielers mit kurzer Erklärung des Grundes der Verwarnung)
14	1) Dismissal of a player (state name and team and details of reasons for dismissal) 2) Expulsion d'un joueur (mentionner nom et équipe et détails des motifs de l'expulsion) 3) Expulsión de un jugador (mencionar nombre y apellido, su equipo y los motivos de la expulsión) 4) Ausschluss von Spielern (unter Angabe des Namens und der Mannschaft des Ausgeschlossenen sowie die Gründe des Ausschlusses)
15	1) Incidents (the referee must state the reasons and circumstances of any incident connected with the match even if it should have taken place before or after the match or during the half-time) 2) Incidents (l'arbitre doit indiquer les motifs et les circonstances de tout incident relatif au match, même s'il a eu lieu avant, après le match ou pendant l'intermède) 3) Incidentes (el árbitro debe indicar los motivos y las circunstancias de todo incidente ocurrido en el partido, incluso si ha tenido lugar antes o después de éste o durante el intermido) 4) Zwischenfälle (der Schiedsrichter soll die Gründe und die Umstände jedes Zwischenfalles im Zusammenhang mit dem Watspiel angeben, auch wenn sich der Zwischenfall vor oder nach dem Watspiel oder während der Pause zutrug)
1) To mention possibly also remarks - 2) Mencionar si hay la mención posible - 3) Si no hay mención, escribir nada - 4) Evit. ungenauere Bemerkung	
16	Substitutions Remplacements Sustituciones Auswechslungen
	A:
	B:
17	Conditions of the ground and equipment État du terrain et des installations Estado del terreno y de las instalaciones Zustand des Platzes und der Einrichtungen
18	Date Date Fecha Datum
	Signature of the referee Signature de l'arbitre Firma del árbitro Unterschrift des Schiedsrichters



Number of players used

Use and employment of players during the World Cup, divided up according to participating teams

Some of the teams shall serve as examples for the inclusion of players

On considering the diagram, it is evident that

1. *Belgium* and the *CSSR* used relatively many players (20). The reasons for this could be the bad luck both teams have had with injuries.

All the same, it should be taken into account that *Belgium* did reach the 2nd final round. In other words, they played two more games than *CSSR* who already disqualified in the preliminary round.

2. The high quota of players on the *Spanish team* is probably caused by the fact that the coach *Santamaria* was under special pressure to succeed. He was also subject to heavy criticism from the public and the mass media, which could have led to experimenting within the team.

3. The normal employment rate of 16-18 players seems to be the average value here.

Over 50% of the teams only used 16 to 18 of the 22 available players.

4. Results of teams who were eliminated in the preliminary round: *Yugoslavia, Kuwait, Peru, Cameroon and New Zealand* were under average. Occasionally, during final talks with coaches, it was noted that among those players who had not been employed, younger ones were involved to whom one wanted to give the possibility of gaining experiences during the World Cup.

This fact should be included in the afore-mentioned long-term planning of players for the '86 World Cup.

Belgium



1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Match			
						1	Pfaff	Jean-Marie
						2	Gerets	Eric
						3	Millecamps	Luc
						4	Meeuws	Walter
						5	Renquin	Michel
						6	Vercauteren	Frank
						7	Vandereycken	René
						8	Van Moer	Wilfried
						9	Vandenbergh	Erwin
						10	Coeck	Ludo
						11	Ceulemans	Jan
						12	Custers	Theo
						13	Van der Elst	François
						14	Baecke	Marc
						15	De Schrijver	Marice
						16	Plessers	Gérard
						17	Verheyen	René
						18	Mommens	Raymond
						19	Millecamps	Marc
						20	Vandersmissen	Guy
						21	Czerniatynski	Alexandre
						22	Munaron	Jacques

Czechoslovakia



	1st	2nd	3rd	Match		
		■			1	Seman Stanislav
					2	Jakubec Frantisek
	■	■	■		3	Fiala Jan
	■	■			4	Jurkemik Ladislav
	■	■	■		5	Barmos Jozef
		■	■		6	Vojacek Rostislav
					7	Kozak Jan
	■				8	Panenka Antonin
	■	■	■		9	Vizek Ladislav
	■		■		10	Kriz Tomas
	■	■	■		11	Nehoda Zdenek
			■		12	Bicovsky Premysl
	■	■			13	Berger Jan
		■	■		14	Radimec Libor
	■				15	Kukucka Jozef
		■	■		16	Chaloupka Pavel
			■		17	Stambacher Frantisek
	■	■	■		18	Janecka Petr
			■		19	Masny Marian
	■				20	Petrzela Vlastimil
	■	■			21	Hruska Zdenek
			■		22	Stromsik Karel

Cameroon



	1st	2nd	3rd	Match		
	■	■	■		1	Nkono Thomas
	■	■	■		2	Kaham Michel
					3	Enoka Edmond
	■	■	■		4	Ndjeya René
	■	■	■		5	Onana Eloundou Elie
	■	■	■		6	Kunde Emmanuel
	■	■	■		7	Mbom Ephrem
	■	■	■		8	Mbida Grégoire
	■	■	■		9	Milla Albert Roger
	■	■	■		10	Tokoto Jean Pierre
					11	Toube Charles
					12	Bell Joseph Antoine
					13	Bahoken Paul
	■	■	■		14	Abega Mbida Théophile
					15	Doumbe Lea François
	■	■	■		16	Aoudou Ibrahim
					17	Kamga Joseph
	■	■			18	Nguea Jacques
					19	Enanga Joseph
					20	Eyobo Makongo Alain
					21	Ebongue Ernest
					22	Tchobang Simon

Kuwait



1st	2nd	3rd	Match																					
																					1	Al-Iarabulsi	Ahmad	
																						2	Mubarak	Naeem
																						3	Mubarak	Mahboub
																						4	Al-Qabendi	Jamal
																						5	Al-Mubarak	Waleed
																						6	Al-Houti	Saed
																						7	Marzouq	Fathi
																						8	Al-Buloushi	Abdulla
																						9	Sultan	Jasem
																						10	Al-Anbari	Abdul-Aziz
																						11	Al-Ghanem	Naser
																						12	Al-Suwaayed	Yousef
																						13	Al-Issa	Mobarak Hamed
																						14	Ma'Yoof	Abdullah
																						15	Al-Hashash	Sami
																						16	Al-Dakhill	Faisal
																						17	Al-Shemmari	Humoud
																						18	Ahmed	Mohammad
																						19	Rehayyem Ailan	Moayyed
																						20	Al-Buloushi- Mahamed	Abdul Aziz
																						21	Ahmad	Adam
																						22	Bahman	Jasem

New Zealand



1st	2nd	3rd	Match																						
																							1	Wilson	Richard
																							2	Dods	Glen
																							3	Herbert	Ricky
																							4	Turner	Brian
																							5	Bright	Dave
																							6	Almond	Robert
																							7	Rufer	Wynton
																							8	Cole	Duncan
																							9	Wooddin	Steve
																							10	Sumner	Steve
																							11	Malcomson	Sam
																							12	Mackay	Keith
																							13	Cresswell	Kenny
																							14	Elrick	Adrian
																							15	Hill	John
																							16	Adams	Glen
																							17	Boath	Alan
																							18	Simonsen	Peter
																							19	McClure	Billy
																							20	Turner	Grant
																							21	Pickering	Barry
																							22	Van Hattum	Frank

Team Preparations

Practical Team Preparation

With all teams, *practical preparations for the World Cup* run parallel with the *organization and buildup* as well as the *personal* choice of players.

No uniform line can be drawn here. Practical preparations are planned within the context of the overall structure and programmes of each Association.

These preparations involve the following measures:

1. International "A" matches
2. International match tours
3. Training camps
4. Tests to determine physical fitness and medical checkups

These measures also need long-, medium- and short-term planning. The following diagram represents an attempt at making as objective a classification as possible, pointing out common features and differences in a team's *practical preparation*.

Two criteria form the basis of this classification:

1. Participation and performance at World Cups organized by FIFA to date.
2. The internal structure of the participating Associations, inasmuch as they represent the number of players and teams as well as their status (viz. the FIFA publication «National Associations of FIFA»).

As one can gather from the performance pyramid, there are three categories named A, B and C below. Additional sub-categories will be specified within these categories in order to deal with all distinctive features.

In order to compare measures for *practical preparation* in this grouping, one must differentiate between the traditional European and South American as well as the younger, aspiring participating countries.

As previously mentioned, the Association's structure and particularly here, the relationship between the Association and the clubs/league influence the preparatory measures.

Group A (1st strength category)

Owing to the intensive club footballing activity at national and international levels, national coaches are finding less and less time to carry out systematic long- and medium-term preparation.

The number of *friendly international matches* is decreasing and is being replaced by qualifying matches for international competitions.

With players under pressure to succeed, this restriction leaves little room for systematic planning. In long- and medium-term planning, national coaches rely on teamwork with club coaches and the latter's demands on the players.

Extended international match tours are rare and often occur in a period between national championship seasons, i.e. when players should be recovering. A national team's motivation with emphasis on performance is thus decisively handicapped.

The priority of club interests as well as official international matches is not necessarily positive for long- and medium-term planning.

The World Cup fixture after the *national and continental* club highlights thus also has a bearing on *short-term planning*.

For Spain, coaches faced two alternatives:

1. to proceed directly to the first final round of the World Cup without any interruption;
2. to calculate a short rest period before the start of the first final round.

The performance of teams in this group (particularly in the 1st final round) should also be seen from these angles, since an influence is undeniable on the basis of the given facts.

Details on the different groups

Europe – Group A

Italy

Italy have virtually no long- and medium-term preparatory games if participation in the European Championship and World Cup qualifying matches is not taken into account. On the basis of the national championships and the league's interest, there was little time left to incorporate large-scale planning for the World Cup.

Germany FR

There were first signs of long-, medium- and short-term planning here whereby particularly the South American trip of the national team can be considered as long-term planning. In the medium term, there were few matches unless one also considers here the preparations for the European Championship and the World Cup qualifying matches.

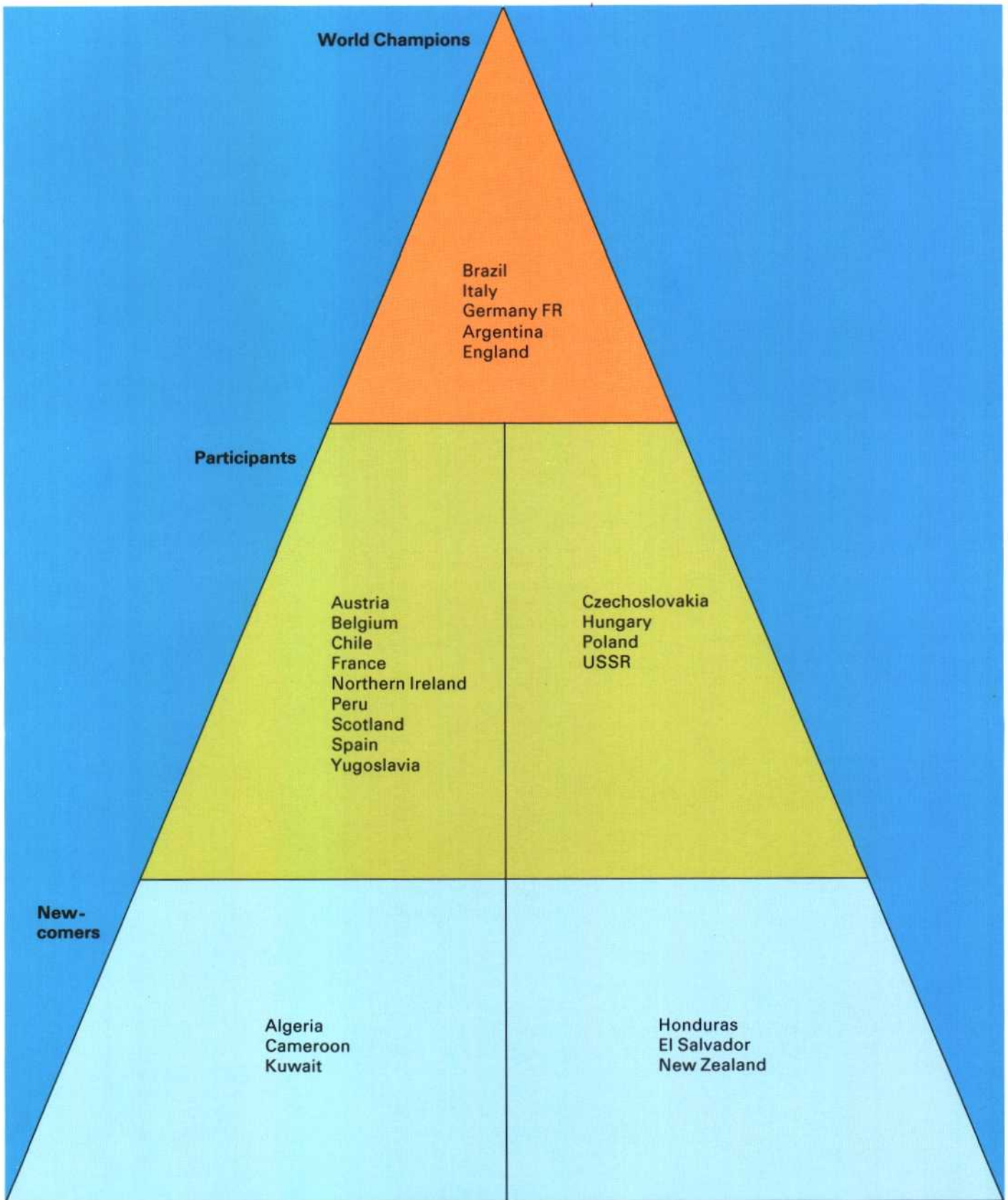
In the short term, matches were organized against opponents having a similar style (Norway and the CSSR). Participation in the "Copa de Oro" in Uruguay cannot actually be considered as direct long-term planning preparations for the World Cup because travel schedules were badly timed. There was little time left for short-term planning for Spain because the national championship ended two weeks prior to the start of the first final round. Thus, the coach only had the possibility of introducing a pause for rest.

England

Just like Germany FR and Italy, England could not make long-term preparations for the World Cup. Moreover, it is decisive here that the team qualified relatively late for the World Cup.

British championship matches and a friendly match against the Netherlands figured among practice-match preparations.

Otherwise, the same applies as previously mentioned for Germany FR and Italy.



*This pyramid depicts teams as world champions to date, regular participants in World Cups and newcomers to the '82 World Cup.
(Upon comparing with the presentations on pages 67/68, the logical connection between the Association's structure, players' status and success becomes evident.)*

South America – Group A

Some important prerequisites of South American countries in this A group are different. The preparatory programme reveals well-balanced planning on a long-, medium- and short-term basis.

This is due to the Associations' differing structure which has already been mentioned on several occasions.

As a rule, priorities are distributed differently and particularly during preparations for the World Cup, club interests are secondary to higher Association planning.

It starts with establishing the schedule enabling long-term plans for *international match tours*. This involved European trips as far as preparations for the '82 World Cup were concerned. National competitions in South America are not as well-balanced in their playing strength and are controlled by few clubs. Thus, players have more pauses for rest between important league matches than their European colleagues who often have to cope with additional extreme climatic conditions (winter).

By establishing the timetable and organizing the championship league, league match rounds can end earlier and a time-period is created prior to the start of the final round, which can equally be used optimally in short-term planning.

International matches against European opponents who could not qualify for the World Cup are in a preferential position here.

Details on South American Group:

Brazil

Brazil had made excellent preparations for the World Cup in Spain. The programme covered long-, medium- and short-term planning targets. Long-term plans included the «Copa de Oro» and the European tour where Brazil attempted direct comparisons with top European teams.

In this connection, mention should also be made of a match played at home against Germany FR.

Short-term planning included buildup matches against European opponents such as Switzerland and Portugal who performed valuable services in view of the World Cup.

Argentina

Argentina were in a special position because being the titleholders, they did not have to qualify for the World Cup.

However, also with the Argentine programme, reference must be made to the planning with which one attempted at finding a position with a long-term European tour.

Home games against national teams figured on the programme in medium- and long-term planning.

Particular mention should be made of the fact that during a European tour, Argentina completely checked out the conditions in Spain when a friendly match was organized in Alicante.

Argentina's and Brazil's preparations were more intensive and systematic than those of the top European teams.

B-Group (medium strength category)

The B group does not present any uniform preparatory measures either (see diagram at the beginning of this chapter). The structure is more varied because additional differing criteria arise.

The first group (principally Central Europe) has lots in common with the European A group, such as:

1. Relationship between the Association and the club.
2. Strong, intensive league playing activity.
3. Professional football

Planning criteria is virtually identical to the A group and thus no repetition is necessary here.

Spain

Since Spain organized the World Cup, the team did not have to play any qualifying matches, thus having the possibility of preparing in the long term for the World Cup. In a series of friendly matches against teams which could not qualify for the World Cup, Spain attempted to get the team to play well together once this had been found. Opposing teams included Norway, Denmark, Bulgaria, German DR, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Romania. As already mentioned with Argentina, the venue, Valencia was also tested: the base for the first final round.

Austria

On a long-, medium- and short-term basis, Austria could not prepare very intensively for the World Cup. The difficulty arose because many of the players were active abroad. Moreover, there was a big difference in coaching demands which professional players had to face abroad and those claims made of players on the national league in Austria. This presented the coach with difficulties in adjusting the performance level.

Shortly before the World Cup, Austria tried hard to find buildup opponents in order to have the team find their rhythm with these opponents for Spain.

The neighbouring countries, CSSR, Hungary and Denmark figured among these opponents.

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland shared similarities with England. The majority of their players were recruited from among the English league. This way, Northern Ireland's preparations were virtually limited, because the players were subject to the same laws as England. Preparatory matches are reduced to matches for the British Championship as well as for the afore-mentioned qualifying matches.

Scotland

With regard to their structure, Scotland have followed a similar development to that of English and Northern Irish football. Most national Scottish players are active in English clubs and are therefore subject to the same organization mentioned above. Long-, medium- and short-term planning are reduced to qualifying matches for the European Championship, the World Cup and matches for the British Championship.

Belgium

Belgium did not have any important long-term preparations either, if the qualifying matches for the World Cup and the European Championship are not taken into account.

The players were included in a match schedule leaving little time and space for friendly matches. Matches against Denmark and Bulgaria were short-term, fixed international games in order to harmonize the team for the World Cup. It should also be remarked

here that Belgium had already played a match in Valencia in order to acclimatize to local conditions.

France

France qualified relatively late for the World Cup Final Competition yet they could still make parallel preparations for participation in the World Cup. As indicated in previous chapters, they had the advantage that one could rely on a firm squad of players who had remained from the 1978 team.

At the same time, France did more by preparing the team not only with games but also with intensive coaching programmes (high-altitude coaching) for the World Cup.

Short-term international matches against Bulgaria and Peru were played in order to prepare for the Final Competition of the World Cup.

The second group within the B category includes the South American countries having similar criteria to those of the South American "A" group. On the other hand, it also includes those East European countries with other favourable measures in a structural sense.

The Association's influence on preparations for the World Cup is radical, offering this group a long-term preparatory period and a parallel to Brazil and Argentina becomes evident. Reference should be made not only to the relationship: club and Association but also to the rest pause brought on by climatic or organizational factors, which could be claimed for long-, medium- and lastly also short-term preparations.

Chile

As mentioned previously, Chile had intensive preparations in a long-, medium- and short-term, when one played club teams with differing styles and then got acquainted with conditions in Europe later. Chile also played in the group venue, Oviedo in order to get to know conditions there better. Particularly in the last stage of preparations, Chile organized a considerable number of test matches in order to warm up the team for Spain.

Peru

Peru had a similar preparatory period to Chile when the national team tried

to warm up in matches against South American club teams and opponents during an overseas trip to France and Belgium.

The second sub-division within this group was created for the East European countries, i.e. for USSR, Poland, Hungary and the CSSR.

Since climatic or organizational conditions did not stand in the way of long-, medium- or short-term planning, one can say that all four national teams could carry out a clear concept.

Thus, the USSR and CSSR could prepare for the World Cup in Spain by going on several trips outside Europe (tours).

In a medium term, this preparatory stage could be prolonged because there was enough time every winter for international match tours of the national team.

In a short term, preparations were intensified by going to Spain in order to acclimatize and become familiar with conditions at the venue.

One can thus say that preparations of East European countries were optimal thanks to the season ending early as well as matches played against easy buildup opponents (club or national teams).

Poland

In the final preparatory stage, Poland mainly played games against club teams in France and Spain, in order to acclimatize and to build up the necessary self-confidence with easy opponents as well as to harmonize the team and create a favourable morale.

As already mentioned, the Polish team played in their major venue, Vigo in order to familiarize with local conditions.

CSSR

CSSR's preparations proceeded methodically through different stages. First of all, a South American trip was planned at club level and on a long term. This was then repeated later with the national team.

In a medium term, they played European opponents with a similar style (Greece, Germany F.R. and Austria). Then, there was a preparatory stage before playing possibilities as in Italy etc. could be created in the final,

short-term preparation on the way to Spain.

Hungary

Hungary did not deviate essentially in their preparations from the other teams. The same example of long- and medium-term preparation of matches was followed as well as the short-term preparation of matches against Hercules Alicante, which can be considered to be good local acclimatization in the venue of Alicante.

USSR

The USSR equally showed a well-planned buildup with a long-term South American tour. Moreover, matches were played against the GDR in a medium term in order to warm up and prepare the team for the World Cup in Spain. Moreover, this includes qualifying matches for the European Championship and World Cup qualification.

Group C

Due to many common factors, the remaining countries can be grouped together into Group C.

a) Geographically speaking, they are far from the centres in Europe and South America. Apart from being a financial drawback, this circumstance also has a disadvantageous effect on playing standards, although recently a continuous improvement has been observed. In this respect, the African and Asian nations have taken a slight lead over those in Oceania and Central America.

In the first group of countries mentioned, an interchange of players and teams is absolutely feasible, as Cameroon, Algeria and Kuwait are geographically close to both Asia and Europe, as opposed to New Zealand, Honduras and El Salvador which are further from the leading South American nations.

b) Another parallel can be drawn from the organizational structure. These countries are unable to compete in the size of surface areas and population with the countries of Groups A and B. Their basic fundamental structures as regards the number of players, their status, match planning, league and match organization is not as well established. Infrastructure is mainly concentrated on just a few centres where

football is developed and intensively promoted (capital cities). It is from this context that specific advance planning evolves, particularly in the medium- and short-term term, as is set out briefly below:

Kuwait

Kuwait set up an excellent preparatory programme for their national squad, which proved to be a perfect example of long-, medium- and short-term planning. Very special emphasis was placed on the short-term training of the national squad, starting with a training camp in Portugal and continuing in the second stage with a training and conditioning camp in Morocco, combined with matches against Manchester City, Nottingham Forest and Eintracht Frankfurt. These teams served as a good preparation for the types of opponents Kuwait could expect to meet in Spain. The final preparatory stage and acclimatization period took place in Spain.

Algeria

Algeria is the typical example of a national team being prepared along the same lines as a club team. Owing to the country's organizational structure, the capital of Algiers was the natural choice as centre for the long-term buildup of the national squad, undertaken on similar lines to those of a club team. The games played in the African Cup may also be regarded as part of the preparatory training, in the medium term. Algeria's preparatory programme was confined to a short-term plan, whereby the last matches against European club teams were intended to weld the team together and bring about cohesion between the players resident in Algeria and those engaged professionally for the main part in France. This is a clear example of the tripartite programme, namely:

1. The club-styled, long-term preparation of the national team in Algiers, the country's capital.
2. The medium-term preparation of the national team by means of participation in the Africa Cup.
3. Games against club teams in Europe, in the short-term.

Cameroon

Here we have an example of long-term planning whereby Cameroon trained for the '82 Africa Cup by playing the qualifying rounds. In Libya the second stage of their preparatory programme for Spain in the medium term was practically wound up. Subsequently, in the short-term, they went on a European tour and in conjunction with a training camp in Germany FR, several games were played against easy German opponents in order to instil the team with confidence prior to the first final round. Portugal was chosen for the final preparatory phase, which was also a period of acclimatization. As previously mentioned, the New Zealand, El Salvador and Honduras squads encountered certain problems in the long-, medium- and short-term planning of their preparatory programmes, which were aggravated by their geographical disadvantage.

New Zealand

New Zealand only had the opportunity to play several matches against the same opponents (e.g. 5 times against an Irish League team and 3 times against an Irish club team). Later some matches were played in Europe on the short-term plan.

El Salvador

El Salvador encountered some obstacles conducting their national squad's long-, medium- and short-term preparatory programme and were restricted to the few alternatives available to them. Some matches were played against club teams in addition to competition tours to South and North America.

Honduras

Honduras fit into the same group as the countries mentioned above and also programmed their training for this World Cup with tours and matches against national teams. It is worth mentioning that Honduras is yet another case where the size of the country and the fact that most of the players lived in Tegucigalpa had their influence on the fact that the national squad was trained along the lines of a club team.

Physical training of the teams

There are two facets in the physical training programmes of teams preparing for the World Cup in Spain:

1. Duration (intensity)
2. Contents (focal points of training)

Preparation of teams in terms of time

For a more detailed insight, reference is made to the previously mentioned pyramid in which the teams participating in the 1982 World Cup have been classified.

The following diagram attempts to schematize (in terms of time), the physical preparation of the national squads. Group A has been classified in the same section as the European and South American competitors. As stated before, there is a very close relationship in European countries between professional football and the influence exerted by the Leagues and clubs. Without wishing to be repetitive, it must be emphasized that a line cannot be drawn around the circumstances already prevailing, neither can any radical changes be made in the preparatory period leading up to participation in a World Cup competition. This means that in their long-, medium- and short-term planning, national coaches must rely on the work of the clubs.

Hence, national coaches must work very closely with club coaches during the long-, medium- and short term preparatory programmes. The physical shape of the national players can be checked by watching their club matches and other preparatory games mentioned in the preceding chapters. The national coach is thus also provided with an opportunity of getting to know the players better on a personal basis.

South American countries (Brazil and Argentina)

An attempt has already been made to explain that there are differences in the organization and planning of football in South America and Europe which have an influence on the time spent on preparing for a World Cup.

This diagram is a survey of the intensity of the preparatory programme of each country, according to group.

Countries	short-term	medium-term	long-term	long-term	medium-term	short-term	countries
Italy	recuperation/ acclimatization ++	club	club	club	club special programmes	club special programmes training camps	Argentina Brazil
Germany FR	+	+	+	+	++	+++	
England	++	++	+	club	club special programmes training camps	club special programmes training camps	Chile Peru
Belgium	++	++	+				
France	++	++	+				
Yugoslavia	++	+	+				
Austria	++	+	+				
N. Ireland	++	+	+				
Scotland	++	+	+				
Spain	++	++	+	+	++	+++	
				club	club special programmes	club special programmes training camps	CSSR Poland Hungary USSR
				++	++	+++	
Algeria Cameroon Kuwait	special programmes training camps +++	club special programmes training camps +++	club special programmes ++	club special programmes +	club special programmes training camps ++	special programmes training camps +++	Honduras El Salvador New Zealand

symbols: + normal ++ intensive +++ very intensive