



1994 FIFA World Cup

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The **1994 FIFA World Cup** was the 15th [FIFA World Cup](#), held in nine cities across the [United States](#), from 17 June to 17 July 1994. The United States was chosen as the [host](#) by [FIFA](#) on 4 July 1988. Despite the host nation's lack of soccer tradition, the tournament was the most financially successful in World Cup history; aided by the high-capacity stadiums in the United States, it broke the World Cup average attendance record with more than 69,000 spectators per game, a mark that still stands.^{[1][2]} The total attendance of nearly 3.6 million for the final tournament remains the highest in World Cup history, despite the expansion of the competition from 24 to 32 teams (and from 52 to 64 games), which was first introduced at the [1998 World Cup](#) and is the current format.^[1]

[Brazil](#) won the tournament after beating [Italy](#) 3–2 in a [penalty shoot-out](#) at the [Rose Bowl](#) in [Pasadena, California](#) near [Los Angeles](#), after the game had ended 0–0 after [extra time](#). It was the first World Cup final to be decided on penalties. The victory made Brazil the first nation to win four World Cup titles. There were four new entrants in the tournament: [Greece](#), [Nigeria](#), [Saudi Arabia](#), as well as two countries that were formed at the end of the Cold War: [Russia](#), following the breakup of the [Soviet Union](#), and for the first time since 1938, a newly reunified [Germany](#) took part in the tournament, following that country's reunification in October 1990, which took place a few months after West Germany's victory in the [1990 World Cup](#).

Qualification

Three teams, one African, one Asian, and one European, made their debuts at the 1994 tournament. [Nigeria](#) qualified from the African zone alongside [Cameroon](#) and [Morocco](#) as [CAF](#) was granted three spots as a result of the strong performances by African teams in [1990](#). In the Asian zone, [Saudi Arabia](#) qualified for the first time by topping the final round group ahead of [South Korea](#) as both edged out [Japan](#), who were close to making their own World Cup debut, but were denied by [Iraq](#) in what became known as the "[Agony of Doha](#)". The Japanese would not have to wait long though, debuting in the [1998 tournament](#). In the European zone, [Greece](#) made their first World Cup appearance after topping a group from which [Russia](#) also qualified, competing independently for the first time after the [dissolution of the Soviet Union](#).

The defending champions [West Germany](#) were [united](#) with their [East German](#) counterparts, representing the unified Germany for the first time since the [1938 World Cup](#). [Norway](#) qualified for the first time since 1938, [Bolivia](#) for the first time since 1950, and [Switzerland](#) for the first time since 1966. Norway's 56-year gap between appearances in the final tournament equaled [Egypt](#)'s record in the previous tournament as the longest. [Mexico](#) had its first successful qualification campaign since 1978, failing to qualify in 1982, qualifying as hosts in 1986 and being banned for the [Cachirules scandal](#) in 1990.

The qualification campaigns of both [Czechoslovakia](#) and [Yugoslavia](#) were affected by political events. The nation of Czechoslovakia [dissolved](#) in 1992, completing its qualifying group under the name "Representation of Czechs and Slovaks" (RCS), but failed to qualify for the finals, having been edged out by [Romania](#) and [Belgium](#) in Group 4. Yugoslavia (which was supposed to play in Group 5) was suspended from

1994 FIFA World Cup



1994 FIFA World Cup official logo

Tournament details

Host country	 United States
Dates	17 June – 17 July
Teams	24 (from 5 confederations)
Venue(s)	9 (in 9 host cities)

Final positions

Champions	 Brazil (4th title)
Runners-up	 Italy
Third place	 Sweden
Fourth place	 Bulgaria

Tournament statistics

Matches played	52
Goals scored	141 (2.71 per match)
Attendance	3,597,042 (69,174 per match)
Top scorer(s)	 Hristo Stoichkov Oleg Salenko (6 goals each)
Best player(s)	 Romário
Best young player	 Marc Overmars
Best goalkeeper	 Michel Preud'homme
Fair play award	 Brazil

← [1990](#) [1998](#) →

international competition in 1992 as part of United Nations sanctions against the country as a result of the Yugoslav Wars. The sanctions were not lifted until 1994, by which time it was no longer possible for the team to qualify. Chile's suspension from the 1990 FIFA World Cup, following the forced interruption of their qualification game against Brazil, extended to the 1994 qualifiers as well.

This was the second World Cup (the first being the 1938 edition) for which neither England, Scotland, Northern Ireland nor Wales (the Home Nations) qualified, with England (finishing third behind Norway and Netherlands in Group 2) missing out after having finished fourth in the 1990 tournament, and Scotland (who finished fourth in Group 1) failing to qualify for the first time since 1970. France, who had been already designated as hosts of the 1998 tournament, also missed out following surprise home losses to Israel and Bulgaria. This was the second World Cup in a row for which France had failed to qualify, and the last one to date to not feature England, France and Japan. Other notable absentees were 1990 Round of 16 participants Uruguay, UEFA Euro 1992 champions Denmark, Poland, Portugal and Hungary (all four for the second time in a row).

List of qualified teams

The following 24 teams, shown with final pre-tournament rankings,^[3] qualified for the final tournament:

AFC (2)

-  Saudi Arabia (34)
-  South Korea (37)

CAF (3)

-  Cameroon (24)
-  Morocco (28)
-  Nigeria (11)

OFC (0)

- *None qualified*

CONCACAF (2)

-  Mexico (16)
-  United States (23) (hosts)

CONMEBOL (4)

-  Argentina (8)
-  Brazil (3)
-  Bolivia (43)
-  Colombia (17)

UEFA (13)

-  Belgium (27)
-  Bulgaria (29)
-  Germany (1)
-  Greece (31)
-  Italy (4)
-  Netherlands (2)
-  Norway (6)
-  Republic of Ireland (14)
-  Romania (7)
-  Russia (19)
-  Spain (5)
-  Sweden (10)
-  Switzerland (12)



Summary

Three nations bid for host duties: United States, Brazil, and Morocco.^[4] The vote was held in Zurich on 4 July 1988, and only took one round with the United States bid receiving a little over half of the votes by the Exco members.^[4] FIFA hoped that by staging the world's most prestigious tournament there, it would lead to a growth of interest in the sport. One condition FIFA imposed was the creation of a professional football league – Major League Soccer was founded in 1993 and began operating in 1996. There was some initial controversy about awarding the World Cup to a country where football was not a nationally popular sport, and at the time, in 1988, the U.S. did not have a professional league of its own anymore; the North American Soccer League, set up in the 1970s, had folded in 1984 after attendance faded. Success of the 1984 Summer Olympics, particularly the soccer tournament, also contributed to FIFA's decision. Despite the controversy, the U.S. staged a hugely successful tournament, with average attendance of nearly 70,000 breaking a record that surpassed the 1966 FIFA World Cup average attendance of 51,000, thanks to the large seating capacities the stadiums in the United States provided for the spectators in comparison to the smaller venues of Europe and Latin America. To this day, the total attendance for the final tournament of nearly 3.6 million remains the highest in World Cup history, despite the expansion of the competition from 24 to 32 teams at the 1998 World Cup in France.^{[1][2]} Germany, Brazil, Argentina, Belgium, Italy and the United States were seeded for the final draw, which took place in Las Vegas on 19 December 1993.^[5]

The format of the competition stayed the same as in the 1990 World Cup: 24 teams qualified, divided into six groups of four. Sixteen teams would qualify for the knockout phase: the six group winners, the six group runners-up, and the four third-placed teams with the best records. This was the last time this format was used, due to the expansion of the finals tournament in 1998 to 32 teams. This World Cup was the first in which three points were awarded for a win instead of two. FIFA instituted this feature to encourage attacking soccer after the defensive display of many teams at Italia '90.



Striker, the official mascot of the tournament.

The tournament saw the end of Diego Maradona's World Cup career, having played in the 1982, 1986, and 1990 World Cups, and leading Argentina to the 1986 World Cup title and the final of the 1990 World Cup. Maradona was expelled from the tournament after he failed a drug test which uncovered ephedrine, a weight loss drug, in his blood. Colombia, despite high expectations due to their style and impressive qualifying campaign, failed to advance from the round robin. The team was supposedly dogged by influence from betting syndicates and drug cartels, with coach Francisco Maturana receiving death threats over squad selection. Defender Andrés Escobar was a tragic figure of this tournament, as in the group stage game against the United States, he scored an own goal that eliminated his team. Escobar was shot to death outside a bar in a Medellín suburb only 10 days later, apparently in retaliation for the own goal.^[6]

On the field, Bulgaria was one of the biggest surprises of the tournament. The Bulgarians had never won a game in five previous World Cup finals but, led by Hristo Stoichkov who eventually shared the tournament lead in scoring, they made a surprising run; Bulgaria won two of their three group games to qualify for the second round, where they advanced with a 3–1 penalty shoot-out win over Mexico. Bulgaria then faced the reigning world champions, Germany, in the quarter-finals, where goals from Stoichkov and Yordan Letchkov gave them a 2–1 victory. Bulgaria went on to finish in fourth place after losing to Italy after extra time and Sweden, in the semi-finals and third-place game, respectively.

The United States, relatively new to professional football, advanced to the second round as one of the best third-place teams. They played Brazil on Independence Day and, despite a 1–0 defeat, the United States' performance was considered a great success in their football history.

Brazil's win over the hosts helped take them to the final against Italy. While Brazil's path was relatively smooth as they defeated the Netherlands in the quarter-finals and Sweden in the semis, the Italians had made hard work of reaching the final. During the group stage Italy struggled and narrowly advanced to the next round, despite losing 1–0 to the Republic of Ireland. Italian playmaker Roberto Baggio, who was expected to be one of the stars of the tournament, had not yet scored a goal. During the Round of 16 game against Nigeria, Italy was trailing 1–0 in the dying minutes when Baggio scored the tying goal, forcing the game into extra time. He scored again with a penalty kick to send Italy through. Baggio carried the Italians from there, scoring the game-winning goal in the quarter-final against Spain, and both goals in Italy's semi-final victory over Bulgaria.^[7]

The third-place playoff was set between Bulgaria and Sweden, the team which scored more goals than any other in this World Cup. These teams had also previously met in the qualifying group. Sweden won, 4–0. Swedish forward Tomas Brodin was named to the All-star team.^[8]

The final game at the Rose Bowl was tense, but devoid of scoring chances. It was the second time in 24 years that the two nations had met in a final. Despite the strategies implemented by FIFA to promote offensive play, both teams failed to produce a goal. After 120 goalless minutes, the World Cup was decided for the first time by a penalty shoot-out. After four rounds, Brazil led 3–2, and Baggio, playing injured, had to score to keep Italy's hopes alive.^[7] He missed by shooting it over the crossbar, and the Brazilians were crowned champions for the fourth time.^[9] After the game ended, then-Vice-President Al Gore hosted the awarding ceremony by handing Brazilian captain Dunga the prestigious trophy; the Brazilian national team dedicated the title to the deceased Formula One motor racing champion and countryman Ayrton Senna, who had died two and a half months prior.

The tournament's Golden Boot went jointly to Bulgaria's Stoichkov and Oleg Salenko of Russia, the latter becoming the first player to score five goals in a game, coming in a 6–1 victory against Cameroon. Both players scored six goals in the tournament. Brazilian striker Romário, with five goals, won the Golden Ball as the tournament's best player.^[9]



Lothar Matthäus scoring a penalty kick in Germany's quarter-final against Bulgaria at Giants Stadium on 10 July. Bulgaria came back to win the game.

Mascot

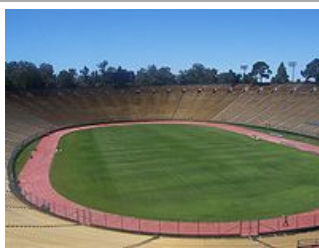
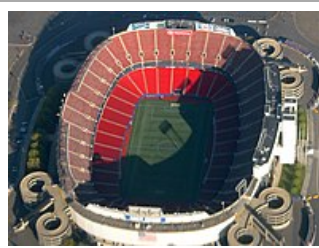
The official mascot of this World Cup was *Striker, the World Cup Pup*, a dog wearing a red, white and blue soccer uniform with a ball.^[10] Striker was designed by the Warner Bros. animation team.^[11] A dog was picked as the mascot because dogs are a common pet in the United States.^[11]

Venues

The games were played in nine cities across the country. All stadiums had a capacity of at least 53,000, and their usual tenants were professional or college American football teams. The venue used most was the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, with eight games, among them one round of 16 match, a semi-final, the third-place game, and the final. Giants Stadium near New York hosted seven matches including a semi-final; Boston (Foxborough), San Francisco (Stanford) and Dallas hosted 6 matches each and Chicago, Washington and Orlando each hosted 5 matches. The least used was the Pontiac Silverdome near Detroit, the first indoor stadium used in a World Cup, with four group stage games. The Pontiac Silverdome was also the only venue of the 9 used that did not host any knockout round matches.

Because of the large area of the continental United States, the match locations were often far apart. Some teams in Groups A and B had to travel from Los Angeles or San Francisco all the way to Detroit and back again, covering 2,300 mi (3,680 km) and three time zones one way. The teams in Groups C and D only played in Foxborough (Boston), Chicago and Dallas – a trip from Boston to Dallas is 2,000 miles (3,200 km), but only covers one time zone; Chicago is in the same time zone as Dallas but is still 1,000 miles (1,600 km) away from both Dallas and Boston. The teams in Groups E and F's travel was a bit easier – they played exclusively in East Rutherford (New York City), Washington and Orlando, which while far apart are at least all in the same time zone. A few teams, such as Cameroon and Italy, did not have to travel great distances to cities to play matches.

The variety of climate in different cities all over the United States also made playing conditions challenging. Aside from the oceanic coolness of Boston (Foxborough), the Mediterranean climate of San Francisco (Stanford) and occasionally the coolness of Chicago, most matches were played in hot and/or humid conditions, thanks to nearly all of the matches being scheduled to be played during the day instead of at night in order to suit a time difference compromise for television in Europe, Africa and the Middle East; this had always been done every time a World Cup was held in the Americas. Although playing in the sometimes triple-digit dry heat and smoggy conditions of Los Angeles (Pasadena) and the intense mixture of heat and humidity of Washington and New York City (East Rutherford) proved to be difficult, the cities with the most oppressive conditions were the southern cities of Orlando and Dallas because of the combination of triple-digit heat and extreme humidity.^[12] The Floridian tropical climate of Orlando meant all matches there were played in temperatures of 95 °F (35 °C) or above with humidity at 70% or more (the temperature there during the group stage match between Mexico and Ireland was 105 °F (41 °C)) thanks to the mid-day start times.^[13] Dallas was not much different: in the semi-arid heat of a Texas summer, temperatures exceeded 100 °F (38 °C) during mid-day, when matches there were staged in the open-type Cotton Bowl meant that conditions were just as oppressive there as they were in Orlando.^[14] Detroit also proved to be difficult: the Pontiac Silverdome did not have a working cooling system and because it was an interior dome-shaped stadium, the air could not escape through circulation, so temperatures inside the stadium would climb past 90 °F (32 °C) with 40% humidity. United States midfielder Thomas Dooley described the Silverdome as "the worst place I have ever played at".^[15]

<u>Pasadena, California</u> (Los Angeles area)	<u>Stanford, California</u> (San Francisco Bay area)	<u>Pontiac, Michigan</u> (Detroit area)	<u>East Rutherford, New Jersey</u> (New York City area)
<u>Rose Bowl</u>	<u>Stanford Stadium</u>	<u>Pontiac Silverdome</u>	<u>Giants Stadium</u>
Capacity: 94,194	Capacity: 84,147	Capacity: 77,557	Capacity: 76,322
			
<u>Dallas, Texas</u>			
<u>Cotton Bowl</u>			
Capacity: 63,999			
			
1994 FIFA World Cup (the United States)			
<u>Chicago, Illinois</u>	<u>Orlando, Florida</u>	<u>Foxborough, Massachusetts</u> (Boston area)	<u>Washington, D.C.</u>
<u>Soldier Field</u>	<u>Citrus Bowl</u>	<u>Foxboro Stadium</u>	<u>Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium</u>
Capacity: 63,160	Capacity: 62,387	Capacity: 54,456	Capacity: 53,121
			

Referees

CAF

-  Lim Kee Chong
-  Neji Jouini

AFC

-  Jamal Al Sharif
-  Ali Bujsaim

UEFA

-  Fabio Baldas
-  Manuel Díaz Vega
-  Philip Don
-  Bo Karlsson

CONCACAF

-  Arturo Angeles
-  Rodrigo Badilla
-  Arturo Brizio Carter

CONMEBOL

-  José Torres Cadena
-  Ernesto Filippi
-  Francisco Oscar Lamolina
-  Renato Marsiglia
-  Alberto Tejada

-  [Hellmut Krug](#)
-  [Peter Mikkelsen](#)
-  [Leslie Mottram](#)
-  [Pierluigi Pairetto](#)
-  [Sándor Puhl](#)
-  [Joël Quiniou](#)
-  [Kurt Röthlisberger](#)
-  [Mario van der Ende](#)

Squads

Teams were selected as usual following FIFA rules with 22 players. Greece, Italy, Saudi Arabia and Spain were the only countries who had all their players coming from domestic teams, while the Republic of Ireland and Nigeria had no players from domestic teams. Saudi Arabia was the only team with no players from European teams.

Seeding and draw

The composition of the four pots was based on the FIFA World Ranking (established in 1993) and on the qualified teams' results in the three previous World Cups. The teams' pre-tournament rankings^[16] are shown in parenthesis. The principle of the draw was that each group must have at least two European teams, USA and Mexico could not be drawn in the same group, and Brazil and Argentina could not be drawn with another South American team.

Pot 1 (Top 5 plus hosts)	Pot 2 (Africa + Americas)	Pot 3 (Europe 1–6)	Pot 4 (Europe 7–10 + Asia)
▪  United States (hosts) (23) ▪  Germany (1990 champions) (1) ▪  Argentina (runners up in 1990) (8) ▪  Belgium (27) ▪  Brazil (3) ▪  Italy (third place in 1990) (4)	▪  Cameroon (24) ▪  Morocco (28) ▪  Nigeria (11) ▪  Bolivia (43) ▪  Colombia (17) ▪  Mexico (16)	▪  Bulgaria (29) ▪  Republic of Ireland (14) ▪  Netherlands (2) ▪  Romania (7) ▪  Spain (5) ▪  Russia (19)	▪  Greece (31) ▪  Norway (6) ▪  Sweden (10) ▪  Switzerland (12) ▪  South Korea (37) ▪  Saudi Arabia (34)

The draw for the tournament took place at the [Las Vegas Convention Center](#) on 19 December 1993, officiated by general-secretary [Sepp Blatter](#). Teams were drawn by German legend [Franz Beckenbauer](#), heavyweight boxing champion [Evander Holyfield](#) and comedian and actor [Robin Williams](#). Numbers for placement in the group were drawn by actor [Beau Bridges](#), Women's World Cup champion [Michelle Akers](#), model [Carol Alt](#), artist [Peter Max](#), racecar driver [Mario Andretti](#) and Olympic gold medalist in gymnastics [Mary Lou Retton](#).^{[17][18]}

Opening ceremony

The opening ceremony of the World Cup was held on 17 June at Chicago's Soldier Field. Numerous dignitaries attended, including [United States President Bill Clinton](#), [Chancellor of Germany Helmut Kohl](#) and [President of Bolivia Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada](#). The ceremony was emceed by [Oprah Winfrey](#), who fell off the dais in introducing [Diana Ross](#), who gave a musical performance. Ross was also supposed to kick a football into the goal from the penalty spot at the beginning of her performance, with the goal then splitting in two as part of a pre-orchestrated stunt. She kicked the ball wide to the left, missing the goal, but the goalposts were collapsed anyway in accordance with the stunt plans. In addition, [Daryl Hall](#) and [Jon Secada](#) also gave musical performances.

Results

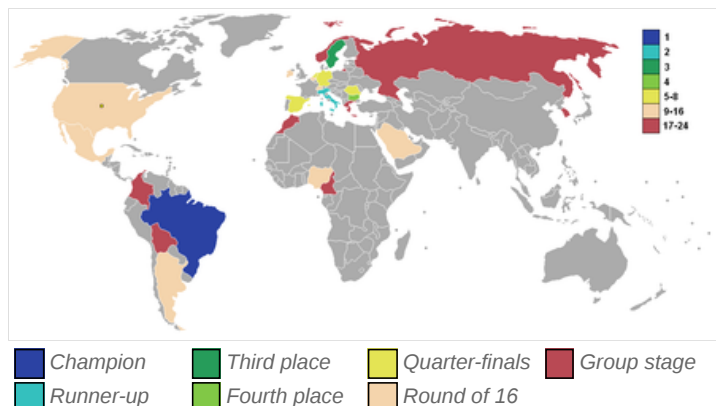
Group stage

Times are Eastern Daylight Time (UTC−4) (East Rutherford, Foxborough, Orlando, Pontiac and Washington), Central Daylight Time (UTC−5) (Chicago and Dallas), and Pacific Daylight Time (UTC−7) (Pasadena and Stanford)

In the following tables:

- **Pld** = total games played

- **W** = total games won
- **D** = total games drawn (tied)
- **L** = total games lost
- **GF** = total goals scored (goals for)
- **GA** = total goals conceded (goals against)
- **GD** = goal difference (GF–GA)
- **Pts** = total points accumulated



Group A

The Group A game between the United States and Switzerland was the first to take place indoors, played under the roof at the Pontiac Silverdome.

Following the tournament, Colombian defender Andrés Escobar was shot dead on his return to Colombia, after his own goal had contributed to his country's elimination.

Victories against Colombia and the United States (in front of a crowd of 93,869) were enough to see Romania through as group winners, despite a 4–1 hammering by Switzerland in between. The magnitude of that victory allowed Switzerland to move ahead of the United States on goal difference, although the hosts qualified for the second round as one of the best third-placed teams.

Switzerland's 4–1 victory over Romania came nearly 40 years to the date of Switzerland's last World Cup victory, also a 4–1 victory, on that occasion over Italy. The United States' 2–1 victory over Colombia was its first World Cup victory since 29 June 1950 when it upset England 1–0 in the 1950 World Cup. Template:1994 FIFA World Cup Group A

18 June 1994

<u>United States</u> 	<u>1–1</u>	 <u>Switzerland</u>	<u>Pontiac Silverdome, Pontiac</u>
<u>Colombia</u> 	<u>1–3</u>	 <u>Romania</u>	<u>Rose Bowl, Pasadena</u>

22 June 1994

<u>Romania</u> 	<u>1–4</u>	 <u>Switzerland</u>	<u>Pontiac Silverdome, Pontiac</u>
<u>United States</u> 	<u>2–1</u>	 <u>Colombia</u>	<u>Rose Bowl, Pasadena</u>

26 June 1994

<u>Switzerland</u> 	<u>0–2</u>	 <u>Colombia</u>	<u>Stanford Stadium, Stanford</u>
<u>United States</u> 	<u>0–1</u>	 <u>Romania</u>	<u>Rose Bowl, Pasadena</u>

Group B

Group B produced two of the four semi-finalists of this World Cup, and was also one of the two groups in which two, rather than three, sides would progress to the second round. Brazil and Sweden proved to be far stronger than Cameroon and Russia in every department. The game between the latter two broke two World Cup records. Oleg Salenko of Russia became the first – and remains the only – man to score five goals in a single World Cup game as Russia ran out 6–1 winners against their African opponents. The goals also ensured that Salenko finished the tournament joint-top scorer with six goals, having previously bagged one against Sweden. Cameroon left a mark too as Roger Milla, at the age of 42, became the oldest World Cup goalscorer of all time as he grabbed his side's consolation goal in the game. The result was not enough to take Russia through following heavy defeats at the hands of both Brazil and Sweden. Brazil overcame Cameroon with similar ease before a draw with Sweden confirmed top spot.

The Swedes also progressed, finishing in second place with five points. Sweden's 3–1 victory over Russia was the nation's first World Cup victory, in a knockout stage game, since 3 July 1974. Russia failed to progress to the second round for the second time, while Cameroon failed to repeat their surprise performance from the previous tournament. Template:1994 FIFA World Cup Group B

19 June 1994

<u>Cameroon</u> 	<u>2–2</u>	 <u>Sweden</u>	<u>Rose Bowl, Pasadena</u>
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20 June 1994

<u>Brazil</u> 	<u>2–0</u>	 <u>Russia</u>	<u>Stanford Stadium, Stanford</u>
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24 June 1994

<u>Brazil</u> 	<u>3–0</u>	 <u>Cameroon</u>	<u>Stanford Stadium, Stanford</u>
<u>Sweden</u> 	<u>3–1</u>	 <u>Russia</u>	<u>Pontiac Silverdome, Pontiac</u>

28 June 1994

<u>Russia</u> 	<u>6–1</u>	 <u>Cameroon</u>	<u>Stanford Stadium, Stanford</u>
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Group C

As was the case with Group B, Group C would only send two teams into the Round of 16 as Spain and defending champions Germany progressed to round two. Coming from two goals down with four minutes left to snatch a 2–2 draw against Spain, the South Koreans very nearly eclipsed that feat against Germany when they came from 3–0 down to lose narrowly 3–2. In spite of these comebacks, South Korea was held to a 0–0 draw against Bolivia in their other group game when a win would have seen them through. Spain's late implosion against the South Koreans effectively decided that it would be Germany who won the group and not them.

Germany, who defeated Bolivia 1–0 in the tournament's opening game, finished with seven points. Spain had to settle for second place despite leading in all three games.

Despite Bolivia finishing last in the group, Erwin Sanchez made team history after scoring the nation's first World Cup goal in a 3-1 loss to Spain. Prior to 1994, Bolivia had never scored in either of their previous appearances at the 1930 and 1950 World Cups. Template:1994 FIFA World Cup Group C

17 June 1994

<u>Germany</u> 	<u>1–0</u>	 <u>Bolivia</u>	<u>Soldier Field, Chicago</u>
<u>Spain</u> 	<u>2–2</u>	 <u>South Korea</u>	<u>Cotton Bowl, Dallas</u>

21 June 1994

<u>Germany</u> 	<u>1–1</u>	 <u>Spain</u>	<u>Soldier Field, Chicago</u>
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23 June 1994

<u>South Korea</u> 	<u>0–0</u>	 <u>Bolivia</u>	<u>Foxboro Stadium, Foxborough</u>
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27 June 1994

<u>Bolivia</u> 	<u>1–3</u>	 <u>Spain</u>	<u>Soldier Field, Chicago</u>
<u>Germany</u> 	<u>3–2</u>	 <u>South Korea</u>	<u>Cotton Bowl, Dallas</u>

Group D

Tournament favorites Argentina led by Diego Maradona collected a maximum of six points from their opening two games after dominating Greece 4–0 in Foxboro with a Gabriel Batistuta hatrick before winning a close match against a formidable Nigeria with a 2–1 victory on the same field four days later; despite this Argentina finished third in the group. Nigeria had been very impressive on their World Cup debut, and despite the narrow loss to Argentina, had emerged as group winners following victories against Bulgaria and Greece, the latter in which Nigeria doubled its lead late on a goal from Daniel Amokachi – a goal that would allow Nigeria to top its group. Maradona only played with Argentina during their first two games, both in Foxborough (playing Greece and Nigeria, the former scoring his last ever World Cup goal against); he was thrown out of the tournament after testing positive for ephedrine.

Having qualified for the tournament through a last-gasp goal against France, Bulgaria surprised many people, as the nation had never even won a game at the World Cup finals prior to this tournament. Despite losing its opening game 3–0 to Nigeria, Bulgaria came back in style with a 4–0 win over Greece (who had suffered exactly the same fate five days earlier against Argentina), and a 2-0 win against Argentina saw them advance. Argentina had actually been winning the group going into injury time, while Bulgaria played the last 25 minutes with 10 men; however, a 91st-minute header from Nasko Sirakov meant that Argentina dropped two places and finished third. Nigeria won the group on goal difference. Bulgaria's victory over Argentina earned them second place. Template:1994 FIFA World Cup Group D

21 June 1994

<u>Argentina</u> 	<u>4–0</u>	 <u>Greece</u>	<u>Foxboro Stadium, Foxborough</u>
<u>Nigeria</u> 	<u>3–0</u>	 <u>Bulgaria</u>	<u>Cotton Bowl, Dallas</u>

25 June 1994

<u>Argentina</u> 	<u>2–1</u>	 <u>Nigeria</u>	<u>Foxboro Stadium, Foxborough</u>
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26 June 1994

<u>Bulgaria</u> 	<u>4–0</u>	 <u>Greece</u>	<u>Soldier Field, Chicago</u>
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30 June 1994

<u>Argentina</u> 	<u>0–2</u>	 <u>Bulgaria</u>	<u>Cotton Bowl, Dallas</u>
<u>Greece</u> 	<u>0–2</u>	 <u>Nigeria</u>	<u>Foxboro Stadium, Foxborough</u>

Group E

Group E remains the only group in World Cup history in which all four teams finished with the same points and same goal difference. It began at Giants Stadium where Ray Houghton's chip ensured a shock Irish victory over the then-three-time champions Italy by 1–0, as well as gaining a measure of revenge for the previous World Cup, in which Italy both hosted and eliminated Ireland at quarter-finals. The next day in

Washington, Norway played its first World Cup game since 1938 and Kjetil Rekdal's goal five minutes from time proved decisive in an equally tense encounter as Norway beat Mexico.

In the second round of group play, the tropical weather of Orlando played a key factor for Mexico in their next game against Ireland. The match was held in record-breaking heat and humidity, temperatures in which the Mexicans were accustomed to but visibly uncomfortable the Irish. Luis García's double had them 2–0 up and in control of the game before a disagreement on the touchline resulted in fines for both Republic of Ireland's manager, Jack Charlton, and their striker John Aldridge. Aldridge was able to regain concentration in time to score six minutes from the end of the game to make it 2-1. Despite their loss, Aldridge's goal proved crucial to Ireland in the final group standings.



Italy and Norway getting ready to play at Giants Stadium

During the previous day at Giants Stadium in New Jersey, Italy's World Cup hopes seemed to be diminishing fast as goalkeeper Gianluca Pagliuca was sent off with the game still at 0–0. Yet despite this, Italy was still able to salvage an important 1–0 victory. Norway would ultimately pay a price for their inability to take advantage of Pagliuca's dismissal. With the four teams level on points, the final two group games would each have to finish as draws for things to stay that way. Republic of Ireland made it through after a dreary 0–0 draw with Norway; midfielders Massaro and Bernal traded strikes as Italy and Mexico played to a 1–1 draw.

Those results meant that Mexico won the group on goals scored, with three in the group. With Ireland and Italy also progressing having finished with identical records, Ireland finished ahead of Italy because of Ireland's victory over Italy. Norway's shortcomings in attack ultimately let them down, and they exited the tournament with only one goal. Template:1994 FIFA World Cup Group E

18 June 1994

Italy  0–1  Republic of Ireland Giants Stadium, East Rutherford

19 June 1994

Norway  1–0  Mexico RFK Stadium, Washington

23 June 1994

Italy  1–0  Norway Giants Stadium, East Rutherford

24 June 1994

Mexico  2–1  Republic of Ireland Citrus Bowl, Orlando

28 June 1994

Italy  1–1  Mexico RFK Stadium, Washington
Republic of Ireland  0–0  Norway Giants Stadium, East Rutherford

Group F

Just as happened to Argentina in Group D, Belgium endured the same fate in Group F. Despite winning both of its first two matches 1–0 against Morocco and neighbors Netherlands, Belgium finished third as, in an upset, it lost to tournament newcomers Saudi Arabia 1–0 in the third game. During that game, Saudi player Saaed Al-Owairian ran from his own half through a maze of Belgian players to score the game's only goal.

Saudi Arabia advanced through to the Round of 16 as well, having also defeated Morocco 2–1. The Netherlands endured a somewhat nervier experience. The opening 2–1 victory against Saudi Arabia was followed by the 1–0 loss against Belgium before another 2–1 victory against Morocco, with Bryan Roy scoring the winner a mere 12 minutes from time, saw the Dutch win the group because of having scored more goals against Belgium and Saudi Arabia. Morocco, despite losing all three of their group games, did not leave without a fight, as each of their losses were by just a single goal, 1–0 to Belgium, 2–1 to Saudi Arabia, and 2–1 to the Netherlands.

Template:1994 FIFA World Cup Group F

19 June 1994

Belgium  1–0  Morocco Citrus Bowl, Orlando

20 June 1994

Netherlands  2–1  Saudi Arabia RFK Stadium, Washington

25 June 1994

Saudi Arabia  2–1  Morocco Giants Stadium, East Rutherford
Belgium  1–0  Netherlands Citrus Bowl, Orlando

29 June 1994

Belgium  0–1  Saudi Arabia RFK Stadium, Washington
Morocco  1–2  Netherlands Citrus Bowl, Orlando

Ranking of third-placed teams

Knockout stage

Template:1994 FIFA World Cup knockout stage bracket

Round of 16

2 July 1994 12:00 <u>CDT</u>	Germany  <u>Völler</u> ⚽ 6', 40' <u>Klinsmann</u> ⚽ 11'	3–2 Report (https://www.w.fifa.com/worldcup/matches/round=338/match=3085/index.html)	 Belgium <u>Grün</u> ⚽ 8' <u>Albert</u> ⚽ 90'	<u>Soldier Field, Chicago</u> Attendance: 60,246 Referee: <u>Kurt Röttlisberger</u> (Switzerland)
2 July 1994 16:30	Spain  <u>Hierro</u> ⚽ 15' <u>Luis Enrique</u> ⚽ 74' <u>Begiristain</u> ⚽ 86' (pen.)	3–0 Report (https://www.w.fifa.com/worldcup/matches/round=338/match=3086/index.html)	 Switzerland	<u>RFK Stadium, Washington</u> Attendance: 53,121 Referee: <u>Mario van der Ende</u> (Netherlands)
3 July 1994 12:00 <u>CDT</u>	Saudi Arabia  <u>Al-Ghesheyan</u> ⚽ 85'	1–3 Report (https://www.w.fifa.com/worldcup/matches/round=338/match=3087/index.html)	 Sweden <u>Dahlin</u> ⚽ 6' <u>K. Andersson</u> ⚽ 51', 88'	<u>Cotton Bowl, Dallas</u> Attendance: 60,277 Referee: <u>Renato Marsiglia</u> (Brazil)
3 July 1994 13:30 <u>PDT</u>	Romania  <u>Dumitrescu</u> ⚽ 11', 18' <u>Hagi</u> ⚽ 58'	3–2 Report (https://www.w.fifa.com/worldcup/matches/round=338/match=3088/index.html)	 Argentina <u>Batistuta</u> ⚽ 16' (pen.) <u>Balbo</u> ⚽ 75'	<u>Rose Bowl, Pasadena</u> Attendance: 90,469 Referee: <u>Pierluigi Pairetto</u> (Italy)
4 July 1994 12:00	Netherlands  <u>Bergkamp</u> ⚽ 11' <u>Jonk</u> ⚽ 41'	2–0 Report (https://www.w.fifa.com/worldcup/matches/round=338/match=3089/index.html)	 Republic of Ireland	<u>Citrus Bowl, Orlando</u> Attendance: 61,355 Referee: <u>Peter Mikkelsen</u> (Denmark)
4 July 1994 12:30 <u>PDT</u>	Brazil  <u>Bebeto</u> ⚽ 75'	1–0 Report (https://www.w.fifa.com/worldcup/matches/round=338/match=3090/index.html)	 United States	<u>Stanford Stadium, Stanford</u> Attendance: 84,147 Referee: <u>Joël Quiniou</u> (France)
5 July 1994 13:00	Nigeria  <u>Amunike</u> ⚽ 15'	1–2 (a.e.t.) Report (https://www.w.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/usa1994/matches/round=338/match=3091/index.html)	 Italy <u>R. Baggio</u> ⚽ 89', 101' (pen.)	<u>Foxboro Stadium, Foxborough</u> Attendance: 54,367 Referee: <u>Arturo Brizio Carter</u> (Mexico)

5 July 1994
16:30

Mexico 🇲🇪	1–1 (a.e.t.)	Bulgaria 🇧🇬
<u>García Aspe</u> ⚽ 18' (pen.)	Report (https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/matches/round=338/match=3092/index.html)	<u>Stoichkov</u> ⚽ 6'
Penalties		
<u>García Aspe</u> ❌	1–3	❌ <u>Balakov</u>
<u>Bernal</u> ❌		✅ <u>Genchev</u>
<u>Rodríguez</u> ❌		✅ <u>Borimirov</u>
<u>Suárez</u> ✅		✅ <u>Letchkov</u>

Giants Stadium, East Rutherford
Attendance: 74,500
Referee: Jamal Al Sharif (Syria)

Quarter-finals

9 July 1994
12:00

Italy 🇮🇹	2–1	Spain 🇪🇸
<u>D. Baggio</u> ⚽ 25'	Report (https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/matches/round=796/match=3097/index.html)	<u>Caminero</u> ⚽ 58'
<u>R. Baggio</u> ⚽ 88'		

Foxboro Stadium, Foxborough
Attendance: 53,400
Referee: Sándor Puhl (Hungary)

9 July 1994
14:30 CDT

Netherlands 🇳🇱	2–3	Brazil 🇧🇷
<u>Bergkamp</u> ⚽ 64'	Report (https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/matches/round=796/match=3098/index.html)	<u>Romário</u> ⚽ 53'
<u>Winter</u> ⚽ 76'		<u>Bebeto</u> ⚽ 63'
		<u>Branco</u> ⚽ 81'

Cotton Bowl, Dallas
Attendance: 63,500
Referee: Rodrigo Badilla (Costa Rica)

10 July 1994
12:00

Bulgaria 🇧🇬	2–1	Germany 🇩🇪
<u>Stoichkov</u> ⚽ 75'	Report (https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/matches/round=796/match=3096/index.html)	<u>Matthäus</u> ⚽ 47' (pen.)
<u>Letchkov</u> ⚽ 78'		

Giants Stadium, East Rutherford
Attendance: 75,000
Referee: José Torres Cadena (Colombia)

10 July 1994
12:30 PDT

Romania 🇷🇴	2–2 (a.e.t.)	Sweden 🇸🇪
<u>Răducioiu</u> ⚽ 89', 101'	Report (https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/matches/round=796/match=3095/index.html)	<u>Brolin</u> ⚽ 79'
		<u>K. Andersson</u> ⚽ 115'
Penalties		
<u>Răducioiu</u> ✅	4–5	❌ <u>Mild</u>
<u>Hagi</u> ✅		✅ <u>K. Andersson</u>
<u>Lupescu</u> ✅		✅ <u>Brolin</u>
<u>Petrescu</u> ❌		✅ <u>Ingesson</u>
<u>Dumitrescu</u> ✅		✅ <u>R. Nilsson</u>
<u>Belodedici</u> ❌		✅ <u>Larsson</u>

Stanford Stadium, Stanford
Attendance: 83,500
Referee: Philip Don (England)

Semi-finals

13 July 1994
16:00

Bulgaria 🇧🇬	1–2	Italy 🇮🇹
<u>Stoichkov</u> ⚽ 44' (pen.)	Report (https://www.fifa.com/tournament/archive/worldcup/usa1994/matches/round=3461/match=3100/index.html)	<u>R. Baggio</u> ⚽ 21', 25'

Giants Stadium, East Rutherford
Attendance: 75,500
Referee: Joël Quiniou (France)

13 July 1994
16:30 PDT

Sweden 🇸🇪	0–1	Brazil 🇧🇷
	Report (https://www.fifa.com/tournament/archive/worldcup/usa1994/matches/round=3461/match=3099/index.html)	<u>Romário</u> ⚽ 80'

Rose Bowl, Pasadena
Attendance: 91,500
Referee: José Torres Cadena (Colombia)

Third place play-off

16 July 1994
12:30 PDT

Sweden 🇸🇪	4–0	Bulgaria 🇧🇬
<u>Brolin</u> ⚽ 8'	Report (https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/matches/round=3461/match=3100/index.html)	
<u>Mild</u> ⚽ 30'		

Rose Bowl, Pasadena
Attendance: 93,500

Final

17 July 1994
12:30 PDT

Brazil  **0–0 (a.e.t.)**  **Italy**

Report (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/matches/round=3459/match=3104/index.html>)

Rose Bowl, Pasadena
Attendance: 94,194
Referee: Sándor Puhl (Hungary)

Penalties

Márcio Santos		3–2		Baresi
Romário				Albertini
Branco				Evani
Dunga				Massaro
				R. Baggio

Statistics

Goalscorers

Hristo Stoichkov and Oleg Salenko received the Golden Boot for scoring six goals.^[19] In total, 141 goals were scored by 81 players, with only one of them credited as an own goal.

6 goals

-  Hristo Stoichkov
-  Oleg Salenko

5 goals

-  Romário
-  Roberto Baggio
-  Jürgen Klinsmann
-  Kennet Andersson

4 goals

-  Gabriel Batistuta
-  Florin Răducioiu
-  Martin Dahlin

3 goals

-  Bebeto
-  Dennis Bergkamp

-  Gheorghe Hagi
-  José Luis Caminero

-  Tomas Brodin

2 goals

-  Claudio Caniggia
-  Philippe Albert
-  Yordan Letchkov
-  Adolfo Valencia
-  Rudi Völler

-  Dino Baggio
-  Hong Myung-bo
-  Luis García
-  Wim Jonk
-  Daniel Amokachi

-  Emmanuel Amunike
-  Ilie Dumitrescu
-  Fuad Anwar
-  Ion Andoni Goikoetxea
-  Adrian Knup

1 goal

-  Abel Balbo
-  Diego Maradona
-  Marc Degryse
-  Georges Grün
-  Erwin Sánchez
-  Branco
-  Márcio Santos
-  Raí
-  Daniel Borimirov
-  Nasko Sirakov
-  David Embé

-  John Aldridge
-  Ray Houghton
-  Daniele Massaro
-  Hwang Sun-hong
-  Seo Jung-won
-  Mohammed Chaouch
-  Hassan Nader
-  Marcelino Bernal
-  Alberto García Aspe
-  Bryan Roy
-  Gaston Taument

-  Dmitri Radchenko
-  Fahad Al-Ghesheyan
-  Sami Al-Jaber
-  Saeed Al-Owairan
-  Txiki Begiristain
-  Pep Guardiola
-  Fernando Hierro
-  Luis Enrique
-  Julio Salinas
-  Henrik Larsson
-  Roger Ljung

-  [Roger Milla](#)
-  [François Omam-Biyik](#)
-  [Hernán Gaviria](#)
-  [John Harold Lozano](#)
-  [Lothar Matthäus](#)
-  [Karl-Heinz Riedle](#)
-  [Aron Winter](#)
-  [Finidi George](#)
-  [Samson Siasia](#)
-  [Rashidi Yekini](#)
-  [Kjetil Rekdal](#)
-  [Dan Petrescu](#)
-  [Håkan Mild](#)
-  [Georges Bregy](#)
-  [Stéphane Chapuisat](#)
-  [Alain Sutter](#)
-  [Earnie Stewart](#)
-  [Eric Wynalda](#)

Own goals

-  [Andrés Escobar](#) (against the United States)

Awards

Golden Shoe	Golden Ball	Yashin Award	Best Young Player	FIFA Fair Play Trophy	Most Entertaining Team
 Hristo Stoichkov  Oleg Salenko	 Romário	 Michel Preud'homme	 Marc Overmars	 Brazil	 Brazil

All-star team

The All-star team is a squad consisting of the eleven most impressive players at the 1994 World Cup, as selected by FIFA's Technical Study Group.

Goalkeeper	Defenders	Midfielders	Forwards
 Michel Preud'homme	 Jorginho  Márcio Santos  Paolo Maldini	 Dunga  Krasimir Balakov  Gheorghe Hagi  Tomas Brolin	 Romário  Hristo Stoichkov  Roberto Baggio

Final standings

After the tournament, FIFA published a ranking of all teams that competed in the 1994 World Cup finals based on progress in the competition, overall results and quality of the opposition.^[20]

R	Team	G	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts.
1	 Brazil	<u>B</u>	7	5	2	0	11	3	+8	17
2	 Italy	<u>E</u>	7	4	2	1	8	5	+3	14
3	 Sweden	<u>B</u>	7	3	3	1	15	8	+7	12
4	 Bulgaria	<u>D</u>	7	3	1	3	10	11	-1	10
Eliminated in the quarter-finals										
5	 Germany	<u>C</u>	5	3	1	1	9	7	+2	10
6	 Romania	<u>A</u>	5	3	1	1	10	9	+1	10
7	 Netherlands	<u>F</u>	5	3	0	2	8	6	+2	9
8	 Spain	<u>C</u>	5	2	2	1	10	6	+4	8
Eliminated in the round of 16										
9	 Nigeria	<u>D</u>	4	2	0	2	7	4	+3	6
10	 Argentina	<u>D</u>	4	2	0	2	8	6	+2	6
11	 Belgium	<u>F</u>	4	2	0	2	4	4	0	6
12	 Saudi Arabia	<u>F</u>	4	2	0	2	5	6	-1	6
13	 Mexico	<u>E</u>	4	1	2	1	4	4	0	5
14	 United States	<u>A</u>	4	1	1	2	3	4	-1	4
15	 Switzerland	<u>A</u>	4	1	1	2	5	7	-2	4
16	 Republic of Ireland	<u>E</u>	4	1	1	2	2	4	-2	4
Eliminated in the group stage										
17	 Norway	<u>E</u>	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	4
18	 Russia	<u>B</u>	3	1	0	2	7	6	+1	3
19	 Colombia	<u>A</u>	3	1	0	2	4	5	-1	3
20	 South Korea	<u>C</u>	3	0	2	1	4	5	-1	2
21	 Bolivia	<u>C</u>	3	0	1	2	1	4	-3	1
22	 Cameroon	<u>B</u>	3	0	1	2	3	11	-8	1
23	 Morocco	<u>F</u>	3	0	0	3	2	5	-3	0
24	 Greece	<u>D</u>	3	0	0	3	0	10	-10	0

Disciplinary statistics

- Total number of yellow cards: **235**
- Average yellow cards per match: **4.52**
- Total number of red cards: **15**
- Average red cards per match: **0.29**
- First yellow card of the tournament: [Jürgen Kohler](#) – [Germany](#) against [Bolivia](#)
- First red card of the tournament: [Marco Etcheverry](#) – [Bolivia](#) against [Germany](#)
- Fastest yellow card from kick off: **1 minute** – [Sergei Gorlukovich](#) – [Russia](#) against [Sweden](#)
- Fastest yellow card after coming on as substitute: **2 minutes** – [Daniel Borimirov](#) – [Bulgaria](#) against [Greece](#) (introduced in the 82nd minute)
- Latest yellow card in a match without extra time: **90 minutes** – [José Luis Caminero](#) – [Spain](#) against [Bolivia](#), [Yuri Nikiforov](#) – [Russia](#) against [Cameroon](#), [Mohamed Al-Deayea](#) – [Saudi Arabia](#) against [Morocco](#)
- Latest yellow card in a match with extra time: **108 minutes** – [Basarab Panduru](#) – [Romania](#) against [Sweden](#)
- Fastest dismissal from kick off: **21 minutes** – [Gianluca Pagliuca](#) – [Italy](#) against [Norway](#)
- Fastest dismissal of a substitute: **3 minutes** – [Ion Vlădoiu](#) – [Romania](#) against [Switzerland](#) (introduced in the 80th minute)

- Latest dismissal in a match without extra time: **89 minutes** – [Gustavo Quinteros](#) – [Bolivia](#) against [Germany](#)
- Latest dismissal in a match with extra time: **101 minutes** – [Stefan Schwarz](#) – [Sweden](#) against [Romania](#)
- Least time difference between two yellow cards given to the same player: **21 minutes** – [Fernando Clavijo](#) – [United States](#) against [Brazil](#) (booked in the 64th minute and again in the 85th minute)
- Most yellow cards (team): **23** – [Bulgaria](#)
- Most red cards (team): **2** – [Bolivia](#), [Bulgaria](#), [Italy](#), [Sweden](#)
- Fewest yellow cards (team): **5** – [Cameroon](#)
- Most yellow cards (player): **4** – [Zlatko Yankov](#)
- Most red cards (player): **1** – [Fernando Clavijo](#), [Luis Cristaldo](#), [Marco Etcheverry](#), [Luis García](#), [Sergei Gorlukovich](#), [Emil Kremeniev](#), [Leonardo](#), [Miguel Ángel Nadal](#), [Gianluca Pagliuca](#), [Stefan Schwarz](#), [Rigobert Song](#), [Jonas Thern](#), [Tsanko Tsvetanov](#), [Ion Vlădoiu](#), [Gianfranco Zola](#)
- Most yellow cards (match): **10** – [Mexico vs Bulgaria](#)
- Most red cards (match): **2** – [Mexico vs Bulgaria](#)
- Fewest yellow cards (match): **1** – [Netherlands vs Republic of Ireland](#)
- Most cards in one match: **10 yellow cards and 2 red cards** – [Mexico vs Bulgaria](#)

Firsts

- Although USA '94 marked the seventh time FIFA hosted the World Cup in the Americas (after being held in Uruguay, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, and twice by Mexico in 1970 and 1986), the United States became the first host in continental America outside of the Latin American spectrum, and the first in the Anglosphere outside of England.
- The [United States–Switzerland](#) game on 18 June at the [Pontiac Silverdome](#) was the first to be played indoors in World Cup history: grass was grown by [Michigan State University](#) and was the first time since 1965 (the failed attempt at the [Astrodome](#)) that natural turf was used in an indoor stadium in the United States. To date, only [Sapporo Dome](#) in 2002 and [Arena AufSchalke](#) in 2006 have subsequently hosted indoor games in World Cup history.
- [Oleg Salenko](#) of Russia became the first player to score 5 goals in a single World Cup finals game in his country's group stage win over [Cameroon](#). Cameroon's [Roger Milla](#) also scored a goal in the same game, becoming the oldest player to score a goal in a World Cup. At 42, he was also the oldest player to appear in a World Cup, a record held until 2014, when [Faryd Mondragón](#) (43 years, 3 days) of [Colombia](#) broke the record in their game against [Japan](#) at the 2014 FIFA World Cup. In turn, goalkeeper [Essam El-Hadary](#) (45 years, 161 days) of [Egypt](#) would surpass Mondragón against [Saudi Arabia](#), in the [Volgograd Arena](#), [Volgograd](#), Russia, on 25 June 2018. However, Milla remains to be the oldest outfield player to perform in the World Cup.
- For the first time, during the entering of the players onto the field, the FIFA Anthem, composed by Franz Lambert, was played.
- [Gianluca Pagliuca](#) of [Italy](#) became the first goalkeeper to be sent off in a World Cup game, dismissed for handling outside his area against [Norway](#).
- Brazil's 11 goals in their seven games was a record for the lowest average goals scored per game for any World Cup-winning side, but this record was broken by Spain's eight goals in 2010. The three goals Brazil conceded in those seven games was at the time also the lowest average goals conceded per game, although this was subsequently surpassed by France in 1998, Italy in 2006, and Spain in 2010.
- The finals were the first time FIFA decided to experiment with the style of jerseys worn by officials, foregoing the traditional black. They could choose between burgundy, yellow or silver shirts depending on what was necessary to avoid a clash of colors with the two competing teams. This custom has since been followed, but with black shirts added as an option later.
- The finals were also the first time that players had their shirt numbers printed on the center front (or on the right or left breast, in Morocco's and Russia's case respectively) of the shirt, as well as their names printed on the back of their jerseys in a World Cup, just as other American sports did, to make their identification easier for sportscasters. This custom followed from [Euro 92](#), and has followed ever since (although the numbers printed on the center front were experimented during 1991 FIFA U-20 World Cup in Portugal).
- The finals were the first to award **3 points for a win** in the group stage to motivate teams to play an attacking style.
- In disciplinary matters, for the first time **yellow cards** accumulated in the group stage were wiped clean after its completion, and players started with a clean slate at the start of the knockout stage. Previously, players were suspended for one game if accumulating two yellow cards throughout the tournament. Now, players were suspended for one game after accumulating two yellow cards in the group stage, or two yellow cards in the knockout stage. This was in response to the situation in 1990, where players such as [Claudio Caniggia](#) and [Paul Gascoigne](#) were suspended for the later games.
- The 1994 World Cup revolutionized television coverage of sports in the United States through the sponsored scoreboard and game clock that were constantly shown on screen throughout the game. Television sports coverage in the United States had long been dependent upon commercial breaks, a feature suitable for sports such as [baseball](#), [basketball](#), [ice hockey](#) and [American football](#) (which all have breaks in the action), but long considered incompatible with soccer, due to the long stretches of uninterrupted play. Variations on it were quickly incorporated into virtually every team sports broadcast by the



The large capacity stadiums enabled large, enthusiastic crowds to attend the games, such as this one at the [Giants Stadium](#) quarter-final game.

decade's end. The first American pro sports broadcaster to do this was Fox Sports which won national rights to broadcast the NFL's National Football Conference from CBS six months before the 1994 World Cup began.

- The 1994 World Cup final was the first (and to date only) goalless final in World Cup history. It was also the first to be decided by a penalty shootout, the other being the 2006 FIFA World Cup Final. Italy took part in both games, and won the latter.

Sponsorship

The sponsors of the 1994 FIFA World Cup are divided into two categories: FIFA World Cup Sponsors and USA Supporters.

FIFA World Cup sponsors	USA Supporters
▪ <u>Adidas</u> ▪ <u>Canon</u> ▪ <u>Coca-Cola</u> ▪ <u>Gillette</u> ▪ <u>EDS</u>^[21] ▪ <u>Fujifilm</u> ▪ <u>JVC</u> ▪ <u>MasterCard</u> ▪ <u>McDonald's</u> ▪ <u>Philips</u> ▪ <u>Snickers</u>	▪ <u>American Airlines</u> ▪ <u>General Motors</u> (<u>Chevrolet</u>, <u>GMC</u>, <u>Pontiac</u>) ▪ <u>Energizer</u> ▪ <u>Sheraton</u> ▪ <u>Sun Microsystems</u>^{[22][23]} ▪ <u>Upper Deck</u>

The official game ball was the Adidas Questra.

Lasts

- This was the last World Cup in which games other than the last two in each group were played simultaneously, although this only happened once in this tournament: Saudi Arabia v Morocco and Belgium v Netherlands in Group F. From France '98 onwards, each game in the first two rounds of group play and the whole knockout stage have been played separately to maximize television audiences.
- This was the last World Cup featuring 24 nations, and the last in which third-placed teams were still able to progress to the round of 16. From 1998 on, there were 32 nations, with only the top two in each group progressing.

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