



UEFA

AKAMUN'24
The Union of European Football Associations
(UEFA) STUDY GUIDE

**Agenda Item: The Impact of the intense
Matchday Fixtures on players and clubs in the
recent years**

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Table of Contents:

1. Letter from the Secretary General
2. Letter from the Under Secretary General
3. Introduction to the Committee
4. History of European Football
5. On-Going European Competitions
 - a. UEFA Conference League,
 - b. UEFA Europa League
 - c. UEFA Champions League
 - d. UEFA European Championship
6. The New Format in UEFA Competitions
7. The Criticism on the Recent Changes
8. The European Super League Project
9. Represented Clubs in the Committee
10. Points to Cover

1. Letter from SG

Dear Delegates,

It is with great pleasure that I extend a warm welcome to each delegate that has taken a piece of their time apart to participate in AKA Model United Nations 2024. As the Secretary General of this conference I am utmost excited to witness your debates concerning global issues that plague the foundation of our world.

As you gather to begin your journey, I advise you approach this agenda with great interest and an open mind to allow for ease of communication. Over many years of evolution humanity has improved their methods of communication in many ways. As a result of that organizations such as the United Nations were able to be created. Here we gather to represent and celebrate these things by trying to help with such problems.

Aka Model United Nations is a place where you will be able to enhance your communication and critical thinking skills so never shy away from taking a place upfront. Voice your ideas, discuss with others and help the only world we have be greater.

I wish you all a rewarding and prosperous Model United Nations Experience.

Best Regards

HÜSEYİN CAN ÇETİNTAŞ

Secretary General

2. Letter from USG

Most Esteemed Delegates,

I take great pleasure in welcoming you all to this year's edition of ÇAPAMUN. I am Mehmet Eren Mumcuk, I am a 10th grader at Cağaloğlu Anatolian High School and will be serving as the Under-Secretary General of the committee of UEFA.

I wish everyone of you a wonderful conference and a joyful committee with a friendly environment and academically fulfilling experience. Our committee faces the challenging task of comprehensively dealing with the pressure made by enormous football clubs of Europe regarding the new league systems in the UEFA competitions. You are expected to come up with solid and durable solutions through cooperation and constructive debates.

This study guide will help you comprehend the ground information that you will need to carry out fruitful debates. Nevertheless, you are strongly encouraged to further research the

issue on your own. Shall any kind of question arise regarding either the agenda item or the committee, feel free to contact me via my email address: mehmeterenmumcuk@gmail.com

I am once again thrilled and looking forward to seeing you in AKAMUN! I wish you the best of luck with conducting your research and a great conference in advance.

Cordially,

Mehmet Eren Mumcuk

Under-Secretary-General of UEFA

3. Introduction to Committee

The UEFA Committee is a fictional meeting of the European Football Association at which the activities of the previous season are evaluated and, taking these evaluations into account, the arrangements for the new season are agreed. The participants in this fictional meeting are the chief executives of 22 leading European competitive football clubs. The Committee is chaired by Aleksander Ceferin, President of the Association of European Football Associations.

The functioning of the committee is the same as that of a GA committee in accordance with the Harvard procedure. The only major difference from a GA committee is explained as:

At the end of the committee, a resolution paper is expected to be written stating the decisions taken at the end of the committee. In this resolution paper, member football clubs have right to make demands sanctions such as transfer bans, tribunal fines, financial penalties and football bans, but in order for a resolution paper to be valid and these sanction demands taken into account by the UEFA, the committee must approve each clause of the resolution paper via a procedural voting. Each clause of a resolution paper will be assessed by the UEFA Administrative body after a possible successful voting, then the chairboard will announce to the participants of the committee whether each of the proposed clauses in the resolution paper will be implemented to the following football season.

4. History of European Football

Kicking off with the foundation of UEFA in 1954, we track the defining matches and moments that have shaped 0 years of European football history – on and off the field.

The story of UEFA began in the early 1950s as a quest by national governing bodies across the continent. Their goal: to unite the European game in a spirit of solidarity to develop the game on and off the field.

Many of these bodies wished to expand their activities, so their national and club teams could play either international friendly matches or in a competition setting. They also sought to enhance the development of key sectors of the game, such as training coaches and match officials, as well as to leverage the rapidly growing medium of television. The road to European football union – based on mutual cooperation and solidarity – gathered speed between 1950 and 1954 thanks to three pioneering figures: Italian Football Federation president Ottorino Barassi, Belgian Football Association general secretary José Crahay, and French Football Federation president Henri Delaunay. The trio worked tirelessly behind the scenes to set the course for a new dawn of European football.

In 1953, world football body FIFA opened the door for UEFA's foundation by giving the green light for the creation of continental football confederations. On 15 June 1954, Europe's national associations met in Basel, Switzerland, to rubber-stamp the formation of a pan-European football body – kicking off the construction of a footballing Europe.

The fledgling UEFA took little time to find its feet after its foundation in June 1954. Important projects were quickly set in motion – none more so than the launch of two major competitions: the European Champion Clubs' Cup for club teams, and the European Championship for national teams.

The Champion Clubs' Cup kicked off in September 1955. Spanish club Real Madrid would dominate the competition's early years, winning the trophy five times in succession.

At the same time, the idea of a European national team competition gained strength, leading to the European Championship making its bow in September 1958. Both competitions were to become iconic pillars on the European football landscape.

The 1960s saw huge changes in society and sport, with UEFA striving to keep pace. Over the course of this decade, we matured from infancy into a sturdy 'youngster'.

UEFA headquarters moved from Paris to the Swiss capital, Berne. Our operations expanded to incorporate more expert committees addressing key football topics, while we started our first courses for coaches and referees. We also regulated the burgeoning transmission of football matches on TV.

We added a new club competition to our calendar – the European Cup Winners' Cup for winners of Europe's domestic cup competitions. On the field, the European Champion Clubs' Cup flourished, while the European Nations' Cup was upgraded to a European national team championship.

On the pitch, European football in the 60s was marked by Dutch artistry, German excellence and English spirit. Off it, the game developed immeasurably, as we modernised our organisation and consolidated our role as the cornerstone of the continent's most popular sport.

In addition, two new major European club competitions were launched – the UEFA Cup and UEFA Super Cup.

Our national team competitions shared the spotlight. The decade's two European Championship titles went to an impressive West German outfit in 1968 and Czechoslovakia in 1976 – the latter success notable for a unique penalty by Czech legend Antonín Panenka that sealed his side's victory in the final against the German titleholders.

There was sadness in 192 when our president Gustav Wiederkehr died. His successor was Italian Artemio Franchi, destined to make a massive contribution to the modernisation of UEFA's competitions himself, reinforcing the game's popularity across society.

The 1980s saw football and UEFA adapt to significant shifts in Europe's political, social and commercial landscape. From the expansion of political unity and advances in technology, to the emergence of marketing and sponsorship as a vital tool in sports promotion, the decade prepared the way for even more momentous changes to come.

These were not the only challenges we faced. The tragic death in a car crash of our president Artemio Franchi and the Heysel stadium disaster in Brussels both required strength to digest and overcome in the pursuit of progress and change.

On the field, there was much to savour as great players and teams continued to dominate the headlines and enthral fans.

The European Champions' Clubs' Cup and European Championship for national teams continued to evolve into competitions with massive appeal and exposure, while women's football began its steady rise to prominence.

New horizons opened for UEFA and European football in the 1990s – a period marked by explosive growth in TV coverage and rights, sponsorship and communication that together transformed the game into a truly global phenomenon.

The decade started with the election of Sweden's Lennart Johansson as our fifth president. With general secretary Gerhard Aigner, he would guide UEFA through a period of rapid and far-reaching change. Both men understood the need to balance new commercial opportunities with respect for European football's traditional values while reinvesting revenue back into development.

In September 1991, an Extraordinary UEFA Congress in Montreux, Switzerland, decided to revamp the European Champion Clubs' Cup. Its replacement, the UEFA Champions League, was an immediate success. Football's global superstars captivated millions of fans in the stadium and in front of their TV sets across the world.

After the break-up of the Soviet Union around the turn of the decade, we helped a host of new and independent national football associations in eastern Europe to find their feet, especially in terms of infrastructure.

With the dawn of a new millennium, UEFA recognised the need to extend the scope of its partnership model to cover the entire European football community. In addition to longstanding ties with our member associations, which totalled 51 in 2000, we intensified our relationship with other stakeholders. Over the course of the decade, we established cooperation agreements with Europe's clubs, leagues and players' bodies.

The early 2000s brought a restructuring of our administration, with the then general secretary Gerhard Aigner taking the role of chief executive. Lennart Johansson was re-elected as president for a fourth term in April 2002. Two years later, another Swede, Lars-Christer Olsson, replaced Aigner as chief executive, Aigner having retired in UEFA's 50th year of existence – 33 of which he had spent honourably serving European football.

The 2004 European Championship (EURO 2004) in Portugal heralded the launch of our HatTrick development programme, which distributes more than half of our men's EURO net revenue back into the game through projects run by our member associations. Renewed every four years, the programme has evolved into one of the largest solidarity and development initiatives in sport.

The decade also saw UEFA strengthen its role as guardian of the game by setting new standards for good football governance: first, with the approval of our pioneering club licensing system – a set of requirements that clubs must meet to be eligible to participate in our competitions, then with the introduction of financial fair play measures to stabilise clubs’ financial management.

We also started to recognise football’s potential as a force for good off the pitch, launching our Respect campaign to counter racism and violence in stadiums. To protect our sport’s integrity, we set up a dedicated anti-doping team.

In January 200, Michel Platini (France), one of the world’s leading players in the 1980s, was elected as UEFA’s sixth president, with Lennart Johansson named honorary president after 1 years of outstanding service to the game. Platini would be accompanied by two general secretaries through the 2000s: David Taylor (Scotland, 200–09) and Gianni Infantino (Switzerland/Italy, from 2009).

We continued to fine-tune our top competitions: on the field with the introduction of new formats, off it, through commercial and marketing changes. The UEFA Champions League went from strength to strength as Italy’s AC Milan and Spanish clubs Real Madrid and Barcelona each lifted the iconic trophy twice during the decade. In 2009/10, the UEFA Europa League succeeded the UEFA Cup – a move designed to reinforce the competition’s identity. Women’s football, youth football and futsal also enjoyed rapid progress and increased profiles.

Three successful men’s EURO final tournaments – in Belgium/Netherlands (2000), Portugal (2004) and Austria/Switzerland (2008) underlined the quality and popularity of the continent’s national team football. France, Greece and Spain respectively were crowned European champions.

As we approached our 60th anniversary in 2014, our role in uniting the wider European football community brought progress on a number of topics essential to the long-term health of the game:

- Club licensing
- Financial fair play
- Cooperation with European political organisations

Michel Platini, re-elected twice in 2011 and 2015, resigned in September 2016 after nine years as president. His elected successor was Slovenian lawyer Aleksander Čeferin, president of the Slovenian Football Association (NZS) since 2011. In the same year, UEFA general secretary Gianni Infantino won election as the ninth president of the world football body, FIFA. He was succeeded at UEFA by deputy general secretary and national associations director Theodore Theodoridis (Greece).

Aleksander Čeferin emphasised the importance of reinforcing close ties with member associations and other key football stakeholders. Stakeholders were given enhanced roles in our decision-making process, while collaboration with European political organisations intensified.

Under the new president’s leadership, we doubled down on our commitment to leveraging football’s power for good. Our ‘social fair play’ initiative stood up to racism and discrimination in the game, while in 2015, we established the UEFA Foundation for Children

– an independent charitable organisation dedicated to improving the lives of vulnerable children around the world through sport.

We also increased the amount of revenue reinvested in developing the game, both through our HatTrick development programme and the Assist programme, created in 201 to share European football's know-how and expertise with our five sister confederations.

In 2019, UEFA's first-ever women's football strategy – Time for Action – laid the foundations for the acceleration of the game's development across the continent. Our five-year vision was backed by a significant increase in investment to ensure:

- More opportunities and structures for women and girls to enjoy football;
- More support for our member associations to roll out their own women's football strategies;
- Increased visibility and value for our women's club and national competitions.

UEFA Women's EURO 201 in the Netherlands (won by the hosts) and the burgeoning UEFA Women's Champions League – won six times by French side Lyon in the 2010s – set new benchmarks for the quality and competitiveness of women's football, inspiring more young girls and women to take up the game.

Real Madrid dominated the UEFA Champions League, adding four more titles to their trophy cabinet, including a remarkable three successive victories from 2016 to 2018.

On the national team front, Spain triumphed at EURO 2012, jointly hosted by Poland and Ukraine. Four years later, hosts France finished runners-up to Portugal in EURO 2016 – the first European Championship with 24 teams at the final tournament. In 2013, we announced that the EURO 2020 finals would mark the competition's 60th anniversary by taking place in multiple countries – an unprecedented undertaking for any sports event.

In the autumn of 2018, we launched our first new men's national team competition since the advent of the European Championships in 1958. The UEFA Nations League answered the associations' call for an increase in more competitive and meaningful matches. Reigning EURO champions Portugal secured the inaugural competition in finals held on home soil the following year.

Throughout the decade, our youth tournaments offered young players in both the men's and women's game the chance to gain valuable experience of tournament football. Associations rely on our Under-1, Under-19 and Under-21 championships to prepare young talent for senior national team football, while numerous stars of the future have graced the UEFA Youth League en route to making a name for themselves at the highest level.

We also contributed to the rapid rise of futsal through the success of the UEFA Futsal EURO for national teams and the UEFA Futsal Cup for clubs, which was renamed as the UEFA Futsal Champions League from the 2018/19 season.

As the decade drew to a close, Aleksander Čeferin marked his re-election at the 2019 UEFA Congress in Rome by unveiling a comprehensive five-year strategy for the European game – Together for the Future of Football.

5. On-Going UEFA Competitions

a. UEFA Champions League

The 2024–25 UEFA Champions League marks the 0th season of Europe's top club football contest organized by UEFA and the 33rd since its rebranding from the European Champion Clubs' Cup to the UEFA Champions League. This season introduces a new format featuring 36 teams, each playing eight matches against various opponents in a league phase, with all teams ranked within a single group. This change raises the total match count from 125 to 189 (not including qualifying rounds).

The championship match is scheduled for 31 May 2025 at Allianz Arena in Munich, Germany. The champions of the 2024–25 UEFA Champions League will gain automatic entry into the league phase of the 2025–26 UEFA Champions League, the 2025 FIFA Intercontinental Cup, the 2029 FIFA Club World Cup, and will have the opportunity to compete against the champions of the 2024–25 UEFA Europa League in the 2025 UEFA Super Cup.

Real Madrid are the reigning champions, having secured their record-extending 15th title in the previous season.

b. UEFA Europe League

The 2024–25 UEFA Europa League marks the 54th season of UEFA's secondary club football competition in Europe, and the 16th season since its rebranding from the UEFA Cup to the UEFA Europa League. This marks the initial season featuring a new format that substitutes the 32-team group stage for a 36-team league phase. This change raises the overall number of matches in the tournament (not counting qualifying rounds) from 141 to 189. The revised format also prohibits teams from moving from the Champions League league or knockout stages to the Europa League knockout stage, meaning that Europa League champions (Atalanta in the 2023–24 season) can no longer defend their title since the Europa League winner now automatically secures a spot in the Champions League league phase.

The championship match is set for 21 May 2025 at the San Mamés Stadium in Bilbao, Spain. The victors of the 2024–25 UEFA Europa League will gain automatic entry to the 2025–26 UEFA Champions League group stage and will have the opportunity to compete against the champions of the 2024–25 UEFA Champions League in the 2025 UEFA Super Cup.

c. UEFA Conference League

The 2024–25 UEFA Conference League marks the fourth season of UEFA's Conference League, Europe's third-tier club football competition organized by UEFA.

This will mark the inaugural UEFA Conference League occurring under a revamped format featuring a 36-team league phase. This change will raise the total matches in the main competition from 141 to 153. The updated format similarly prohibits teams from moving from the Europa League's league or knockout stage to the Conference League knockout stage, meaning that Conference League champions (Olympiacos in the 2023–24 season) cannot defend their title since the Conference League winner automatically enters the Europa League league stage. Starting this season, the competition will be known as the UEFA Conference League instead of the UEFA Europa Conference League.

The championship match will take place at Wrocław Stadium in Wrocław, Poland. The tournament's victors will secure a spot in the league phase of the 2025–26 UEFA Europa League, unless they earn qualification for the 2025–26 UEFA Champions League based on their league results. In that situation, the access list will be adjusted.

d. UEFA European Championship

The UEFA European Football Championship,[1] commonly known as the European Championship and informally referred to as the Euro or Euros,[2][3] is the main association football competition managed by the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA). The tournament involves senior men's national teams from UEFA member nations, establishing the European continental champion.[4][5] It ranks as the second-most viewed football event globally, following the FIFA World Cup, with approximately 600 million people watching the Euro 2016 final.[6] The event has taken place every four years since 1960,[[8][9] with the exception of 2020, when it was delayed to 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic in Europe, retaining the title Euro 2020. Planned to occur in the even years between FIFA World Cup events, it was initially known as the European Nations' Cup before adopting its current title in 1968. Since 1996, the separate competitions have been named "UEFA Euro [year]".

Prior to the tournament, every team except the host countries (which qualify by default) participates in a qualification process. Up until 2016, the teams that won the championship had the option to participate in the next year's FIFA Confederations Cup, although it was not

mandatory.[10] Starting with the 2020 edition, the champion will take part in the CONMEBOL–UEFA Cup of Champions.[11]

Ten national teams have secured victories in the seventeen European Championship tournaments: Spain has claimed four titles, Germany three titles, while Italy and France have each won two titles. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Denmark, Greece, and Portugal have all triumphed with one title each. As of now, Spain is the sole team that has achieved back-to-back championships, accomplishing this in 2008 and 2012.

The latest championship, taking place in Germany in 2024, was claimed by Spain, who secured a historic fourth European title by defeating England 2–1 in the final at the Olympiastadion in Berlin.

6. The New Format in UEFA Competitions

Article 1: UEFA's Revised Structure for European Tournaments

The Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) is prepared to introduce an innovative format for its premier club tournaments, which include the Champions League, Europa League, and Europa Conference League, beginning in the 2024/25 season. This alteration, commonly referred to as the “Swiss Model,” signifies one of the most important transformations in the history of European club football.

In the Champions League, the total of teams will increase from 32 to 36. The conventional group stage, featuring eight groups with four teams each, will be substituted with a singular league phase. Every club will compete in eight matches against various opponents, ensuring a balanced distribution of home and away games. This change aims to enhance diversity in matchups, as teams will confront a wider variety of opponents. The league rankings will dictate advancement, with the leading eight teams moving straight to the Round of 16. Teams placed from 9th to 24th will face off in a two-legged playoff to secure the final spots for the knockout stage.

Comparable modifications will be implemented for the Europa League and Europa Conference League, though featuring fewer league matches. Every tournament will include 36 teams, with the Europa League sides competing in eight league matches and the Conference League teams engaging in six. This structure seeks to enhance inclusivity and guarantee that squads from lesser leagues have improved opportunities to compete at elevated tiers.

UEFA's revised model also boosts the total number of matches. The Champions League will expand from 125 to 189 matches, greatly increasing broadcasting and sponsorship income. UEFA aims to draw increased global interest and promote competitive equity by exposing clubs to a broader array of rivals during the league phase through this enlarged competition.

7. The Criticism on the Recent Changes

Although UEFA's revamped structure for European tournaments offers an exhilarating outlook, it brings up concerns regarding the physical and mental strain on athletes and the organizational difficulties for clubs. The extended league phase brings additional matches, resulting in a more demanding schedule that both players and coaches have deemed excessive.

In the Champions League, for instance, every team will compete in eight league-phase games rather than six group-stage matches, resulting in a total rise in the game count. This alteration, along with domestic league, cup, and international obligations, places considerable pressure on the already packed timetable. For elite clubs, which frequently feature players engaged in various tournaments at once, the pressure becomes even more intense.

Manchester City's midfielder Rodri emphasized the effect of this demanding timetable following Spain's Nations League victory in June 2023, declaring, "We've played 0 games, and we've had no rest. I think it's crazy. We're human beings, not machines." His remarks indicate an increasing apprehension among players regarding burnout and injuries stemming from the strenuous aspects of contemporary football.

For clubs, the rise in matches presents both prospects and difficulties. From a financial standpoint, the increased competitions are expected to yield higher earnings from broadcast

deals and sponsorships. Nonetheless, overseeing player rotation, travel arrangements, and recovery times turns into a challenging endeavor. Smaller teams, especially from poorer leagues, might find it challenging to meet the strict requirements of the new format.

Critics contend that the extended schedule might worsen disparities among clubs. Richer teams with more extensive rosters can rotate their players efficiently, while smaller clubs might feel overwhelmed. UEFA has responded to these worries by highlighting the competitive and financial advantages of the new format, yet the organization is under pressure to tackle player welfare and guarantee fair competition.

The new UEFA format is a double-edged sword: it offers an exciting evolution for supporters and teams but may overwhelm players and worsen existing inequalities. Finding the correct equilibrium will be essential as football adjusts to this bold transformation.

8. The European Super League Project

The idea of a European Super League (ESL) has been discussed for a long time as a groundbreaking but controversial plan for football. At its essence, the ESL seeks to establish a league with Europe's top clubs competing on a regular basis, possibly supplanting established tournaments such as the UEFA Champions League. Supporters contend that this kind of league would enhance profits, promote top-tier football, and cater to a worldwide audience that is becoming more intrigued by prominent games. Nevertheless, its revelation in 2021 triggered a fierce backlash, as detractors condemned the concept as exclusive and harmful to the essence of the sport. Although it temporarily fell apart, murmurs of its resurgence persist, prompting inquiries regarding the future of European football.

Proponents of the ESL emphasize its financial benefits. By matching Europe's top-performing and internationally esteemed clubs—such as Real Madrid, Manchester United, and Bayern Munich—against each other, the league could produce record-breaking broadcasting and sponsorship income. Clubs have contended that the extra financial safety is crucial, particularly after the COVID-19 pandemic revealed weaknesses in current financial frameworks. Supporters of the ESL argue that consistent high-stakes games involving elite

teams would draw a greater worldwide audience, enhancing the sport's visibility and competitiveness.

Critics, on the other hand, highlight the possible damage to the traditions and inclusivity of football. Critics contend that the ESL would result in a restricted competition, limiting chances for smaller clubs to compete fairly and disrupting domestic leagues by centralizing wealth and talent among a small elite. Supporters and regulatory organizations such as FIFA and UEFA perceive the initiative as a danger to the merit-based nature of football, in which achievement is obtained through performance on the field instead of being assured by affluence or status.

9. Represented Clubs in the Committee

Real Madrid Club de Fútbol

Commonly referred to as Real Madrid, is a Spanish professional football club based in Madrid. The club competes in La Liga, the top tier of Spanish football.

Founded in 1902 as Madrid Football Club, the club has traditionally worn a white home kit since its inception. The honorific title real is Spanish for "royal" and was bestowed to the club by King Alfonso XIII in 1920 alongside with the crown in the club crest.

Real Madrid have played their home matches in the 85,000-capacity Santiago Bernabéu in Madrid since 194. Unlike most European sporting clubs, Real Madrid's members (socios) have owned and operated the club throughout its history.

The club is one of the most widely supported in the world and is the most followed football club on social media according to the CIES Football Observatory as of 2023. It was estimated to be worth \$6.6 billion in 2024, making it the world's most valuable football club. In 2024, Real Madrid become the first football club to make €1 billion (\$1.08bn) in revenue according to the club's announcement.

In domestic football, the club has won 1 trophies; a record 36 La Liga titles, 20 Copa del Rey, 13 Supercopa de España, a Copa Eva Duarte and a Copa de la Liga. In International football, Real Madrid have won a record 34 trophies: a record 15 European Cup/UEFA Champions League titles, a record six UEFA Super Cups, two UEFA Cups, a joint record two Latin Cups, a record one Iberoamerican Cup, and a record eight FIFA Club World championships. Madrid was ranked first in the International Federation of Football History & Statistics Club World Ranking for 2000, 2002, 2014, 201. In UEFA, Madrid ranks first in the all-time club ranking.

Futbol Club Barcelona

Commonly known as FC Barcelona and colloquially as Barça ([ˈbarsə]), is a professional football club based in Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain, that competes in La Liga, the top flight of Spanish football.

Founded in 1899 by a group of Swiss, Catalan, German, and English footballers led by Joan Gamper, the club has become a symbol of Catalan culture and Catalanism, hence the

motto "Més que un club" ("More than a club"). Unlike many other football clubs, the supporters own and operate Barcelona.

It is the third-most valuable football club in the world, worth \$5.6 billion, and the world's fourth richest football club in terms of revenue, with an annual turnover of €800.1 million.

Domestically, Barcelona has won a record trophies: 2 La Liga, 31 Copa del Rey, 14 Supercopa de España, three Copa Eva Duarte, and two Copa de la Liga titles, as well as being the record holder for the latter four competitions. In international club football, the club has won 22 European and worldwide titles: five UEFA Champions League titles, a record four UEFA Cup Winners' Cups, five UEFA Super Cups, a record three Inter-Cities Fairs Cups, a joint record two Latin Cups, and three FIFA Club World Cups. Barcelona was ranked first in the International Federation of Football History & Statistics Club World Ranking for 199, 2009, 2011, 2012, and 2015, and occupies the ninth position on the UEFA club rankings as of May 2023. The club has a long-standing rivalry with Real Madrid, and matches between the two teams are referred to as El Clásico.

Club Atlético de Madrid

Commonly referred to as Atlético Madrid or simply Atlético, is a Spanish professional football club based in Madrid that plays in La Liga.

Founded on 26 April 1903 as Athletic Club Sucursal de Madrid, the club have traditionally worn red and white vertical striped shirts, being known as Los Colchoneros ("The Mattress Makers") and Los Rojiblancos ("The Redwhites").

The club became Atlético de Madrid in 1946 and began a long-standing rivalry with Madrid neighbours Real Madrid, with whom they contest El Derbi Madrileño. They also share a rivalry with Barcelona. Felipe VI, the King of Spain, has been the honorary president of the club since 2003.

Atlético are one of the most successful Spanish clubs, having won 11 La Liga titles, including a league and cup double in 1996. Further domestic trophies include 10 Copa del Rey titles, two Supercopas de España, one Copa Presidente FEF and one Copa Eva Duarte. They have also won numerous titles in Europe, including the European Cup Winners' Cup in 1962, the UEFA Europa League in 2010, 2012 and 2018, and the UEFA Super Cup in 2010, 2012 and 2018, as well as the 194 Intercontinental Cup. In the UEFA Champions League, Atlético reached the final in 194, 2014 and 2016.

Manchester City Football Club

Commonly referred to as Manchester City Football Club (or simply Man City F.C.) is a professional football club based in Manchester, England, that competes in the Premier League, the top flight of English football.

Founded in 1880 as St. Mark's (West Gorton), they became Ardwick Association Football Club in 188 and Manchester City in 1894, the first season with the current name. Manchester City adopted their sky blue home shirts in 1894, the first season with the current name. Over the course of its history, the club has won ten league titles, seven FA Cups, eight League Cups, seven FA Community Shields, one UEFA Champions League, one European Cup Winners' Cup, one UEFA Super Cup and one FIFA Club World Cup.

Manchester City topped the Deloitte Football Money League at the end of the 2021–22 season, making it the football club with the highest revenue in the world, approximated at €31 million. In 2022, Forbes estimated the club was the sixth-most valuable in the world, worth \$4.250 billion. Manchester City are owned by City Football Group Limited, a holding company valued at £3.3 (\$4.8) billion in November 2019 and majority-owned by the Abu Dhabi United Group.

Manchester United Football Club

Commonly referred to as Man United (often stylised as Man Utd) or simply United, is a professional football club based in Old Trafford, Greater Manchester, England. They compete in the Premier League, the top tier of English football. Nicknamed the Red Devils, they were founded as Newton Heath LYR Football Club in 188, but changed their name to Manchester United in 1902.

Domestically, Manchester United have won a record 20 top-flight league titles, 13 FA Cups, 6 League Cups and a record 21 FA Community Shields. Additionally, in international football, they have won the European Cup/UEFA Champions League three times, and the UEFA Europa League, the UEFA Cup Winners' Cup, the UEFA Super Cup, the Intercontinental Cup and the FIFA Club World Cup once each.

Manchester United are one of the most widely supported football clubs in the world and have rivalries with Liverpool, Manchester City, Arsenal and Leeds United. Manchester United were the highest-earning football club in the world for 2016–1, with an annual revenue of €66.3 million, and the world's third-most-valuable football club in 2019, valued at £3.15 billion (\$3.81 billion).

Liverpool Football Club

Commonly referred to as Liverpool F.C. is a professional football club based in Liverpool, England.

The club competes in the Premier League, the top tier of English football. Founded in 1892, the club joined the Football League the following year and has played its home games at Anfield since its formation. Liverpool is one of the most valuable and widely supported clubs in the world.

Already nicknamed "The Reds", it was under Shankly in the 60s that the team first adopted the distinctive all-red home strip which has been used ever since. Also adopted under Shankly's tenure was the club's anthem "You'll Never Walk Alone". The Reds compete in the local Merseyside derby against fellow Liverpool club Everton, often referred to simply as "The Blues". As the two most decorated clubs in England, and inter-city rivals, Liverpool also has a long-standing rivalry with the Manchester club Manchester United.

Domestically, the club has won nineteen league titles, eight FA Cups, a record ten League Cups and sixteen FA Community Shields. In international competitions, the club has won six European Cups, three UEFA Cups, four UEFA Super Cups—all English records—and one FIFA Club World Cup.

Chelsea Football Club

Commonly referred to as Chelsea F.C. is a professional football club based in Fulham, West London, England. Named after neighbouring area Chelsea, they compete in the Premier League, the top tier of English football. Founded in 1905, the team play their home games at Stamford Bridge.

Chelsea is one of five clubs and the first English club to have won all three pre-1999 main European club competitions, the "European Treble" of the European Cup/UEFA Champions League, European/UEFA Cup Winners' Cup, and UEFA Cup/UEFA Europa League. They are the only club to have won all three major European competitions twice. They are the only London club to have won the Champions League and the Club World Cup. Domestically, the club has won six league titles, eight FA Cups, five League Cups, and four FA Community Shields. Internationally, they have won the UEFA Champions League, the UEFA Europa League, the UEFA Cup Winners' Cup and the UEFA Super Cup twice each, and the FIFA Club World Cup once. In terms of overall trophies won, Chelsea is the fifth-most successful club in English football.

The club has rivalries with neighbouring teams Arsenal and Tottenham Hotspur, and a historic rivalry with Leeds United. In terms of club value, Chelsea is the ninth-most-valuable football club in the world (as of 2024), worth \$3.13 billion, and is the ninth-highest-earning football club in the world.

The Arsenal Football Club

Commonly known as simply Arsenal, is a professional football club based in Holloway, North London, England. They compete in the Premier League, the top tier of English football.

In domestic football, Arsenal have won 13 league titles (including one unbeaten title), a record 14 FA Cups, two League Cups, 1 FA Community Shields, and a Football League Centenary Trophy. In European football, they have one European Cup Winners' Cup and one Inter-Cities Fairs Cup. In terms of trophies won, it is the third-most successful club in English football.

In 2006, the club moved to the nearby Emirates Stadium. With an annual revenue of £36.1m in the 2021–22 season, Arsenal was estimated to be worth US\$2.26 billion by Forbes, making it the world's tenth-most valuable football club, while it is one of the most followed on social media. The motto of the club is *Victoria Concordia Crescit*, Latin for "Victory Through Harmony".

Juventus Football Club

Commonly known as Juventus or colloquially as Juve, is an Italian professional football club based in Turin, Piedmont, who compete in Serie A, the top tier of the Italian football league system. Founded in 189 by a group of Torinese students, the club played in different grounds around the city, being the latter the Juventus Stadium.

Nicknamed *la Vecchia Signora* ("the Old Lady"), it has won 36 official league titles, 15 Coppa Italia trophies and nine Italian Super Cups, being the record holder for all these competitions; they also hold two Intercontinental Cups, two European Cup / UEFA Champions Leagues, one European Cup Winners' Cup, three UEFA Cups (Italian record), two UEFA Super Cups and one UEFA Intertoto Cup (Italian record).

Consequently, the side leads the historical Federazione Italiana Giuoco Calcio (FIGC) classification, whilst on the international stage the club occupies the sixth position in Europe and the twelfth in the world for most confederation titles won with eleven trophies, as well as the fourth in the all-time Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) competitions ranking, having obtained the highest coefficient score during seven seasons since its

introduction in 199, the most for an Italian team in both cases and joint second overall in the last cited.

Associazione Calcio Milan

Commonly referred to as AC Milan or simply Milan, is an Italian professional football club based in Milan, Lombardy. Founded in 1899, the club competes in the Serie A, the top tier of Italian football. In its early history, Milan played its home games in different grounds around the city before moving to its current stadium, the San Siro, in 1926. The stadium, which was built by Milan's second chairman, Piero Pirelli and has been shared with Inter Milan since 194, is the largest in Italian football, with a total capacity of 5,81. The club has a long-standing rivalry with Inter, with whom they contest the Derby della Madonnina, one of the most followed derbies in football.

Domestically, Milan has won 19 league titles, 5 Coppa Italia titles and Supercoppa Italian titles. In international competitions, Milan is Italy's most successful club. The club has won seven European Cup/Champions League titles, making them the competition's second-most successful team behind Real Madrid, and further honours include five UEFA Super Cups, two UEFA Cup Winners' Cups, a joint record two Latin Cups, a joint record three Intercontinental Cups and one FIFA Club World Cup.

Milan is one of the wealthiest clubs in Italian and world football. It was a founding member of the now-defunct G-14 group of Europe's leading football clubs as well as its replacement, the European Club Association.

Football Club Internazionale Milano

Commonly referred to as Internazionale or simply Inter, and colloquially known as Inter Milan in English-speaking countries, is an Italian professional football club based in Milan, Lombardy. Inter is the only Italian side to have always competed in top flight of Italian football since its debut in 1909.

Founded in 1908 following a schism within the Milan Foot-Ball and Cricket Club (now AC Milan), Inter won its first championship in 1910. Since its formation, the club has won 36 domestic trophies, including 20 league titles, nine Coppa Italia, and eight Supercoppa Italiana. From 2006 to 2010, the club won five successive league titles, equalling the all-time record at that time. They have won the European Cup/Champions League three times: two back-to-back in 1964 and 1965, and then another in 2010. Their latest win completed an unprecedented Italian seasonal treble, with Inter winning the Coppa Italia and the Scudetto the same year. The club has also won three UEFA Cups, two Intercontinental Cups and one FIFA Club World Cup.

Inter's home games are played at the San Siro stadium, which they share with city rivals AC Milan. The stadium is the largest in Italian football with a capacity of 5,81. They have long-standing rivalries with Milan, with whom they contest the Derby della Madonnina, and Juventus, with whom they contest the Derby d'Italia; their rivalry with the former is one of the most followed derbies in football.

Fußball-Club Bayern München e. V.

Commonly referred to as Bayern Munich, FC Bayern or simply Bayern, is a German professional sports club based in Munich, Bavaria. They are most known for their men's professional football team, who play in the Bundesliga, the top tier of the German football league system.

Bayern Munich was founded in 1900 by eleven players, led by Franz John. Bayern are the most successful club in German football, having won a record 33 national titles, including eleven consecutive titles from 2013 to 2023 and a record 20 national cups they won the European Cup three consecutive times (194–196). Overall, Bayern have won six European Cup/UEFA Champions League titles (a German record), winning their sixth title in the 2020 final as part of the Treble, and it became the second European club to achieve this feat twice. Bayern has also won one UEFA Cup, one European Cup Winners' Cup, two UEFA Super Cups, two FIFA Club World Cups and two Intercontinental Cups, making it one of the most successful European clubs internationally, and the only German club to have won both international titles.

Ballspielverein Borussia 09 e. V. Dortmund

Commonly referred to as Borussia Dortmund or by its initialism BVB is a German professional sports club based in Dortmund, North Rhine-Westphalia. It is best known for its men's professional football team, which plays in the Bundesliga, the top tier of the German football league system.

Founded in 1909 by eighteen football players from Dortmund, they are nicknamed Die Schwarzgelben (The Black and Yellow), for the colours used in the club's crest. They hold a long-standing rivalry with Ruhr neighbours Schalke 04, against whom they contest the Revierderby. They also contest Der Klassiker with Bayern Munich. Dortmund is the second largest sports club by membership in Germany, with about 218,000 members, making Borussia Dortmund the fifth largest sports club by membership in the world.

Dortmund is the second most decorated German football team, domestically, they have eight league championships, five DFB-Pokals, and six DFL-Supercups. Internationally, they won the UEFA Champions League in 199, the European Cup Winners' Cup in 1966, and the Intercontinental Cup in 199. In addition, they were runners-up in the Champions League in 2013 and 2024 and UEFA Europa League (formerly the UEFA Cup) in 1993 and 2002.

Bayer 04 Leverkusen

Officially known as Bayer 04 Leverkusen Fußball GmbH and commonly known as Bayer Leverkusen or simply Leverkusen, is a German professional football club based in Leverkusen, North Rhine-Westphalia. It competes in the Bundesliga, the top tier of German football, and plays its home matches at the BayArena.

Founded in 1904 by employees of the pharmaceutical company Bayer (whose headquarters are in Leverkusen and from which the club draws its name), the club was formerly a department of TSV Bayer 04 Leverkusen and RTHC Bayer Leverkusen.

Bayer Leverkusen were promoted to the Bundesliga in 199 and won their maiden top-flight honor, the UEFA Cup, in 1988. The club won its first domestic honour, the DFB Pokal, in 1993. The club finished runners-up across three competitions in 2002, including the UEFA Champions League. After over 30 years without silverware, the club won their first Bundesliga title and their second DFB Pokal in 2024, becoming the first German team to win the league or domestic double unbeaten, while setting the European record for consecutive unbeaten competitive games (51).

Paris Saint-Germain Football Club

Commonly referred to as Paris Saint-Germain or simply PSG, is a professional football club based in Paris, France. They compete in Ligue 1, the top division of French football.

Founded in 190, following the merger of Paris FC and Stade Saint-Germain, PSG have the most consecutive seasons playing in France's top flight. They are the most popular football club in France and one of the most widely supported teams in the world. They are nicknamed the Les Rouge-et-Bleu (The Red-and-Blues), for the shirt colour that also includes white, and their crest features the Eiffel Tower and a fleur-de-lis. The team has a longstanding rivalry with Marseille, against whom they contest Le Classique.

They have won 48 domestic trophies: a record 12 Ligue 1 titles, a record 15 Coupe de France, a record 9 Coupe de la Ligue, and record 12 Trophée des Champions. Internationally, they won the UEFA Cup Winners' Cup in 1996 – unique feat in French football – and were runners-up in 199, making them one of two French clubs to have won a major European title. They also won the UEFA Intertoto Cup in 2001 and were runners-up in the 2019–20 UEFA Champions League.

Olympique de Marseille

Commonly referred to as Marseille or by the abbreviation OM, is a French professional football club based in Marseille that competes in Ligue 1, the top flight of French football.

Founded in 1899, the club has won nine league titles, ten Coupe de France titles, three Coupe de la Ligue titles, three Trophée des Champions titles, a national record of one UEFA Champions League and a joint national record of one UEFA Intertoto Cup. Additionally, Marseille has played in three UEFA Europa League finals. In 1993, coach Raymond Goethals led the team to become the first and only French club to win the UEFA Champions League, defeating Milan 1–0 in the final, the first under the UEFA Champions League branding of the tournament. In 2010, Marseille won its first Ligue 1 title in 18 years under the management of former club captain Didier Deschamps.

Marseille was listed in the Deloitte Football Money League at the end of the 2022–2023 season, making it the 20th football club with the highest revenue in the world, approximated at €258 million. In 2023, Marseille was placed twenty-eighth in the global ranking drawn up by the British consultancy organisation Brand Finance in terms of brand power, where it was rated with a credit rating AA ("very strong") with a score of 1.3 out of 100, as well as twenty-eighth in terms of brand value (€13 million) and twenty-eighth by enterprise value (€458 million as of 2023).

Futebol Clube do Porto

Commonly known as FC Porto or simply Porto, is a Portuguese professional sports club based in Porto. It is best known for the professional football team playing in the Primeira Liga, the top flight of Portuguese football.

Founded on 28 September 1893, Porto is one of the "Big Three" (Portuguese: Os Três Grandes) teams in Portugal – together with Lisbon-based rivals Benfica and Sporting CP, that have appeared in every season of the Primeira Liga since its establishment in 1934. They are nicknamed dragões (Dragons), for the mythical creature atop the club's crest, and Azuis e brancos (Blue-and-whites), for the shirt colours. Those colours are in stripes with blue shorts. The club supporters are called portistas.

Porto is one of the two most decorated clubs in Portuguese football, with 86 major trophies. Domestically, these comprise 30 Portuguese league titles (five of which won consecutively between 1994–95 and 1998–99, a Portuguese football record), 20 Taça de Portugal, 4 Campeonato de Portugal, 1 Taça da Liga and a record 24 Supertaça Cândido de Oliveira.

Porto is one of two teams to have won the league title without defeats, in the 2010–11 and 2012–13 seasons. In the former, Porto achieved the largest-ever difference of points between champion and runner-up in a three-points-per-win system (21 points), on their way to a second quadruple.

In international competitions, Porto is the most decorated Portuguese team, with seven trophies. They won the European Cup/UEFA Champions League in 198 and 2004, the UEFA Cup/Europa League in 2003 and 2011, the UEFA Super Cup in 198, and the Intercontinental Cup in 198 and 2004. In addition, they were runners-up in the 1983–84 European Cup Winners' Cup, plus the 2003, 2004 and 2011 editions of the UEFA Super Cup. Porto is the only Portuguese club to have won the UEFA Cup/Europa League, the UEFA Super Cup, the Intercontinental Cup, and to have achieved a continental treble of domestic league, domestic cup and European titles (2002–03 and 2010–11). Porto have the third-most appearances in the UEFA Champions League group stage (23), behind Barcelona and Real Madrid (24). In UEFA, Porto ranks 9th in the all-time club ranking and also ranked 20th in the club coefficient rankings at the end of the 2022–23 season.

Sport Lisboa e Benfica

Commonly known as Benfica, is a professional football club based in Lisbon, Portugal, that competes in the Primeira Liga, the top flight of Portuguese football.

Founded on 28 February 1904, as Sport Lisboa, Benfica is one of the "Big Three" clubs in Portugal that have never been relegated from Primeira Liga, along with rivals Sporting CP and FC Porto. Benfica are nicknamed As Águias (The Eagles), for the symbol atop the club's crest, and Os Encarnados (The Reds), for the shirt colour. Since 2003.

Benfica is the most supported Portuguese club and the European club with the highest percentage of supporters in its own country, having an estimated 14 million supporters worldwide and over 250,000 members, making them the largest sports club by membership in Portugal and second largest in the world. The club's anthem, "Ser Benfiquista", refers to Benfica supporters, who are called benfiquistas. "E pluribus unum" ("Out of many, one") is the club's motto; Águia Vitória, the mascot.

With 86 major trophies won, Benfica is one of the two most decorated clubs in Portugal. They have won 83 domestic trophies: a record 38 Primeira Liga titles, a record 26 Taça de Portugal, a record Taça da Liga, 9 Supertaça Cândido de Oliveira and 3 Campeonato de Portugal. Internationally, they won the Latin Cup in 1950 and back-to-back European Cups in 1961 and 1962 – both unique feats in Portuguese football – and were runners-up at the Intercontinental Cup in 1961 and '62, at the European Cup in 1963, '65, '68, '88 and '90, and at the UEFA Europa League (formerly the UEFA Cup) in 1983, 2013 and '14. Benfica's ten European finals are a domestic record and ranked seventh all-time among UEFA clubs in 2014. Noncompetitively, Benfica is honoured with the Portuguese Orders of Christ (Commander), of Merit (Officer), and of Prince Henry.

Benfica was voted 12th in FIFA Club of the Century and ranked 9th in the IFFHS Top 200 European clubs of the 20th century. In UEFA, Benfica is 8th in the all-time club ranking and was 20th in the club coefficient rankings at the end of the 2023–24 season. In the UEFA Champions League (formerly the European Cup), Benfica have the second most participations (42) and are the Portuguese club with the most wins (130). In this tournament, they hold the overall record for the biggest aggregate win, achieved in 1965–66. Moreover,

Benfica hold the European record for the most consecutive wins in domestic league (29), where they became the first undefeated champions, in 192–3.

Amsterdamsche Football Club Ajax

Also known as AFC Ajax, Ajax Amsterdam, or commonly Ajax, is a Dutch professional football club based in Amsterdam, that plays in the Eredivisie, the top tier in Dutch football.

Ajax was one of the most successful clubs in the world in the 20th century. According to the International Federation of Football History & Statistics, Ajax was the seventh-most successful European club of the 20th century and The World's Club Team of the Year in 1992. According to German magazine Kicker, Ajax was the second-most successful European club of the 20th century. The club is one of five teams that have earned the right to keep the European Cup and to wear a multiple-winner badge. In 192, they completed the continental treble by winning the Eredivisie, KNVB Cup, and the European Cup. They also won the first (albeit unofficial) European Super Cup against Rangers in January 193. Ajax's most recent international trophies are the 1995 Intercontinental Cup, 1995 UEFA Super Cup and the 1995 Champions League, where they defeated Milan in the final; they lost the 1996 Champions League final on penalties to Juventus. In 1995, Ajax was crowned as World Team of the Year by World Soccer magazine.

Historically, Ajax (named after the legendary Greek hero) is the most successful club in the Netherlands, with 36 Eredivisie titles and 20 KNVB Cups. It has continuously played in the Eredivisie since the league's inception in 1956, and along with Feyenoord and PSV Eindhoven, it is one of the country's "big three" clubs that have dominated that competition.

Throughout their history, Ajax have cultivated a reputation for scouting, spotting and developing young talent, and have remained focused on developing a youth system.

Philips Sport Vereniging

Abbreviated as PSV and internationally known as PSV Eindhoven is a Dutch sports club from Eindhoven, Netherlands. It is best known for its professional football department, which has played in the Eredivisie, the top tier in Dutch football, since its inception in 1956. Along with Ajax and Feyenoord, PSV is one of the country's "big three" clubs that have dominated the Eredivisie.

The club was founded in 1913 as a team for Philips employees. PSV's history contains two golden eras revolving around the UEFA Cup victory in 198 and the 198–88 European Cup victory as part of the seasonal treble in 1988. The team has won the Eredivisie 25 times, the KNVB Cup 11 times and the Johan Cruyff Shield a record of 14 times. Currently (as of May 2024), PSV is ranked 26th on the UEFA club coefficients ranking.

Galatasaray Spor Kulübü

More commonly referred to as simply Galatasaray and familiarly as Cim Bom, is a Turkish sports club based on the European side of the city of Istanbul including basketball, wheelchair basketball, volleyball, water polo, handball, athletics, swimming, rowing, sailing, judo, bridge, motorsport, equestrian, esports, and chess. Galatasaray S.K. is among the key members of the Galatasaray Community Cooperation Committee together with Galatasaray University and the prestigious Galatasaray High School.

The football branch of Galatasaray has accumulated the most Süper Lig (24), Turkish Cup (18) and Turkish Super Cup (1) titles in Turkey, thus making them the most decorated football club in Turkey, as those competitions are the top nationwide professional leagues and

cups within the Turkish football system that is recognized and accounted for in accordance to the regulations set by the Turkish Football Federation and UEFA.

In the year 2000 Galatasaray also took claim of the UEFA Cup title by defeating Arsenal F.C. and the UEFA Super Cup, by defeating Real Madrid C.F. These accomplishments make Galatasaray the only Turkish football club to have reached that level of European success in the history of Turkish Football.

Fenerbahçe Spor Kulübü

Commonly known as Fenerbahçe or simply Fener, is a Turkish professional multi-sport club based in the Kadıköy district of Istanbul, Turkey. Fenerbahçe is parent to a number of different competitive departments including football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis, athletics, swimming, sailing, boxing, rowing, and eSports, which have won European and domestic titles over the club's history.

They represent the men's football department of the Fenerbahçe S.K. sports club and compete in the Süper Lig, the top flight of Turkish football. In domestic football, Fenerbahçe have won 19 times Turkish national championship titles, 9 Turkish Super Cup and Turkish Cups. In international football, the club has won the Balkans Cup, which was the first non-domestic trophy won by a Turkish club.

One of the most widely supported clubs in Turkey, the club also boasts sizeable international support on social media. Fenerbahçe are part of the "Big Three" alongside Galatasaray and Beşiktaş: the club's long-standing rivalry with Galatasaray consists of Turkish domestic football's biggest match, The Intercontinental Derby (Kıtalararası Derbi).

Beşiktaş Jimnastik Kulübü

Abbreviated as BJK, is a Turkish professional sports club founded in 1903 that is based in the Beşiktaş district of Istanbul. The club's football team is one of the Big Three in Turkey and one of the most successful teams in the country, having never been relegated to a lower division. It was the first registered sports club in the country and one of the few that acquired the right to bear the Turkish flag on its crest.

Its football team has won 21 league titles including 16 Turkish Süper Lig, three Turkish National Division and two Turkish Football Championship titles. Beşiktaş is also the only team to have won the Süper Lig undefeated, in the 1991–92 campaign. The team last won the Turkish Süper Lig title and Turkish Cup during the 2020–21 season.

The club's fan base, Çarşı, is well known globally. They were chosen as the best fan group in voting conducted by American sports viewers due to their 132-decibel noise record at a 200 match against Liverpool. The group is involved with sociopolitical causes and is traditionally considered to be working-class and left-wing, supporting what is known as "the people's team". The highest ever football attendance in Turkish league history was recorded in a Beşiktaş-Galatasaray derby with 6,12 spectators.

10. Points to Cover

- In what way does a rapid buildup of games elevate the chances of injuries and physical exhaustion in football players?

- What mental obstacles do athletes encounter during demanding match schedules, and how can teams tackle these problems?
- In what ways does insufficient recovery time between matches affect players' performance during important games?
- How can teams strategically implement squad rotation to reduce the adverse impacts of packed schedules?
- What financial compromises do clubs encounter when trying to optimize revenue from busy schedules while managing the expenses related to player injuries?
- How do coaches modify their strategies and training regimens to address player fatigue during busy match periods?
- Does fixture congestion diminish fans' involvement and pleasure because of excessive game exposure?
- What actions can football governing bodies implement to reduce fixture congestion while preserving the competitiveness of leagues and tournaments?
- In what ways do the fixture congestion issues in European football compare to those in other global sports or leagues?
- What creative strategies, like rearranging schedules or utilizing cutting-edge recovery technologies, might be adopted to tackle fixture congestion in football?