



47th UEFA³ CONGRESS Lisbon 5 April 2023

MINUTES





47th UEFA
CONGRESS
Lisbon 5 April **2023**



Present

UEFA Executive Committee:	Aleksander Čeferin	President
	Karl-Erik Nilsson	First Vice-President
	Zbigniew Boniek	Vice-President
	Sándor Csányi	Vice-President
	Fernando Gomes	Vice-President
	Luis Rubiales	Vice-President
	David Gill	Treasurer
	Davor Šuker	Member
	Servet Yardımcı	Member
	Nasser Al-Khelaifi	Member
	Armand Duka	Member
	Jesper Møller Christensen	Member
	Alexander Dyukov	Member
	Gabriele Gravina	Member
	Just Spee	Member
European members of the FIFA Council:	David Martin	FIFA Vice-President
	Evelina Christillin	Member
	Dejan Savićević	Member
	Georgios Koumas	Member
	Răzvan Burleanu	Member
Guests of honour:	António Costa	Prime Minister of Portugal
	Ana Catarina Mendes	Minister in the Cabinet of the Prime Minister and for Parliamentary Affairs
	João Paulo Correia	Portuguese Secretary of State for Youth and Sport
	José Luís Arnaut	President of the General Assembly of the Portuguese Football Federation
	Blažka Kopic	Ambassador of Slovenia to Portugal
	Gianni Infantino	FIFA President
	Alejandro Domínguez	CONMEBOL President, FIFA Vice- President
	Patrice Motsepe	CAF President, FIFA Vice- President
	Ramón Jesurún	FIFA Council member (CONMEBOL)
	Ednaldo Rodrigues Gomes	FIFA Council member (CONMEBOL)



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Congress opened at: 09:00

Congress closed at: 13:00

Simultaneous interpreting provided in English, French, German and Russian, as well as Italian, Spanish, BCSM and Portuguese.



Agenda

I.	Address by the UEFA president	10
II.	Roll call	15
III.	Appointment of scrutineers.....	17
IV.	Appointment of three delegates to verify the Congress minutes	17
V.	Report of the UEFA President and Executive Committee and Report of the UEFA Administration 2021/22	17
VI.	Financial matters.....	17
	Financial statements 2021/22	17
	a) Acknowledgement of the financial report and the auditors' report of Deloitte for the 2021/22 financial year.....	19
	b) Approval of:	19
	i) the consolidated financial statements for 2021/22	19
	ii) UEFA's stand-alone financial statements for 2021/22	19
	Budget 2023/24.....	19
	c) Approval of the budget for the 2023/24 financial year	21
VII.	Appointment of the external auditors for the 2022/23 financial year.....	21
VIII.	Update on UEFA's committees.....	21
IX.	Elections	22
	a) UEFA president (for a four-year term)	22
	b) UEFA Executive Committee.....	22
	One reserved female position on the UEFA Executive Committee (for a four-year term).....	22
	Seven members of the UEFA Executive Committee (for a four-year term)	23
	One member of the UEFA Executive Committee (for a two-year term)	24
	c) FIFA Council	24
	One FIFA vice-president (for a four-year term)	24
	One FIFA vice-president representing the four British associations (for a four-year term)	24
	One ordinary member of the FIFA Council (for a four-year term)	25
	One ordinary member of the FIFA Council (for a two-year term).....	25
X.	Latest information from the UEFA administration.....	26
XI.	Miscellaneous.....	26
XII.	Closing speech by the UEFA president.....	27
XIII.	Next Ordinary UEFA Congress in 2024.....	27



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Welcome

The UEFA president, Aleksander Čeferin, welcomed everyone to the 47th Ordinary UEFA Congress, which was taking place at the Lisbon Congress Centre in Lisbon.

The UEFA president invited the prime minister of Portugal, António Costa, to address the Congress.

The Portuguese prime minister said it was a great pleasure for him to welcome the 47th Ordinary UEFA Congress to Portugal and to the beautiful city of Lisbon. This Congress came during dramatic times with war in Europe, of which sport in general, and football in particular, were also feeling the effects. No one had expected this war and no one had wished for it. It was important to remember, however, that football and sport, in general, were not weapons of war but instruments of peace and dialogue between people. The story of mankind had excellent examples of how, through sport and, in this particular case, football, peace, tolerance, and understanding between people could be attained. The role of UEFA and of all those participating in this Congress was fundamental in this desire to go down the road to the only possible victory: the victory of peace. This was a challenge that should mobilise everybody. Sporting events and the number of people who watched them made sport a unique platform with a far-reaching impact, which also had to be used for this objective. In recent years, the joint work carried out by the Portuguese Football Federation and by the Portuguese government and different national entities had strengthened links between Portugal and UEFA. Portugal was a reference partner for UEFA.

In 2019, Portugal had hosted the UEFA Nations League finals. Then, during the difficult period of the pandemic, and owing to the international recognition of the quality of the country's answer to the pandemic and the successful strategy to restart national competitions, it had organised, in 2020, the final eight of the men's UEFA Champions League, followed by the UEFA Champions League final in 2021.

At a time of great performances by Portugal's women's national football team, whom he congratulated once again for having qualified for the first time for the final stages of the Women's World Cup, Portugal was once again among the bidders to organise, in 2025, the UEFA Women's Champions League final, which it had hosted with success in the past.

Portugal also held ambitions to host the 2030 men's World Cup together with Spain, Morocco and Ukraine. This was a unique bid. It was a joint bid between the two margins of the Mediterranean to organise the first World Cup that would bring together, through sport and its great values, two continents: Europe and Africa. It was a most powerful message to the world, to Europe and to Africa that, through football, progress could be made. So, Portugal and its co-bidders were counting on the support of European football.

Portugal was one of the safest and most politically stable countries in the world, with a wealth of experience in organising major events. It also shared UEFA's vision of sport based on the European model and the fundamental role of sports organisations. Each country experienced football with its own passion, but over and above passion for football, Portuguese football had developed skills over the years, producing good football coaches and top-class footballers of the likes of Eusebio, Luís Figo and Cristiano Ronaldo.

Over and beyond this visible aspect of the most well-known figures, much groundwork lay behind this success. From grassroots teams to elite teams, and thanks to the excellent organisation of the Portuguese Football Federation, football in Portugal had developed into a well-organised activity with strategic objectives that were constantly achieved. It had all the conditions to continue to be a partner of UEFA and of FIFA and to organise major international sporting events.



António Costa reserved a special word of thanks for the president of the Portuguese Football Federation, Fernando Gomes, who would finish his term today as a UEFA vice-president. It had been a great honour for Portugal to have been represented by Fernando Gomes at this high level. The Portuguese prime minister wished Fernando Gomes every success with his candidature to be a member of the FIFA Council and wished him continued success as president of the Portuguese Football Federation.

Finally, he thanked UEFA for having chosen Portugal to hold this UEFA Congress. And, in particular, he thanked the UEFA president for his cooperation, which had been a trademark of relations with Portugal in both easy times and difficult times.

After applauding past achievements, it was now time to concentrate on future success and, on that note, António Costa wished UEFA an excellent Congress and success in continuing its work on behalf of football and of sport, in general, which was the best way to find the peace that Europe and the world deserved and sought.

The UEFA president thanked António Costa for his words, presented him with a gift and passed the floor to the president of the Portuguese Football Federation, Fernando Gomes.

Fernando Gomes welcomed everyone to Lisbon for the 47th UEFA Congress and thanked UEFA for having once again entrusted Portugal, a country renowned for its hospitality, with a large international event.

Today was a day for special thanks – thanks for everything he had experienced personally as a member of the Executive Committee. At the UEFA Congress in London a decade ago, he had withdrawn his candidature at the very last minute, choosing to put European unity first, before any personal or national interests. Two years later, at the UEFA Congress in Vienna, he had been elected to the Executive Committee. Today, his mandate came to an end.

It had been a great privilege to serve UEFA during all these years, and it had been an even greater privilege to have served for the past eight years under the presidency of Aleksander Čeferin with his courageous, determined, effective and forward-looking leadership.

For almost a decade, even in the face of great challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the 'European Super League' and the war in Ukraine, UEFA had always had a well-defined path and a leader guiding it along that path. For his own part, he was able to say with great conviction that he had fulfilled all his responsibilities with the utmost loyalty and sought always to contribute to a more cohesive, a stronger and a more competent UEFA in its service to European football. He had made friends across all European countries, friends who would remain with him long after the end of his mandate.

He believed that his country, Portugal, gave UEFA prestige, and that both Portugal and UEFA had given him prestige.

Portugal was now bidding to host the 2030 World Cup in a pioneering joint bid with the African continent. There was no better time or place to say that this was not only a Portuguese, Spanish and Moroccan bid, but the bid of a united Europe. He was humbly counting on the unwavering support of all the national associations present in Lisbon today in bringing the largest sports event in the world to Portugal. He would devote all his efforts to making that happen.

He would also continue to support everything with which he was entrusted. Today, as the sole candidate, he would be elected as a European member of the FIFA Council. In this role, he would always stand ready to help UEFA whenever the need arose and he promised that the Portuguese Football Federation would continue to serve football and to be a strong and determined partner of UEFA. The federation believed



that the more it shared its experiences and world views, the stronger it would become. It was thanks to the commitment, generosity and unflinching collaboration shown that it had found the path to sporting success. In the past ten years, Portugal had won the men's European Futsal Championship twice, won the men's European Under-17 and Under-19 Championships, and twice finished as runners-up in the European Under-21 Championship. Portugal had participated in the 2016 men's Olympic football tournament and, last but certainly not least, won UEFA EURO 2016 and the UEFA Nations League in 2019. Now, for the very first time, Portugal's senior women's national team had qualified for the Women's World Cup.

Fernando Gomes closed his address by wishing UEFA a successful Congress and quoting the philosopher and poet Virgil: "As long as rivers shall run down to the sea, or shadows touch the mountain slopes, or stars graze in the vault of heaven, so long shall your honour, your name, your praises endure."

The UEFA president thanked Fernando Gomes and presented him with a gift, before giving the floor to the FIFA president, Gianni Infantino.

The FIFA president said it was a great pleasure for him to be at this 47th UEFA Congress in Lisbon, where he had spent quite a lot of time in his past football life, including at the fantastic EURO 2004.

Portugal had done so much for football in Europe and in the world, with fantastic players, from Eusébio to Figo and Cristiano Ronaldo, to name but three. It had written so many incredible pages for the game.

The FIFA president had wondered what he could say at this UEFA Congress, with the FIFA Congress having taken place only a couple of weeks ago. Finally, he had concluded that if someone wanted to say something they believed in, something they felt was important, it was not necessary to make a long speech. For this occasion, two words were sufficient: congratulations and collaboration.

Congratulations to the UEFA president, Aleksander Čeferin, for his outstanding work at UEFA, for running in today's presidential election unopposed. Congratulations to the Executive Committee, congratulations to everyone here today, for making European football what it was: incredible, truly fantastic and getting better and better. Credit for this went to the leadership – to the UEFA president, to the vice-presidents, to everyone who had been navigating through turbulent and difficult times in the last few years but had done so in an extraordinary way.

The second word was collaboration because he felt this was key. There was no other way to make football progress in Europe and all over the world.

He could also use the word unity. Working together in a united way, it had been possible to make plans for the next eight to ten years, including the international match calendar and the competitions up until 2030. FIFA, UEFA, all the confederations and the European Club Association were united in wanting to make football grow, to find the right balance between club football and national team football, to help everyone around the world to grow and develop, because everyone benefited if everyone grew. The transfer system was another very important example, with the clearing house ensuring that money went back to training clubs in Europe and all over the world. Women's football was also very important. He congratulated the 12 European teams that had qualified for the Women's World Cup in Australia and New Zealand this coming July and August, including, Portugal, which had qualified for the first time. It promised to be a fantastic event.

As he had said at the FIFA Congress. UEFA, the confederations and FIFA were investing a lot in women's football. They needed their partners, broadcasters and sponsors to accompany them in that venture, and for everyone to continue working together, because united, they would not only be stronger but



unbeatable as well. FIFA protected the structures and the associations that were in charge of football in their countries; it protected UEFA and the other confederations; and it protected FIFA, which governed and developed football around the world. Together, they made football better and better, and gave emotions and passion to millions and millions of people all over the world. For this, as well as for its support, he thanked European football from the bottom of his heart, and assured the UEFA Congress that, in him, European football had a true partner.

Closing his address, the FIFA president said he was looking forward to many more years of collaboration, teamwork and unity, and he wished UEFA a successful Congress.

The UEFA president thanked the FIFA president and presented him with a gift.

Before proceeding with his own address to the UEFA Congress, the UEFA president led a minute's silence in memory of the members of the European football family who had passed away since the last Congress, remembering also the victims of the war in Ukraine and of the earthquake in Türkiye and Syria.

I. Address by the UEFA president

The UEFA president delivered the following address, reproduced here in full.

Dear Mr prime minister António Costa, my dear friend Fernando [Gomes, UEFA vice-president and president of the Portuguese Football Federation]. Thank you for hosting us in your beautiful country,

National association presidents, delegates,

FIFA president, dear Gianni,

Confederation presidents, dear Alejandro and dear Patrice,

Members of the Executive Committee,

Representatives of the ECA, European Leagues, FIFPRO and supporters' associations,

Distinguished guests,

We must never forget how beautiful football is, how it stirs our emotions, how it keeps hundreds of millions of people on the edge of their seats, how it defines who we are.

European football, I can say, is a unique story. It's a success story.

It's a microcosm of our society, and we know it.

It's a lesson in life. And you don't have to look far to see how true that is.

Just a few examples.

Football is Iceland, a country of fewer than 400,000 people, quarter-finalists at EURO 2016.

Football is Denmark, with a population of 6 million, EURO semi-finalists in 2021.

Football is Croatia, with fewer than 4 million inhabitants, World Cup semi-finalists twice in a row.

Football is Villarreal, a city of 50,000 people, winners of the Europa League after slaying a European football giant owned by billionaires.

Football is FC Sheriff, winners of a Champions League match at the home of the world's most decorated club.

That's football. That's European football. It's beautiful. And it's breathtaking.



But we must, my friends, never forget how fragile football is.

Over the last few years, we've seen the European football landscape change beyond recognition. As a mirror of society itself as well. Clubs have been bought up by investment funds, local identities have been lost, and expenditure has gone through the roof, with certain clubs being run in a high-risk, even reckless manner that defies all logic and principles...

We're faced with galloping globalisation, and everything it implies. Benefits and risks as well. We should not forget that.

FIFA's stated objective and slogan is "to make football truly global". It's a good slogan but, believe me, European football is already global. And while we are reaping the benefits, we are also paying the price. There have been temptations, and even attempts, to create new models, but they conflict with the European model that we know so well and cherish so dearly.

Our model is based on sporting merit, always. Where we come from, merit doesn't have a price.

Merit can't be claimed and merit can't be acquired.

It can only be earned. Season by season. On and off the pitch. There's no room for cartels on this continent. I think we made that clear, all together.

My friends, we must never forget that football is a public commodity, part of our heritage. It's one of the last public assets yet to be privatised. It therefore doesn't belong to anyone, or rather it belongs to everyone. To players, coaches, referees, supporters and volunteers. It belongs to everyone who has loved, who loves and who will love this beautiful game.

We must never forget that we have a duty to ensure that the interests of football prevail over the private interests of a handful of privileged individuals.

I'm not going to go into the details of the ill-fated plan put forward by three club officials, two financiers and one spokesperson. There's simply no point at this stage. I think everything has already been said by those who love football.

But still, those who promote this project are now claiming that they want to save football. They want to save football. It's really great that nobody has ever died of shame. In the space of a few months, the so-called Super League has turned into a character in Little Red Riding Hood: a wolf disguised as a grandmother, ready to eat you up. But is anybody fooled? Because here we have two opposing world views. We have cynicism over morality. Selfishness over solidarity. Greed over benevolence. Self-absorption over openness to others. We have self-interest over altruism. We have shameful lies over the truth. Heirs over builders. Cartel over meritocracy and democracy. Stock prices over sporting merit. The quest for profit over the quest for trophies. If there's one thing we must never forget, it's that nobody must think that football is not the sport of the people. Football is and will always stay the sport of the people.

We must expel the myth that the privatisation of football is an unstoppable process. It's a present danger, as we have seen, but together we can and we will inevitably turn the tide of history. Domestic leagues must remain the foundation of football. They are the bedrock of our model. We know that. And I am deeply grateful to all the governments of European Union member states, including – or even mostly – Portugal, who understood what was at stake here in a historic demonstration of solidarity. We must never forget that we are a sports federation and our 'soft power' is limited, no matter what some people may think. Now, more than ever, football needs the support of everyone who loves this game to protect a model that goes beyond



football itself. It's part of our society, as I said. It's a model that reflects the type of society that we want to pass on to future generations.

It's great that we know we can count on the support of the ECA, and I would especially like to thank Nasser [Al-Khelaifi, ECA chairman] for that, for protecting this football model. This cooperation is important and this cooperation is great.

My friends, we should never forget that the middle classes are essential in keeping a society in balance. The same is true in football. Exactly the same.

If the gap between rich and poor keeps growing, if we do nothing to stop the decline of the middle classes, in football just as in society, the model is in danger of becoming unviable and the whole pyramid could start to tremble. This is why, over the last few years, we have sought to increase solidarity payments as well as create new competitions so that as many teams as possible can reap the benefits of UEFA's renowned beautiful nights.

The launch of the UEFA Europa Conference League was a resounding success. We adopted a similar stance during the pandemic, when we put UEFA's interests to one side so all the European leagues could complete their domestic championships despite a totally disrupted calendar. Saving the middle classes is the real challenge we all face today.

My friends, jealousy was never a good counsellor.

A few months ago, or a year ago, UEFA and its club competitions were being blamed for all the evils in football and inequalities within the leagues. Today, it's the English Premier League that seems to be under attack.

Since the British government, supporters and clubs said no to the Super League, the Premier League has been demonised and labelled a Super League in its own right that needs to be toppled.

However, the Premier League's success was not achieved by accident. By adopting an audacious approach based on a vision, a strategy and a lot of hard work, its leaders and clubs developed a remarkable model founded on sporting merit and a highly egalitarian distribution of wealth. One of the most egalitarian systems in the world. Rather than a model to be destroyed, this is a model that should be followed. And let me reassure those who fear that English clubs will crush everything that stands in their way. The figures do not lie: in the last 20 years, the Champions League has been won on five occasions by English clubs. Only twice in the last decade has an English club lifted the iconic trophy with the famous ears...

And let's speak about the current season! Interesting statistics. Which league has the most representatives in the Champions League quarter-finals? Italy! Which league has the most representatives in the Europa League quarter-finals? Italy again! And which league has the most representatives in the Europa Conference League quarter-finals? It's Belgium! So, it's interesting that some think that English clubs win everything. This season 17 countries, 17 domestic leagues from everywhere in Europe played a round of 16 in the UEFA club competitions. That means openness, that means fair competition, and that means that everybody can dream of competing in our competitions.

But it is true that "Jealousy sees everything except the truth..."

My friends, we should never forget that football is not just a men's sport. Football is a sport for men AND women.



In the last few years a women's football division has been established at UEFA, a women's football strategy has been launched, we have successfully reformed the Women's Champions League and centralised the associated rights, and we invested five times as much in EURO 2022 as in EURO 2017. Five times more. A revolution is under way. Our next task is to adopt minimum standards for women's national team players. It will be, for sure, a milestone in the development of the game, for the players.

And I take this opportunity to congratulate Switzerland for becoming the host of Women's EURO 2025, and I wish good luck to the bid of Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium for the Women's World Cup!

We must never forget either, my friends, that national teams are the beating heart of football and must always be protected. Nothing can ever be taken for granted. Some players are retiring from national team football earlier and earlier, sometimes as a result of pressure from their clubs. In this respect, the Spanish system is the system that we should follow. It should be clear in the legislation that this cannot happen.

We must never forget that, in order to survive, we need to move with the times. That's the story of humanity. And of our sport, although on a smaller scale. This is why, throughout its short history, UEFA has never been afraid of reform. Never. Today, after an extensive and exemplary dialogue with the federations and stakeholders, we are doing our bit by introducing bold new formats for our men's post-24 competitions. Of course, there are sceptics, as always, but even the sceptics will be very happy when it happens. I promise you that at the 47th UEFA Congress in Lisbon!

We must never forget that we can never get very far on our own. Just like on the pitch, we rely on teamwork to win the match. We have to rely on teamwork. And just like on the pitch, there will always be opponents standing in our way.

During the health crisis, we showed that we were capable of working together, hand in hand, to find a way. During the 48 hours of the so-called Super League crisis, football displayed a spirit of unswerving solidarity and that solidarity will go down in history, not just football history.

Faced with the tragic war in Ukraine and the devastating earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria, the football world stood in solidarity. As president of both UEFA and the UEFA Foundation for Children, I would like to thank you from the bottom of my heart.

We must continue to work together, we will continue to work together, not just in times of crisis.

We can only build a better future if we work as a team, only as a team.

Because solitary exercise of power has only ever ended in disappointment and tragedy. This is why UEFA has changed its approach. The clubs and leagues are represented on our Executive Committee. We have launched an annual football convention involving all football stakeholders. We have signed a historic memorandum of understanding with supporters' associations. We are working in partnership with FIFA and various confederations, especially CONMEBOL. Now with the new [2030 World Cup] bid, we will strengthen cooperation with Africa as well, and that's important

In short, European football is, as always, moving forward as a team.

We play as a team. And we will win as a team.

We must never forget that solidarity and investment are the keys to football development. The 21% increase in HatTrick funding for the next cycle is neither charity nor cronyism. It's designed to enable one of the world's largest sports development programmes to continue supporting national associations across Europe. We will invest almost one billion euros in the development of the game, grassroots and education. One billion euros.



We must also never forget that some issues in society are much more important than football. We shouldn't think that we are the most important ones. And we must play our part in tackling the challenges of the 21st century, like protecting the planet. It is true that football is not the worst culprit. Some are much worse than us... but that doesn't mean we shouldn't do anything. That's why the EURO in Germany in 2024 will be, if I can say so, the greenest EURO ever. We will try to do our best to show the way and to show that our planet needs protecting.

My friends, we should never forget that football is an inclusive sport. A sport open to everyone, in which everyone has a place. Unfortunately, some people have still not grasped this concept, which is why we're going to have to rethink our approach. In cooperation with the federations and the clubs we would need to target offenders more effectively whenever a player is subjected to racist, homophobic or sexist insults during UEFA matches. Maybe it's time to go with harsher measures. Maybe it's time to put some people in court.

My friends, we must never forget the mistakes of the past and we must remain humble at all times.

Nothing can ever be taken for granted.

Unfortunately, unlike goalkeepers, leaders and organisations can never keep a 'clean sheet'. No leader can boast an unblemished record, however much they invest and however passionate, professional or experienced they are. There are always a few stains, a few mistakes that tarnish our reputation, errors we would like to erase. And I am no different. And UEFA is no different. The most important thing is to understand the mistakes, to change and to do it differently next time.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly of all, we must never forget how lucky we are that we have the honour to work in football, in the service of football.

It's an honour and privilege.

We should never forget that, because if we ever become arrogant, if we ever think we own this sport or the organisation that governs it, I think – I'm sure – it will be time to leave. For all of us.

We must never forget that we're just passing through. Football existed before we came, and will exist after we're gone. But in the meantime, as long as we remain responsible for it, we must do our utmost to protect it. To protect the players. To protect the game.

Protecting this game is our mission. It's our goal. Our purpose. Our raison d'être. We are elected, and we have a duty to set an example, and we must never forget that – any of us.

Now, before I finish the speech, I don't like to be emotional in front of many people, even if they are friends, so I will not be emotional today. But I will say a few words about Fernando [Gomes], who is – and I'm not a big diplomat, you know me – who is a great, great friend and a great asset for European and world football. Fernando is my good friend, our good friend. He is our teacher. He is more experienced than me. I learned a lot from you, Fernando. And you, Fernando, are the person who always tells the truth. Even if it's tough, you cannot lie. You're not a person who would lie. But I have to tell you one thing. You're not going anywhere. You're staying with us. You'll always be part of our family. Today you'll become a European representative on the FIFA Council, but for me that doesn't change much. We will all ask you for advice. We will all stay together, so you shouldn't be emotional, I will not be emotional, and the prime minister shouldn't be emotional. We will stay together.

And my friends, we should never forget that a speech shouldn't be so long that it becomes boring. That's why I will finish. Thank you very much!



II. Roll call

The UEFA general secretary conducted the roll call and confirmed that all 55 UEFA member associations were present, represented by the following delegates:

Albania	Ilir Shulku Anila Basha Erand Ibrahim	Denmark	Jakob Jensen Bent Clausen Thomas Christensen
Andorra	Fèlix Àlvarez Blázquez David Rodrigo Lo Alfonso Martin	England	Debbie Hewitt Mark Bullingham Mark Burrows
Armenia	Armen Melikbekyan Artur Azaryan Armen Nikoghosyan	Estonia	Aivar Pohlak Anne Rei Tarmo Lehist
Austria	Johann Gartner Thomas Hollerer Philip Thonhauser	Faroe Islands	Christian Andreasen Kristin Dam Ziska Maria Joensen
Azerbaijan	Rovnag Abdullayev Sarkhan Hajiye	Finland	Ari Lahti Marco Casagrande Kaarlo Kankkunen
Belarus	Siarhei Zhardzetski Uladimir Bazanau	France	Philippe Diallo Erwan Le Prévost Émilie Doms
Belgium	Paul Van den Bulck Hedeli Sassi Michaël Verschueren	Georgia	Levan Kobiashvili David Mujiri Alexander Iashvili
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Vico Zeljković Ivan Beus Adnan Džemidžić	Germany	Bernd Neuendorf Heike Ullrich Hans-Joachim Watzke
Bulgaria	Borislav Mihaylov Michail Kassabov Emil Kostadinov	Gibraltar	Michael Llamas Ivan Robba Ian Torrill
Croatia	Marijan Kustić Tomislav Svetina Josip Tomaško	Greece	Panayiotis Baltakos Iakovos Filippousis Lamprini Dimitriou
Cyprus	Phivos Vakis Haris Loizides	Hungary	Márton Vági Sándor Berzi Róbert Barczy
Czechia	Petr Fousek Michal Valtr Jiří Šidliák	Iceland	Vanda Sigurgeirsdóttir Klara Osk Bjartmarz Borghildur Sigurdardóttir



Israel	Moshe Zuares Ronen Herschco Avi Halevi Levi	Northern Ireland	Conrad Kirkwood Patrick Nelson Colin McKendry
Italy	Marco Brunelli Danilo Filacchione Aurora Leo	Norway	Lise Klaveness Karl-Petter Loken Ane Guro Skaare-Redkal
Kazakhstan	Adilet Barmenkulov Olzhas Abayev Ayan Alzhanov	Poland	Cezary Kulesza Łukasz Wachowski Henryk Kula
Kosovo	Taulant Hodaj Bakir Burri	Portugal	Teresa Romão José Couceiro Luis Sobral
Latvia	Vadims Ļašenko Arturs Gaidels Sergejs Kovalovs	Republic of Ireland	Gerry McAnaney Jonathan Hill Roy Barrett
Liechtenstein	Hugo Quaderer Peter Jehle Michelle Kranz	Romania	Radu Vișan Gabriel Bodescu Ioan-Octavian Goga
Lithuania	Edgaras Stankevičius Gintautas Mirauskas Diana Jonaitiene	Russia	Maxim Mitrofanov
Luxembourg	Paul Philipp Joël Wolff Marco Richard	San Marino	Marco Tura Luigi Zafferani Simone Grana
Malta	Bjorn Vassallo Angelo Chetcuti Matthew Paris	Scotland	Rod Petrie Ian Maxwell
Moldova	Leonid Oleinicenco Serghei Butelschi Nicolai Cebotari	Serbia	Jovan Šurbatović Branislav Nedimović Janos Zemberi
Montenegro	Momir Djurdjevac Vojislav Došljak Milovan Djukanović	Slovakia	Ján Kováčik Peter Palenčík Karol Belanik
Netherlands	Gijs de Jong Marianne van Leeuwen Amin Belhaj Chankour	Slovenia	Radenko Mijatović Martin Koželj Gvido Mravljak
North Macedonia	Muamed Sejдини Filip Popovski Lazar Rakidjiev	Spain	Andreu Camps I Povill Jorge Mowinckel
		Sweden	Frederik Reinfeldt Håkan Sjöstrand Petra Thorén



Switzerland	Dominique Blanc Robert Breiter Samuel Scheidegger	Ukraine	Alexei Mikhailichenko Oleg Protasov Igor Gryshenko
Türkiye	Mehment Büyükekşi Kadir Kardaş Nüket Küçükkel Ezberci	Wales	Stephen Williams Noel Mooney Laura McAllister

III. Appointment of scrutineers

The Congress unanimously accepted the general secretary's proposal that the following two delegates be appointed as scrutineers:

- Anne Rei Estonia
- Artur Azaryan Armenia

Before continuing, the UEFA president invited the Congress to approve the agenda as duly submitted to the UEFA member associations in advance. The agenda was accepted unanimously.

IV. Appointment of three delegates to verify the Congress minutes

The Congress unanimously accepted the general secretary's proposal that the following three delegates be appointed to verify the official minutes:

- Jonathan Hill (Republic of Ireland) for the English version
- Joël Wolff (Luxembourg) for the French version
- Thomas Hollerer (Austria) for the German version

V. Report of the UEFA President and Executive Committee and Report of the UEFA Administration 2021/22

The Congress unanimously accepted the above reports, which had been sent to the associations in advance, with the agenda.

VI. Financial matters

Financial statements 2021/22

Referring to the published 2021/22 financial report and annex, which had been sent to the associations in advance with the agenda, and regarding which no questions had been raised in response, UEFA's finance director, Josef Koller, presented the financial statements for 2021/22.

Starting on a very positive note, UEFA's revenue in a year without a men's EURO had come to more than €4 billion for the first time, with the highest share coming from club competition revenue thanks to the successful launch of new men's and women's club competition cycles.



As a result of the additional number of matches created by the introduction of the Europa Conference League to the men's club competition calendar, alongside the Champions League and Europa League, and the longstanding high value of the Champions League, club competition revenue had increased to more than €3.6 billion – 15% up on the previous cycle. This increase had a direct positive impact on distribution and solidarity, benefitting all stakeholders in European football.

The revamp of the Women's Champions League had delivered enhanced competitiveness, value and visibility. The centralisation of rights, together with a cross-financing of €10 million from the men's club competitions and a €15 million investment from UEFA, had paved the way for a new financial distribution model, which had redistributed €24 million – a more than fourfold increase on the previous figure – either as rewards for participating clubs or, for the first time, as solidarity payments to non-competing clubs.

The 2021/22 financial year marked the end of the 2018–22 men's national team competition cycle comprising two editions of the Nations League as well as European Qualifiers for EURO 2020 and the 2022 FIFA World Cup. Total cumulative revenue for this cycle stood at €1.9 billion, almost double that of the previous cycle. This was certainly linked to the introduction of the Nations League, which had increased both the number and the competitiveness of matches as well as the amounts distributed to national associations.

Distribution to associations and clubs participating in UEFA's competitions represented the biggest expense item in the income statement. From total revenue of €4.1 billion, 80%, or €3.3 billion, had been made available for distribution. Compared with the previous season and by taking EURO 2020 out of the equation, distribution had been up by 6%.

Besides total revenue of €4.1 billion and total distribution of €3.3 billion, solidarity for a total of €302 million had been paid out, mostly in favour of eliminated and non-participating clubs.

Fortunately, the pandemic had affected UEFA's competitions to a much lower extent and, therefore, all women's, youth, futsal and amateur competitions had been able to take place again. This natural increase in the number of matches explained the higher operating costs. The addition of the Europa Conference League to the match calendar had also increased costs. The strong Swiss franc had accounted for its share of higher costs, mainly related to expenses denominated in the UEFA administration's local currency. This had been absorbed, however, by higher gains from financial items (high forex currency exchange gains and positive signs of recovery in interest rate levels with lower than budgeted negative interest payments). The net result stood at €-76 million, which was in line with UEFA's overall long-term planning and was taken out of UEFA's reserves.

Turning to the balance sheet, the total had decreased from €3.2 billion to €2.7 billion, which was related to EURO 2020 final payments falling due in the 2021/22 financial year. Cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets stood at €1.7 billion, down from €2.6 billion. Besides final EURO payments, payments for HatTrick and national team football further explained the decrease. From the total reserves of €523 million at the end of June 2021, the negative net result for the period of €-76 million was deducted, leaving total reserves of €447 million.

With reserves falling below the agreed level of €500 million, and amid ongoing economic uncertainty, UEFA needed to be aware of the financial challenges. To minimise the impact of the economic downturn on European football, the Executive Committee had allowed the administration to rebuild its financial reserves over two men's EURO cycles (EURO 2024 and EURO 2028).



The financial statements had been audited by Deloitte for the first time, and as indicated in the annex to the financial report, the auditors had delivered a positive report and, in accordance with the UEFA Statutes and Swiss law, recommended the 2021/22 financial reports to the UEFA Congress for approval.

a) Acknowledgement of the financial report and the auditors' report of Deloitte for the 2021/22 financial year

There were no questions or remarks from the delegates and the Congress acknowledged the UEFA financial report and the auditors' report for 2021/22.

b) Approval of:

- i) the consolidated financial statements for 2021/22**
- ii) UEFA's stand-alone financial statements for 2021/22**

There were no questions or remarks from the delegates and the Congress unanimously approved the consolidated financial statements for 2021/22 and UEFA's stand-alone financial statements for the same period.

Budget 2023/24

The UEFA treasurer, David Gill, presented the budget proposal for 2023/24, full details of which had been provided in the corresponding Congress document sent to the associations in advance with the agenda.

EURO 2024 was clearly the major item in this budget. Men's EUROs were of paramount importance to UEFA as they provided the financial foundations for the HatTrick programme – one of European sport's biggest development programmes.

The budget had been prepared while the world continued to experience geopolitical and economic shocks. Like most businesses, UEFA was facing higher inflation rates, supply chain issues and increased energy costs. All these factors were likely to impact UEFA's projected results for the next financial year and, therefore, required careful management. Despite these challenges, UEFA remained confident that, thanks to its flagship competitions, it would deliver on all its objectives for its club and national team competitions.

EURO 2024 in Germany was expected to pass the €2.4 billion revenue mark – substantially higher than EURO 2016 and 28% more than EURO 2020, which had, unfortunately, been affected by the pandemic. 60%, or €1.4 billion, would come from the sale of media rights, roughly €600 million from commercial rights and the remaining €400 million from ticket and hospitality sales.

€331 million would be distributed to the participating associations. This was on the same level as EURO 2020, but €40 million more than for EURO 2016. Total competition costs for staging the final tournament were budgeted at €645 million. Around 700 clubs would benefit from solidarity totalling €240 million – €40 million more than for EURO 2020. The budget also put aside funds for corporate social responsibility (CSR), which would cover various areas, such as offering public transport in the EURO 2024 ticket prices. UEFA was learning and investing in CSR areas all the time as it staged its finals, events and tournaments. It was certainly moving in the right direction and was comfortable with its approach to handling green sustainability issues sensibly, fairly and equitably.



The net result of €1.2 billion was about €340 million higher than for EURO 2016. This net result would be needed to finance the 21% increase in the HatTrick programme. HatTrick VI – announced at the UEFA Congress in Vienna the previous year – provided for a one-off €5 million payment to each of the 55 member associations for investments, as well as an annual solidarity payment of €3 million. In total, €17 million would be available to each member association over the four years of the programme.

The 2022/23 season marked the start of the 2022–28 cycle of men’s senior national team competitions. Revised formats had been agreed for the European Qualifiers and Nations League post-EURO 2024, which would impact the budget from 2024/25 onwards.

UEFA’s club competitions were another key element and important revenue driver. 2023/24 would be the last season of the current cycle, with revenue passing €3.7 billion. Preparations for an exciting new 2024–27 cycle with a new league format were ongoing, but would only impact the budget as from 2024/25.

Total revenue was budgeted at €6.7 billion, which was 17% higher than in 2020/21 when EURO 2020 was played. Typically for UEFA’s business, broadcasting rights represented the biggest share of overall revenue, at 75%, followed by commercial rights at 17%. In a year with a men’s EURO, ticket and hospitality revenue also constituted a substantial contribution to the overall turnover.

The total distribution budget stood at €3.8 billion, 11% up on 2022/23. Men’s club competition distribution was almost flat because of the smaller increase in revenue for the last season of the cycle. Distribution for national team competitions reflected the amounts determined according to the number of matches, and included €331 million for EURO 2024.

Turning to the remaining part of the income statement, the second biggest item was solidarity, at almost €1.5 billion. As from this HatTrick cycle (HatTrick VI), the financing of the programme would be accrued in full in the financial year when the corresponding men’s EURO took place. Previously, 75% had been taken from the EURO year and 25% over the balance of the four-year cycle. ‘Solidarity to clubs’ represented 7.75 % of club competition revenue and a further €240 million was budgeted for EURO 2024 club solidarity. Within the €1.2 billion of operating costs, roughly 50% was earmarked for EURO 2024. Operating costs also included club and other national team competitions, football development and support to member associations for the benefit for the game. The net result of €145 million would be used to finance UEFA’s day-to-day activities in the following financial years without a men’s EURO and to start rebuilding UEFA’s reserves, which had been significantly depleted by the pandemic.

Despite the impact of the pandemic and the corresponding lower earnings from EURO 2020, the UEFA Executive Committee had decided to increase solidarity payments to member associations to help them cope with the impact of the pandemic. As at 30 June 2023, UEFA’s reserves would be below the €500 million endorsed by the UEFA Congress. The longer-term view was, however, positive. The figures underlined the objective to rebuild UEFA’s reserves by 2027/28 at the latest, when EURO 2028 would take place. A conservative assessment of UEFA’s estimated revenue and expense streams over the coming years indicated that it could put funds back into the reserves without jeopardising solidarity and football development.

In summary, UEFA could look forward to another exciting season both on and off the pitch, with the men’s EURO in Germany as the main highlight. The increased HatTrick programme would also provide substantial funding to the member associations. However, UEFA’s main wish – as already expressed at last year’s Congress – remained valid: to organise all its competitions in a safe and peaceful environment to make



sure that its investments in football could progress and that crucial investments in football development and education could regain momentum.

UEFA continued to demonstrate that it was the appropriate custodian of the European game – delivering excellent competitions, solid financial results, and ensuring that its resources were deployed for the benefit of all football across the European landscape.

The Finance and the Executive Committees had both reviewed and approved the budget proposal of the UEFA administration and now put it forward to the UEFA Congress for final approval.

Lastly, the treasurer thanked the finance director and his team, as well as his fellow Finance Committee members, Florence Hardouin, Sándor Csányi and Ari Lahti, for their hard work and assistance over the past year.

c) Approval of the budget for the 2023/24 financial year

There were no questions or remarks from the delegates regarding the budget, which the Congress approved unanimously.

VII. Appointment of the external auditors for the 2022/23 financial year

The UEFA Congress unanimously accepted the Executive Committee's recommendation that Deloitte should audit UEFA's financial statements for 2022/23.

VIII. Update on UEFA's committees

The UEFA president gave the floor to the UEFA first vice-president, Karl-Erik Nilsson.

Karl-Erik Nilsson was pleased to present an annual update of the key achievements reported through the UEFA committees, which were aligned with the original priorities set out in the UEFA strategy for 2019 to 2024, Together for the Future of Football. The strategy provided a clear direction and a framework for the activities carried out by UEFA in conjunction with all stakeholders for the benefit of football in Europe.

2021/22 had seen European football return to a pleasingly familiar state, with players at all levels – grassroots, youth and professional – returning to play, competitions providing compelling action, and fans in full stadiums again. As UEFA entered the final year of the original strategic roadmap, he was pleased to report continued progress in all areas and highlighted some of the key achievements.

Despite all the recent challenges, funds redistributed by UEFA to its member associations for investing in development projects would again increase from 2025. Coupled with a new distribution model for Women's EURO revenues, starting with Women's EURO 2022 in England, a substantial increase would be available to national associations for additional investment.

On integrity issues, UEFA was working increasingly with a broader set of stakeholders, for example, by enlarging its working group on anti match-fixing to include European governmental and police bodies.

Likewise, there had been increased stakeholder involvement in other matters, tackling major issues facing the whole of European football, through the UEFA Convention on the Future of European Football as well as other working groups and forums.



Meanwhile, competitiveness in the UEFA club competitions would be further enhanced following the approval of new formats for the men's competitions from 2024/25, with an exciting structure offering more matches to more clubs.

There had also been closer cooperation with CONMEBOL with, for example, special Finalissima matches, including the following day's Women's Finalissima between England and Brazil at Wembley. This built on the hugely successful Women's EURO in England last year, which had generated record revenues and a big increase in fan engagement.

With the introduction of the Responsibility pillar in the UEFA Strategy, UEFA had made great strides in many aspects regarding sustainability, agreeing on strong cooperation with the United Nations on key issues, implementing sustainability policies for UEFA events, and launching several new anti-discrimination campaigns.

These important activities, as well as many others, were integral to the work carried out by the UEFA committees. Karl-Erik Nilsson congratulated all the committee members and the committee chairs on their achievements and he looked forward to the next instalment.

He then introduced a video highlighting some of those achievements.

IX. Elections

The general secretary reminded the Congress that the elections would take place in accordance with Article 19 of the UEFA Statutes.

a) UEFA president (for a four-year term)

The UEFA president gave the floor to the first UEFA vice-president, Karl-Erik Nilsson.

As there was only one candidate for this seat, Aleksander Čeferin (Slovenia), who was standing for re-election, Mr Nilsson proposed that this election be held by acclamation, in accordance with Article 19(2) of the UEFA Statutes.

The Congress agreed unanimously with this procedure and re-elected Aleksander Čeferin by acclamation as president of UEFA for a four-year term running until the electoral UEFA Congress in 2027.

On behalf of the whole of UEFA, Mr Nilsson wished Aleksander Čeferin a successful new mandate as UEFA president.

The UEFA president thanked the UEFA member associations from the bottom of his heart for their unanimous support. He said this was a great honour, but mainly a great responsibility towards the member associations and towards football, and he promised he would not disappoint them.

b) UEFA Executive Committee

One reserved female position on the UEFA Executive Committee (for a four-year term)

The term of office of the current female member of the Executive Committee, Florence Hardouin (France), was ending at this Congress. As there was only one candidate for this seat, Laura McAllister (Wales), the UEFA president proposed that this election be held by acclamation, in accordance with Article 19(2) of the UEFA Statutes.



The Congress agreed unanimously with this procedure and elected Laura McAllister by acclamation for the reserved female position on the UEFA Executive Committee for a four-year term running until the electoral UEFA Congress in 2027.

The UEFA president congratulated Laura McAllister and wished her a successful mandate.

Seven members of the UEFA Executive Committee (for a four-year term)

The UEFA president reminded the delegates that the terms of office of the following seven members ended today (in alphabetical order):

Christensen, Jesper Møller	Denmark
Csányi, Sándor	Hungary
Duka, Armand	Albania
Gomes, Fernando	Portugal
Pavelko, Andrii	Ukraine
Rubiales, Luis	Spain
Šuker, Davor	Croatia

The UEFA administration had received the following 11 valid candidatures for the seven seats on the UEFA Executive Committee (in alphabetical order):

Christensen, Jesper Møller*	Denmark
Diallo, Philippe	France
Duka, Armand*	Albania
Fousek, Petr	Czechia
Klaveness, Lise	Norway
Kobiashvili, Levan	Georgia
Pavelko, Andrii*	Ukraine
Petrie, Rod	Scotland
Quaderer, Hugo	Liechtenstein
Rubiales, Luis*	Spain
Vassallo, Bjorn	Malta

* *standing for re-election*

The first ballot produced the following results:

Ballot papers distributed	55
Ballot papers returned:	55
Abstentions:	0
Invalid ballot papers:	0
Valid ballot papers:	55
Absolute majority:	28

The following seven candidates obtained the required absolute majority and were elected for a four-year term running until the electoral UEFA Congress in 2027:

Duka, Armand	45
Christensen, Jesper Møller	42
Fousek, Petr	40



Kobiashvili, Levan	40
Rubiales, Luis	40
Diallo, Philippe	37
Pavelko, Andrii	31

The four other candidates received the following number of votes:

Quaderer, Hugo	25
Vassallo, Bjorn	25
Klaveness, Lise	18
Petrie, Rod	15

The UEFA president congratulated the elected members and wished them a successful mandate on the Executive Committee.

One member of the UEFA Executive Committee (for a two-year term)

As there was only one candidate for this seat, Hans-Joachim Watzke (Germany), the UEFA president proposed that this election be held by acclamation, in accordance with Article 19(2) of the UEFA Statutes. The Congress agreed unanimously with this procedure and elected Hans-Joachim Watzke by acclamation as a member of the UEFA Executive Committee for a two-year term running until the electoral UEFA Congress in 2025.

The UEFA president congratulated Hans-Joachim Watzke and wished him a successful mandate.

c) FIFA Council

One FIFA vice-president (for a four-year term)

The UEFA administration had received the following two valid candidatures for the position of FIFA vice-president (in alphabetical order):

Csányi, Sándor*	Hungary
Lahti, Ari	Finland

** standing for re-election*

Before this election, Ari Lahti requested the floor and announced that he was withdrawing his candidature. As this left only one candidate for this seat, Sándor Csányi (Hungary), the UEFA president proposed that this election be held by acclamation, in accordance with Article 19(2) of the UEFA Statutes.

The Congress agreed unanimously with this procedure and elected Sándor Csányi by acclamation as a FIFA vice-president for a four-year term running until the electoral UEFA Congress in 2027.

The UEFA president congratulated Sándor Csányi and wished him a successful mandate.

One FIFA vice-president representing the four British associations (for a four-year term)

The UEFA administration had received the following two valid candidatures for the position of FIFA vice-president representing the four British associations (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales) (in alphabetical order):

Hewitt, Debbie	England
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Martin, David* Northern Ireland

** standing for re-election*

The first ballot produced the following results:

Ballot papers distributed	55
Ballot papers returned:	55
Abstentions:	0
Invalid ballot papers:	0
Valid ballot papers:	55
Absolute majority:	28

The following candidate obtained the required absolute majority and was elected as the FIFA vice-president representing the four British associations for a four-year term running until the electoral UEFA Congress in 2027:

Hewitt, Debbie	39
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The other candidate received the following number of votes:

Martin, David	16
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The UEFA president congratulated Debbie Hewitt and wished her a successful mandate.

One ordinary member of the FIFA Council (for a four-year term)

As the member associations had been informed ahead of the Congress, the candidature of Noël Le Graët (France) had been withdrawn. Leaving only one candidate for this seat, Fernando Gomes (Portugal), the UEFA president proposed that this election be held by acclamation, in accordance with Article 19(2) of the UEFA Statutes.

The Congress agreed unanimously with this procedure and elected Fernando Gomes by acclamation as an ordinary member of the FIFA Council for a four-year term running until the electoral UEFA Congress in 2027.

The UEFA president congratulated Fernando Gomes and wished him a successful mandate.

One ordinary member of the FIFA Council (for a two-year term)

As there was only one candidate for this seat, Bernd Neuendorf (Germany), the UEFA president proposed that this election be held by acclamation, in accordance with Article 19(2) of the UEFA Statutes.

The Congress agreed unanimously with this procedure and elected Bernd Neuendorf by acclamation as an ordinary member of the FIFA Council for a two-year term running until the electoral UEFA Congress in 2025.

The UEFA president congratulated Bernd Neuendorf and wished him a successful mandate.



X. Latest information from the UEFA administration

Following a short video highlighting some of the activities of the UEFA Foundation for Children, the UEFA president gave the floor to Giorgio Marchetti for an update on sporting aspects related to UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany.

Giorgio Marchetti said that the next milestone on the road to UEFA EURO 2024 would be the final draw in Hamburg on 2 December 2023. The European Qualifiers were currently under way and would finish in November. The group winners and runners-up would qualify directly for the final tournament, while the three winners of play-offs between 12 teams from the UEFA Nations League would complete the final line-up of 24 teams.

For this tournament, UEFA was expecting more fun, i.e. more goals (142 or 2.78 per game scored at EURO 2022, compared with 108 at EURO 2016), more fair play (152 yellow cards at EURO 2020 compared with 205 at EURO 2016) and more suspense, with a competitive group stage (35 out of 36 group matches at EURO 2020 with sporting stakes) and thrilling knockout stage (extra time, penalties).

The structure of the final tournament had been designed to be sportingly fair and balanced, with a minimum of three rest days between matches and a limited rest-day difference between competing teams. A pre-determined tournament path meant that teams would be able to anticipate scenarios. Sporting advantages would be distributed systematically across the groups, and a group winner and runner-up from the same group would only be able to meet again in the final.

The match schedule was also in line with the EURO 2024 sustainability objectives. The host country had been divided into three clusters to reduce travel distances for players and fans. Teams would play the group stage in the same cluster or in no more than two adjacent clusters. In most cases, group winners would remain in the same cluster for their round of 16 matches. Team base camps would also be allocated sustainably, with priority given to a base camp in the cluster where a team would be playing most matches.

Looking at operational matters, Martin Kallen said that preparations were going well in Germany. The ten stadiums were all well managed and UEFA was very satisfied with its cooperation with the local organisers.

On the commercial side, all sponsor positions would be filled. Public ticket sales were scheduled to start on 3 October 2023, with very good ticket prices for the fans. Demand was expected to be very high with Germany being in the centre of Europe. Some 10,000 tickets would be reserved for each participating national association for the group matches, 5,000 for the round of 16 and quarter-finals, 6,000 tickets for the semi-finals and 10,000 for the final.

As already mentioned, sustainability was very important, and UEFA was working very hard with the German Football Association (DFB) and the German government in this regard. It was hoped that the event would be a role model in this area for the future.

XI. Miscellaneous

No other business was raised.



XII. Closing speech by the UEFA president

The UEFA president paid tribute to Sándor Csányi, who, like Fernando Gomes, was finishing as a member of the UEFA Executive Committee today but would be continuing his involvement as a member of the FIFA Council, having been re-elected today as a FIFA vice-president.

He also paid tribute to Florence Hardouin, Rainer Koch, Davor Šuker, Noël Le Graët and Peter Peters, who had retired as members of the UEFA Executive Committee or European members of the FIFA Council.

He thanked and praised the UEFA administration for its great work and the member associations for their support. During three years of serious crisis out of his seven as UEFA president, European football had stayed together as a team and as a family, which was quite rare in the world today. European football was stronger and more united than ever.

"Football first" had been the byword of his speech when he had first been elected as UEFA president in September 2016. He promised that he would never forget that he and everyone else present today were here because of football and always had to put football first. As he had said after his re-election today, the support of the member associations was a great honour and a great responsibility.

XIII. Next Ordinary UEFA Congress in 2024

The UEFA president announced that the next Ordinary UEFA Congress would take place on Thursday 8 February 2024 in Madrid. He thanked the Royal Spanish Football Federation in advance for welcoming the Congress for this very important event next year.

The UEFA president then brought the 47th Ordinary UEFA Congress to a close at 13:00, thanking the delegates for their attention and support. He also thanked the guests, his colleagues on the UEFA Executive Committee, the staff of the UEFA administration and the interpreters for ensuring the smooth running of this UEFA Congress.

Union des Associations Européennes de Football

The UEFA General Secretary

Theodore Theodoridis

Nyon, June 2023

These minutes have been verified by:

Jonathan Hill (Republic of Ireland) for the English version;

Joël Wolff (Luxembourg) for the French version;

Thomas Hollerer (Austria) for the German version.

Dublin, P r q q h u f d q j h, Vienna; July 2023



UEFA
ROUTE DE GENÈVE 46
CH-1260 NYON 2
SWITZERLAND
TELEPHONE: +41 848 00 27 27
TELEFAX: +41 848 01 27 27
UEFA.com

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