

2006 FIFA World Cup

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The **2006 FIFA World Cup** was the 18th FIFA World Cup, the quadrennial international football world championship tournament. It was held from 9 June to 9 July 2006 in Germany, which won the right to host the event in July 2000. Teams representing 198 national football associations from all six populated continents participated in the qualification process which began in September 2003. Thirty-one teams qualified from this process, along with the host nation, Germany, for the finals tournament. It was the second time that Germany staged the competition (the first was in 1974 as West Germany), and the tenth time that it was held in Europe.

Italy won the tournament, claiming their fourth World Cup title. They defeated France 5–3 in a penalty shoot-out in the final, after extra time had finished in a 1–1 draw. Germany defeated Portugal 3–1 to finish in third place. Angola, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Trinidad and Tobago, and Togo made their first appearances in the finals. It was also the first appearance of Serbia and Montenegro under that name; they had previously appeared in 1998 as Yugoslavia.

The 2006 World Cup stands as one of the most watched events in television history, garnering an estimated 26.29 billion times viewed, compiled over the course of the tournament. The final attracted an estimated audience of 715.1 million people.^[1]

Host selection

The vote to choose the hosts of the 2006 tournament was held in July 2000 in Zürich, Switzerland. It involved four bidding nations after Brazil had withdrawn three days earlier: Germany, South Africa, England and Morocco.^[2] Three rounds of voting were required, each round eliminating the nation with the fewest votes. The first two rounds were held on 6 July 2000, and the final round was held on 7 July 2000, which Germany won over South Africa.

Voting results ^[3]			
Country	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3
 Germany	10	11	12
 South Africa	6	11	11
 England	5	2	–
 Morocco	3	–	–

Bribery and corruption allegations

Accusations of bribery and corruption had marred the success of Germany's bid from the very beginning. On the very day of the vote, a hoax bribery affair was made public, leading to calls for a re-vote.^[4] On the night before the vote, German satirical magazine *Titanic* sent letters to FIFA representatives, offering joke gifts like cuckoo clocks and Black Forest ham in exchange for their vote for Germany. Oceania delegate Charlie Dempsey, who had initially backed England, had then been instructed to support South Africa following England's elimination. He abstained, citing "intolerable pressure" on the eve of the vote.^[5] Had Dempsey voted as originally instructed, the vote would have resulted with a 12–12 tie, and FIFA president Sepp Blatter, who favoured the South African bid,^[6] would have had to cast the deciding vote.^[7]

More irregularities surfaced soon after, including, in the months leading up to the decision, the sudden interest of German politicians and major businesses in the four Asian countries whose delegates were decisive for the vote.^[8] Just a week before the vote, the German government under Chancellor Gerhard Schröder lifted their arms embargo on Saudi Arabia and agreed to send grenade launchers to the country. DaimlerChrysler invested several hundred million

2006 FIFA World Cup

**FIFA Fußball-Weltmeisterschaft
Deutschland 2006**



2006 FIFA World Cup official logo
Eine Zeit, um Freunde zu finden
 (A time to make friends)

Tournament details

Host country	Germany
Dates	9 June – 9 July
Teams	32 (from 6 confederations)
Venue(s)	12 (in 12 host cities)

Final positions

Champions	 <u>Italy</u> (4th title)
Runners-up	 <u>France</u>
Third place	 <u>Germany</u>
Fourth place	 <u>Portugal</u>

Tournament statistics

Matches played	64
Goals scored	147 (2.3 per match)
Attendance	3,359,439 (52,491 per match)
Top scorer(s)	 Miroslav Klose (5 goals)
Best player(s)	 Zinedine Zidane
Best young player	 Lukas Podolski
Best goalkeeper	 Gianluigi Buffon
Fair play award	 Brazil  Spain

← 2002

2010 →

Euro in Hyundai, while one of the sons of the company's founders was a member of FIFA's executive committee. Both Volkswagen and Bayer announced investments in Thailand and South Korea, whose respective delegates Worawi Makudi and Chung Jong-Moon were possible votes for Germany.^{[8][9]} Makudi additionally received a payment by a company of German media mogul Leo Kirch, who also paid millions for usually worthless TV rights for friendly matches of the German team and FC Bayern Munich.^{[8][9]}

On 16 October 2015, the German news magazine *Der Spiegel* alleged that a slush fund with money from then-Adidas CEO Robert Louis-Dreyfus was used to influence the vote of four Asian members of the FIFA executive committee.^[10] The sum of 6.7 million Euro was later demanded back by Dreyfus. In order to retrieve the money, the Organizing Committee paid an equivalent sum to the FIFA, allegedly as a German share for the cost of a closing ceremony, which never materialized.^[8] Wolfgang Niersbach, president of the German Football Association (DFB), denied the allegations on 17 October 2015, saying that "the World Cup was not bought" and that he could "absolutely and categorically rule out the existence of a slush fund". The DFB announced they would consider seeking legal action against *Der Spiegel*.^[11] During a press conference on 22 October 2015, Nierbach repeated his stance, emphasizing that the 6,7 million were used in 2002 to secure a subsidy by FIFA.^[12] According to Niersbach, the payment had been agreed upon during a meeting between Franz Beckenbauer and FIFA president Blatter, with the money being provided by Dreyfus. On the same day, FIFA contradicted Niersbach's statement, saying: "By our current state of knowledge, no such payment of 10 million Franks was registered by FIFA in 2002."^[13] The following day, former DFB president Theo Zwanziger publicly accused Niersbach of lying, saying: "It is evident that there was a slush fund for the German World Cup application". According to Zwanziger, the 6.7 million Euros went to Mohamed Bin Hammam, who at the time was supporting Blatter's campaign for president against Issa Hayatou.^[14]

On 22 March 2016 it was announced that the FIFA Ethics Committee was opening proceedings into the bid.^{[15][16][17]}

Qualification

198 teams attempted to qualify for the 2006 World Cup.^[18] Germany, the host nation, was granted automatic qualification, with the remaining 31 finals places divided among the continental confederations. Thirteen places were contested by UEFA teams (Europe), five by CAF teams (Africa), four by CONMEBOL teams (South America), four by AFC teams (Asia), and three by CONCACAF teams (North and Central America and Caribbean). The remaining two places were decided by playoffs between AFC and CONCACAF and between CONMEBOL and OFC (Oceania).

Eight nations qualified for the finals for the first time: Angola, Czech Republic, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, and Serbia and Montenegro. Czech Republic and Ukraine were making their first appearance as independent nations, but had previously been represented as part of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union respectively; Serbia and Montenegro had competed as Yugoslavia in 1998, as well as making up part of Yugoslav teams from 1930 to 1990. As of 2018, this was the last time Togo, Angola, Czech Republic, Ukraine and Trinidad and Tobago qualified for a FIFA World Cup finals, and the last time Uruguay and Nigeria failed to qualify.

Australia qualified for the first time since 1974. Among the teams who failed to qualify were 2002 third-placed team Turkey, quarter-finalists Senegal, Euro 2004 winners Greece and 2006 Africa Cup of Nations winners Egypt. Additionally, Belgium failed to qualify for the first time since 1978 and Cameroon failed to qualify for the first time since 1986. The other notable qualifying streaks broken were for Nigeria, who had made the previous three tournaments, and Denmark and South Africa, who had both qualified for the previous two. France had their first successful qualifying campaign since 1986, as they did not qualify for the 1990 and 1994 World Cups, in 1998 they were automatically qualified as hosts and in 2002 as defending champions.

For the first time since the 1982 World Cup, all six confederations were represented at the finals tournament.

The State Union of Serbia and Montenegro dissolved prior to the start of the World Cup, on 3 June 2006, with Serbia and Montenegro becoming independent countries; their team competed at the World Cup unaffected. Their involvement in the competition became the first time since the Commonwealth of Independent States appeared at UEFA Euro 1992, a team formed to take the Soviet Union's place following dissolution, that multiple sovereign states had been represented in the finals of a major footballing tournament by a single team and the only occurrence in the World Cup finals to date. The highest ranked team not to qualify was Denmark (ranked 11th), while the lowest ranked team that did qualify was Togo (ranked 61st).

List of qualified teams

The following 32 teams, shown with final pre-tournament rankings,^[19] qualified for the final tournament:

AFC (4)

-  [Iran](#) (23)
-  [Japan](#) (18)
-  [Saudi Arabia](#) (34)
-  [South Korea](#) (29)

CAF (5)

-  [Angola](#) (57)
-  [Ghana](#) (48)
-  [Ivory Coast](#) (32)
-  [Togo](#) (61)
-  [Tunisia](#) (21)

CONCACAF (4)

-  [Costa Rica](#) (26)
-  [Mexico](#) (4)
-  [Trinidad and Tobago](#) (47)
-  [United States](#) (5)

CONMEBOL (4)

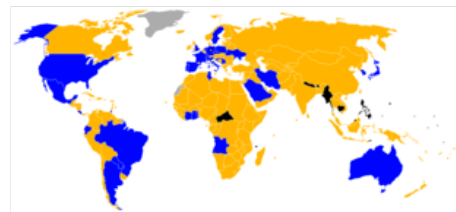
-  [Argentina](#) (9)
-  [Brazil](#) (1)
-  [Ecuador](#) (39)
-  [Paraguay](#) (33)

OFC (1)

-  [Australia](#) (42)

UEFA (14)

-  [Croatia](#) (23)
-  [Czech Republic](#) (2)
-  [England](#) (10)
-  [France](#) (8)
-  [Germany](#) (19) (hosts)
-  [Italy](#) (13)
-  [Netherlands](#) (3)
-  [Poland](#) (29)
-  [Portugal](#) (7)
-  [Serbia and Montenegro](#) (44)
-  [Spain](#) (5)
-  [Sweden](#) (16)
-  [Switzerland](#) (35)
-  [Ukraine](#) (45)



-  Countries qualified for World Cup
-  Country failed to qualify
-  Countries that did not enter World Cup
-  Country not a FIFA member

Teams listed by FIFA ranking as of May 2006 ^[20]			
	Country	Confederation	Rank
1	 Brazil	CONMEBOL	1
2	 Czech Republic	UEFA	2
3	 Netherlands	UEFA	3
4	 Mexico	CONCACAF	4
5	 United States	CONCACAF	5
	 Spain	UEFA	5
7	 Portugal	UEFA	7
8	 France	UEFA	8
9	 Argentina	CONMEBOL	9
10	 England	UEFA	10
11	 Italy	UEFA	13
12	 Sweden	UEFA	16
13	 Japan	AFC	18
14	 Germany	UEFA	19
15	 Tunisia	CAF	21
16	 Iran	AFC	23
	 Croatia	UEFA	23
18	 Costa Rica	CONCACAF	25
19	 South Korea	AFC	29
	 Poland	UEFA	29
21	 Ivory Coast	CAF	32
22	 Paraguay	CONMEBOL	33
23	 Saudi Arabia	AFC	34
24	 Switzerland	UEFA	35
25	 Ecuador	CONMEBOL	39
26	 Australia	OFC	42
27	 Serbia and Montenegro	UEFA	44
28	 Ukraine	UEFA	45
29	 Trinidad and Tobago	CONCACAF	47
30	 Ghana	CAF	48
31	 Angola	CAF	57
32	 Togo	CAF	61

Venues

In 2006, Germany had a plethora of football stadia that satisfied [FIFA's](#) minimum capacity of 40,000 seats for World Cup matches. The still-standing [Olympiastadion](#) in Munich (69,250), the venue for the 1974 final match was not used for the tournament, even though FIFA's regulations allow one city to use two stadia. [Düsseldorf's](#) [LTU Arena](#) (51,500), [Bremen's](#) [Weserstadion](#) (43,000) and [Mönchengladbach's](#) [Borussia-Park](#) (46,249) were also not used.

Twelve stadia were selected to host the World Cup matches. During the tournament, many of them were known by different names, as FIFA prohibits [sponsorship](#) of stadia unless the stadium sponsors are also official FIFA sponsors.^[21] For example, the [Allianz Arena](#) in Munich was known during the competition as *FIFA World Cup Stadium, Munich* (Template:Lang-de), and even the letters of the company [Allianz](#) were removed or covered.^[21] Some of the stadia also had a lower capacity for the World Cup, as FIFA regulations ban standing room; nonetheless, this was accommodated as several stadia had a [UEFA five-star ranking](#). The stadia in Berlin, Munich, Dortmund and Stuttgart hosted six matches each, while the other eight stadia hosted five matches each.

- A cross denotes an indoor stadium.*

<u>Berlin</u>	<u>Munich</u>	<u>Dortmund</u>	<u>Stuttgart</u>
<u>Olympiastadion</u>	Allianz Arena (FIFA World Cup Stadium, Munich)	Westfalenstadion (FIFA World Cup Stadium, Dortmund)	Gottlieb-Daimler-Stadion
52°30′53″N 13°14′22″E	48°13′7.59″N 11°37′29.11″E	51°29′33.25″N 7°27′6.63″E	48°47′32.17″N 9°13′55.31″E
Capacity: 72,000 ^[22]	Capacity: 66,000 ^[23]	Capacity: 65,000 ^[24]	Capacity: 52,000 ^[25]
			
<u>Gelsenkirchen</u>	 2006 FIFA World Cup (Germany)		<u>Hamburg</u>
Arena AufSchalke† (FIFA World Cup Stadium, Gelsenkirchen)			Volksparkstadion (FIFA World Cup Stadium, Hamburg)
51°33′16.21″N 7°43′32″E			53°35′13.77″N 9°53′55.02″E
Capacity: 52,000 ^[26]			Capacity: 50,000 ^[27]
			
<u>Frankfurt</u>			<u>Kaiserslautern</u>
Commerzbank-Arena† (FIFA World Cup Stadium, Frankfurt)			Fritz-Walter-Stadion
50°46′8.86″N 8°38′43.65″E			49°26′4.96″N 7°46′35.24″E
Capacity: 48,000 ^[28]			Capacity: 46,000 ^[29]
			
<u>Cologne</u>	<u>Hanover</u>	<u>Leipzig</u>	<u>Nuremberg</u>
RheinEnergieStadion (FIFA World Cup Stadium, Cologne)	Niedersachsenstadion (FIFA World Cup Stadium, Hanover)	Zentralstadion	Max-Morlock-Stadion (Frankenstadion)
50°56′0.59″N 6°52′29.99″E	52°21′36.24″N 9°43′52.31″E	51°20′44.86″N 12°20′53.59″E	49°25′34″N 11°7′33″E
Capacity: 45,000 ^[30]	Capacity: 43,000 ^[31]	Capacity: 43,000 ^[32]	Capacity: 41,000 ^[33]
			

Team base camps

Base camps were used by the 32 national squads to stay and train before and during the World Cup tournament. FIFA announced the base camps for each participating team.^[34]

National squads' base camps			
Team	City	Team	City
Angola	<u>Celle</u>	Mexico	<u>Göttingen</u>
Argentina	<u>Herzogenaurach</u>	Netherlands	<u>Hinterzarten</u>
Australia	<u>Friedrichsruhe</u>	Paraguay	<u>Oberhaching</u>
Brazil	<u>Bergisch Gladbach</u>	Poland	<u>Barsinghausen</u>
Costa Rica	<u>Walldorf</u>	Portugal	<u>Marienfeld</u>
Croatia	<u>Bad Brückenau</u>	Saudi Arabia	<u>Bad Nauheim</u>
Czech Republic	<u>Westerburg</u>	Serbia and Montenegro	<u>Billerbeck</u>
Ecuador	<u>Bad Kissingen</u>	Spain	<u>Kamen</u>
England	<u>Baden-Baden</u>	South Korea	<u>Bergisch Gladbach</u>
France	<u>Aerzen</u>	Sweden	<u>Bremen</u>
Germany	<u>Berlin</u>	Switzerland	<u>Bad Bertrich</u>
Ghana	<u>Würzburg</u>	Togo	<u>Wangen im Allgäu</u>
Iran	<u>Friedrichshafen</u>	Trinidad and Tobago	<u>Rotenburg an der Wümme</u>
Italy	<u>Duisburg</u>	Tunisia	<u>Schweinfurt</u>
Ivory Coast	<u>Niederkassel</u>	Ukraine	<u>Potsdam</u>
Japan	<u>Bonn</u>	United States	<u>Hamburg</u>

Match officials

Confederation	Referee	Assistants
<u>AFC</u>	<u>Toru Kamikawa</u> (Japan)	Yoshikazu Hiroshima (Japan) Kim Dae-Young (South Korea)
	<u>Shamsul Maidin</u> (Singapore)	Prachya Permpanich (Thailand) Eisa Ghoulom (United Arab Emirates)
<u>CAF</u>	<u>Coffi Codjia</u> (Benin)	Aboudou Aderodjou (Benin) Célestin Ntagungira (Rwanda)
	<u>Essam Abd El Fatah</u> (Egypt)	Dramane Dante (Mali) Mamadou N'Doye (Senegal)
<u>CONCACAF</u>	<u>Benito Archundia</u> (Mexico)	José Ramírez (Mexico) Héctor Vergara (Canada)
	<u>Marco Rodríguez</u> (Mexico)	José Luis Camargo (Mexico) Leonel Leal (Costa Rica)
<u>CONMEBOL</u>	<u>Horacio Elizondo</u> (Argentina)	Darío García (Argentina) Rodolfo Otero (Argentina)
	<u>Carlos Simon</u> (Brazil)	Aristeu Tavares (Brazil) Ednilson Corona (Brazil)
	<u>Óscar Ruiz</u> (Colombia)	José Navia (Colombia) Fernando Tamayo (Ecuador)
	<u>Carlos Amarilla</u> (Paraguay)	Amelio Andino (Paraguay) Manuel Bernal (Paraguay)
	<u>Jorge Larrionda</u> (Uruguay)	Wálter Rial (Uruguay) Pablo Fandiño (Uruguay)
<u>OFC</u>	<u>Mark Shield</u> (Australia)	Nathan Gibson (Australia) Ben Wilson (Australia)
<u>UEFA</u>	<u>Frank De Bleckere</u> (Belgium)	Peter Hermans (Belgium) Walter Vromans (Belgium)
	<u>Graham Poll</u> (England)	Philip Sharp (England) Glenn Turner (England)
	<u>Éric Poulat</u> (France)	Lionel Dagorne (France) Vincent Texier (France)
	<u>Markus Merk</u> (Germany)	Jan-Hendrik Salver (Germany) Christian Schraer (Germany)
	<u>Roberto Rosetti</u> (Italy)	Alessandro Stagnelli (Italy) Cristiano Copelli (Italy)

<u>Valentin Ivanov</u> (Russia)	<u>Nikolay Golubev</u> (Russia) <u>Evgueni Volnin</u> (Russia)
<u>Luboš Michel</u> (Slovakia)	<u>Roman Slyško</u> (Slovakia) <u>Martin Balko</u> (Slovakia)
<u>Luis Medina Cantalejo</u> (Spain)	<u>Victoriano Giraldez Carrasco</u> (Spain) <u>Pedro Medina Hernández</u> (Spain)
<u>Massimo Busacca</u> (Switzerland)	<u>Francesco Buragina</u> (Switzerland) <u>Matthias Arnet</u> (Switzerland)

Squads

Squads for the 2006 World Cup consisted of 23 players, as in the previous tournament in 2002. Each participating national association had to confirm its 23-player squad by 15 May 2006.^[35]

Groups

Seeds

The eight seeded teams for the 2006 tournament were announced on 6 December 2005. The seeds comprised Pot A in the draw. Pot B contained the unseeded qualifiers from South America, Africa and Oceania; Pot C contained eight of the nine remaining European teams, excluding Serbia and Montenegro. Pot D contained unseeded teams from the CONCACAF region and Asia. A special pot contained Serbia and Montenegro: this was done to ensure that no group contained three European teams.^[36] In the special pot, Serbia and Montenegro was drawn first, then their group was drawn from the three seeded non-European nations, Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico.

It had been predetermined that, as the host, Germany would be placed in Group A, thus being assured of the venues of their group matches in advance of the draw. FIFA had also announced in advance that Brazil (the defending champion) would be allocated to Group F.

Pot A	Pot B	Pot C	Pot D	Special Pot
 <u>Argentina</u>  <u>Brazil</u>  <u>England</u>  <u>France</u>  <u>Germany</u>  <u>Italy</u>  <u>Mexico</u>  <u>Spain</u>	 <u>Angola</u>  <u>Australia</u>  <u>Ecuador</u>  <u>Ghana</u>  <u>Ivory Coast</u>  <u>Paraguay</u>  <u>Togo</u>  <u>Tunisia</u>	 <u>Croatia</u>  <u>Czech Republic</u>  <u>Netherlands</u>  <u>Poland</u>  <u>Portugal</u>  <u>Sweden</u>  <u>Switzerland</u>  <u>Ukraine</u>	 <u>Costa Rica</u>  <u>Iran</u>  <u>Japan</u>  <u>Saudi Arabia</u>  <u>South Korea</u>  <u>Trinidad and Tobago</u>  <u>United States</u>	 <u>Serbia and Montenegro</u>

On 9 December 2005 the draw was held, and the group assignments and order of matches were determined. After the draw was completed, commentators remarked that Group C appeared to be the group of death, while others suggested Group E.^{[37][38]} Argentina and the Netherlands both qualified with a game to spare with wins over Ivory Coast and Serbia and Montenegro respectively.

Group system

The first round, or group stage, saw the thirty-two teams divided into eight groups of four teams. Each group was a round-robin of three games, where each team played one match against each of the other teams in the same group. Teams were awarded three points for a win, one point for a draw and none for a defeat. The teams coming first and second in each group qualified for the Round of 16.

Ranking criteria

If teams were level on points, they were ranked on the following criteria in order:

1. Greatest total goal difference in the three group matches
2. Greatest number of goals scored in the three group matches
3. If teams remained level after those criteria, a mini-group would be formed from those teams, who would be ranked on:
 1. Most points earned in matches against other teams in the tie
 2. Greatest goal difference in matches against other teams in the tie
 3. Greatest number of goals scored in matches against other teams in the tie
4. If teams remained level after all these criteria, FIFA would hold a drawing of lots

In the original version of the rules for the final tournament, the ranking criteria were in a different order, with head-to-head results taking precedence over total goal difference. The rules were changed to the above in advance of the tournament, but older versions were still available on the FIFA and UEFA websites, causing some confusion among those trying to identify the correct criteria.^[39] In any event, the final tournament saw only two pairs of teams level on points: Argentina and the Netherlands at 7 points in Group C; Tunisia and Saudi Arabia at 1 point in Group H. Both of these ties were resolved on total goal difference. Also, in both cases the teams had tied their match, so the order of ranking criteria made no difference.

Finals tournament

The finals tournament of the 2006 World Cup began on 9 June. The 32 teams were divided into eight groups of four teams each, within which the teams competed in a round-robin tournament to determine which two of those four teams would advance to the sixteen-team knock-out stage, which started on 24 June. In total, 64 games were played.

File:FIFA World Cup 2006
Opening Ceremony.jpg

2006 FIFA World Cup
opening ceremony in Munich

Hosting

Although Germany failed to win the Cup, the tournament was considered a great success for Germany in general. Germany also experienced a sudden increase in patriotic spirit with flag waving, traditionally frowned upon by German society since World War II, whenever the German team played.^[40] For the closing ceremonies, Matthias Keller composed a work performed simultaneously by the Munich Philharmonic Orchestra, the Bavarian State Orchestra and the Bavarian Radio Orchestra with conductors Christian Thielemann, Zubin Mehta, and Mariss Jansons, and soloists Diana Damrau, Plácido Domingo and Lang Lang.

Traditional powers dominate

Despite early success by Australia, Ecuador and Ghana, the tournament marked a return to dominance of the traditional football powers. Four years after a 2002 tournament in which teams from North America (United States), Africa (Senegal), and Asia (South Korea) made it deep into the knockout stages and Turkey finished third, all eight seeded teams progressed to the knockout stages, and none of the quarter-finalists were from outside Europe or South America. Six former champions took part in the quarter-final round, with Ukraine and Euro 2004 runners-up Portugal as the only relative outsiders.^[41] Argentina and Brazil were eliminated in the quarter-finals, leaving an all-European final four for only the fourth time (after the 1934, 1966 and 1982 tournaments).

Scoring

Despite the early goals that flooded the group stages, the knock-out phase had a much lower goals per match ratio. A prime example of the dearth of goals was Portugal, which only scored in the 23rd minute of the Round of 16, and did not score again until the 88th minute of the third place play-off. No player managed to score a hat-trick in this tournament. Italy, Germany, Argentina, Brazil and France were the only teams to score more than one goal in a knockout match. Germany was one of the exceptions, tending to play an attacking style of football throughout the knock-out stage, which was reflected by the fact that they scored the most goals (14), with players from all three outfield positions (defence, midfield and forward) making the scoresheet.

Germany's Miroslav Klose scored five goals to claim the Golden Boot, the lowest total to win the prize since 1962. No other player scored more than three goals. No player from the winning Italian squad scored more than two goals, though ten players had scored for the team, tying France's record in 1982 for the most goalscorers from any one team.

For the first time ever in the FIFA World Cup, the first and last goals of the tournament were scored by defenders. Philipp Lahm, the German left wingback, scored the opener against Costa Rica after only 5 minutes of the opening match. In the final, Marco Materazzi, the Italian centre back, out-jumped Patrick Vieira and headed in the last goal of the 2006 FIFA World Cup.

Unprecedented number of cards

The tournament had a record number of yellow and red cards, breaking the previous record set by the 1998 World Cup. Players received a record-breaking 345 yellow cards and 28 red cards, with Russian referee Valentin Ivanov handing out 16 yellow and 4 red cards in the round of 16 match between Portugal and the Netherlands, in a match known as the Battle of Nuremberg. Portugal had two players suspended for each of the quarter-final and semi-final matches, respectively. FIFA President Sepp Blatter hinted that he may allow some rule changes for future tournaments so that earlier accumulated bookings will not force players to miss the final, should their teams make it that far. The tournament also saw English referee Graham Poll mistakenly hand out three yellow cards to Croatia's Josip Šimunić in their match against Australia.

The high number of yellow and red cards shown also prompted discussion about the referees. FIFA Officials and President Sepp Blatter received criticism for allegedly making rules too rigid and taking discretion away from referees.^[42]

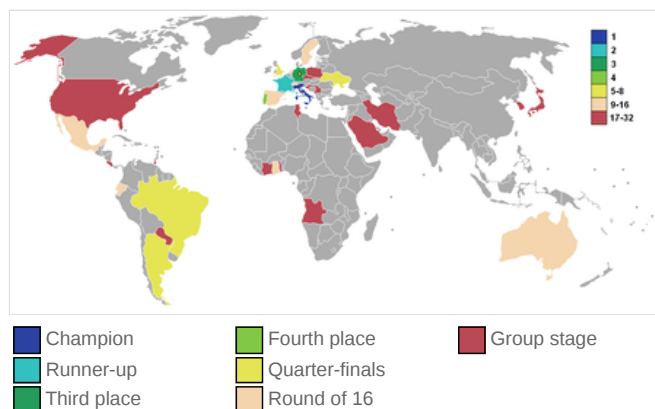
Results

Group stage

All times are *Central European Summer Time (UTC+2)*.

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

In the opening match of the tournament, Germany and Costa Rica played a game which ended 4–2 for the host in the highest scoring opening match in the tournament's history. Germany went on to win the Group A after edging Poland and breezing past Ecuador 3–0. Despite the defeat, Ecuador had already joined the host in the Round of 16 having beaten Poland and Costa Rica 2–0 and 3–0, respectively.

Template:2006 FIFA World Cup Group A

9 June 2006

<u>Germany</u> 	4–2		<u>Costa Rica</u>	<u>Allianz Arena, Munich</u>
<u>Poland</u> 	0–2		<u>Ecuador</u>	<u>Arena AufSchalke, Gelsenkirchen</u>

14 June 2006

<u>Germany</u> 	1–0		<u>Poland</u>	<u>Signal Iduna Park, Dortmund</u>
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15 June 2006

<u>Ecuador</u> 	3–0		<u>Costa Rica</u>	<u>AOL Arena, Hamburg</u>
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20 June 2006

<u>Ecuador</u> 	0–3		<u>Germany</u>	<u>Olympiastadion, Berlin</u>
<u>Costa Rica</u> 	1–2		<u>Poland</u>	<u>AWD-Arena, Hanover</u>

Group B

In Group B, England and Sweden pushed Paraguay into third place after narrow victories over the South Americans. Trinidad and Tobago earned some international respect after a draw with Sweden in their opening game and managing to hold England scoreless for 83 minutes, until goals from Peter Crouch and Steven Gerrard sealed a 2–0 win for the Three Lions. Sweden qualified for the knockout rounds after drawing 2–2 with England to maintain their 38-year unbeaten record against them.

Template:2006 FIFA World Cup Group B

10 June 2006

<u>England</u> 	1–0		<u>Paraguay</u>	<u>Commerzbank-Arena, Frankfurt</u>
<u>Trinidad and Tobago</u> 	0–0		<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Signal Iduna Park, Dortmund</u>

15 June 2006

<u>England</u> 	2–0		<u>Trinidad and Tobago</u>	<u>EasyCredit-Stadion, Nuremberg</u>
<u>Sweden</u> 	1–0		<u>Paraguay</u>	<u>Olympiastadion, Berlin</u>

20 June 2006

<u>Sweden</u> 	2–2		<u>England</u>	<u>RheinEnergieStadion, Cologne</u>
<u>Paraguay</u> 	2–0		<u>Trinidad and Tobago</u>	<u>Fritz-Walter-Stadion, Kaiserslautern</u>

Group C

Both Argentina and Netherlands qualified from Group C with a game remaining, Argentina topping the group on goal difference having hammered Serbia and Montenegro 6–0 and beating Ivory Coast 2–1. The Dutch picked up 1–0 and 2–1 victories over Serbia and Montenegro and Ivory Coast, respectively. Ivory Coast defeated Serbia and Montenegro 3–2 in their final game, in Serbia and Montenegro's last ever international as the country had dissolved 18 days earlier.

Template:2006 FIFA World Cup Group C

10 June 2006

<u>Argentina</u> 	2–1		<u>Ivory Coast</u>	<u>AOL Arena, Hamburg</u>
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11 June 2006

<u>Serbia and Montenegro</u> 	0–1		<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Zentralstadion, Leipzig</u>
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16 June 2006

<u>Argentina</u> 	6–0		<u>Serbia and Montenegro</u>	<u>Arena AufSchalke, Gelsenkirchen</u>
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21 June 2006	<u>Netherlands</u>  2–1	 <u>Ivory Coast</u>	<u>Gottlieb-Daimler-Stadion, Stuttgart</u>
	<u>Netherlands</u>  0–0	 <u>Argentina</u>	<u>Commerzbank-Arena, Frankfurt</u>
	<u>Ivory Coast</u>  3–2	 <u>Serbia and Montenegro</u>	<u>Allianz Arena, Munich</u>

Group D

Portugal coasted through in Group D, picking up the maximum number of points, with Mexico qualifying in second. Iran missed chances against Mexico in their opening 1–3 defeat and were eliminated in their match against Portugal. They fought hard against the Portuguese, but went down 2–0. Their last game against Angola ended in 1–1 draw. The Africans had a respectable first World Cup tournament after earning draws with Mexico (0–0) and Iran.

Template:2006 FIFA World Cup Group D

11 June 2006	<u>Mexico</u>  3–1	 <u>Iran</u>	<u>EasyCredit-Stadion, Nuremberg</u>
	<u>Angola</u>  0–1	 <u>Portugal</u>	<u>RheinEnergieStadion, Cologne</u>
16 June 2006	<u>Mexico</u>  0–0	 <u>Angola</u>	<u>AWD-Arena, Hanover</u>
17 June 2006	<u>Portugal</u>  2–0	 <u>Iran</u>	<u>Commerzbank-Arena, Frankfurt</u>
21 June 2006	<u>Portugal</u>  2–1	 <u>Mexico</u>	<u>Arena AufSchalke, Gelsenkirchen</u>
	<u>Iran</u>  1–1	 <u>Angola</u>	<u>Zentralstadion, Leipzig</u>

Group E

In Group E, Italy went through to the Round of 16 conceding just one goal (an own goal) in the group phase against the United States. The US bowed out of the tournament after disappointing results against the Czech Republic and Ghana, 0–3 and 1–2, respectively, despite a 1–1 draw (finishing with 9 vs 10 men) against Italy. Tournament debutant Ghana joined Italy in the round of 16, following victories over the Czech Republic and the United States. Daniele De Rossi was suspended for 4 games following his sending-off against the United States.

Template:2006 FIFA World Cup Group E

12 June 2006	<u>United States</u>  0–3	 <u>Czech Republic</u>	<u>Arena AufSchalke, Gelsenkirchen</u>
	<u>Italy</u>  2–0	 <u>Ghana</u>	<u>AWD-Arena, Hanover</u>
17 June 2006	<u>Czech Republic</u>  0–2	 <u>Ghana</u>	<u>RheinEnergieStadion, Cologne</u>
	<u>Italy</u>  1–1	 <u>United States</u>	<u>Fritz-Walter-Stadion, Kaiserslautern</u>
22 June 2006	<u>Czech Republic</u>  0–2	 <u>Italy</u>	<u>AOL Arena, Hamburg</u>
	<u>Ghana</u>  2–1	 <u>United States</u>	<u>EasyCredit-Stadion, Nuremberg</u>

Group F

Group F included the reigning World Champions Brazil, Croatia, Japan, and Australia. Playing in their first World Cup for 32 years, Australia came from behind to defeat Japan 3–1, and, despite losing 0–2 to Brazil, a 2–2 draw with Croatia was enough to give the Australians a place in the Round of 16 in a game where two players were sent-off for second bookings and one, erroneously, for a third booking by English referee Graham Poll. The Brazilians won all three games to qualify first in the group. Their 1–0 win against Croatia was through a goal late in the first-half by Kaká. Croatia and Japan went out of the tournament without a single win.

Template:2006 FIFA World Cup Group F

12 June 2006	<u>Australia</u>  3–1	 <u>Japan</u>	<u>Fritz-Walter-Stadion, Kaiserslautern</u>
13 June 2006	<u>Brazil</u>  1–0	 <u>Croatia</u>	<u>Olympiastadion, Berlin</u>
18 June 2006	<u>Japan</u>  0–0	 <u>Croatia</u>	<u>EasyCredit-Stadion, Nuremberg</u>
	<u>Brazil</u>  2–0	 <u>Australia</u>	<u>Allianz Arena, Munich</u>
22 June 2006	<u>Japan</u>  1–4	 <u>Brazil</u>	<u>Signal Iduna Park, Dortmund</u>
	<u>Croatia</u>  2–2	 <u>Australia</u>	<u>Gottlieb-Daimler-Stadion, Stuttgart</u>

Group G

France only managed a scoreless draw against [Switzerland](#) and a 1–1 draw against [South Korea](#). With captain [Zinedine Zidane](#) suspended, their 2–0 win against [Togo](#) was enough for them to advance to the knockout round. They were joined by the group winners, [Switzerland](#), who defeated [South Korea](#) 2–0, and did not concede a goal in the tournament. [South Korea](#) won their first World Cup finals match outside their own country in defeating [Togo](#), but four points were not enough to see them through to the round of 16 (the only team for which this was the case), while [Togo](#) exited without a point.

Template:2006 FIFA World Cup Group G

13 June 2006	South Korea France 	2–1 0–0	Togo Switzerland 	Commerzbank-Arena, Frankfurt Gottlieb-Daimler-Stadion, Stuttgart
18 June 2006	France 	1–1	 South Korea	Zentralstadion, Leipzig
19 June 2006	Togo 	0–2	 Switzerland	Signal Iduna Park, Dortmund
23 June 2006	Togo Switzerland 	0–2 2–0	 France South Korea	RheinEnergieStadion, Cologne AWD-Arena, Hanover

Group H

[Spain](#) dominated Group H, picking up the maximum number of points, scoring 8 goals, and conceding only 1. [Ukraine](#), despite being beaten 4–0 by [Spain](#) in their first World Cup game, took advantage of the weaker opponents to beat [Saudi Arabia](#) 4–0 and scrape past [Tunisia](#) 1–0 thanks to a 70th-minute penalty by [Andriy Shevchenko](#), to reach the Round of 16. [Saudi Arabia](#) and [Tunisia](#) went out of the tournament having 1 point each, thanks to a 2–2 draw against each other.

Template:2006 FIFA World Cup Group H

14 June 2006	Spain Tunisia 	4–0 2–2	 Ukraine Saudi Arabia	Zentralstadion, Leipzig Allianz Arena, Munich
19 June 2006	Saudi Arabia Spain 	0–4 3–1	 Ukraine Tunisia	AOL Arena, Hamburg Gottlieb-Daimler-Stadion, Stuttgart
23 June 2006	Saudi Arabia Ukraine 	0–1 1–0	 Spain Tunisia	Fritz-Walter-Stadion, Kaiserslautern Olympiastadion, Berlin

Knockout stage

The knockout stage involved the sixteen teams that qualified from the group stage of the tournament. There were four rounds of matches, with each round eliminating half of the teams entering that round. The successive rounds were: round of 16, quarter-finals, semi-finals, and final. There was also a play-off to decide third/fourth place. For each game in the knockout stage, a draw was followed by thirty minutes of *extra time* (two 15-minute halves); if scores were still level there would be a *penalty shoot-out* (at least five penalties each, and more if necessary) to determine who progressed to the next round. Scores after extra time are indicated by (aet), and penalty shoot-outs are indicated by (pen.).

Template:2006 FIFA World Cup knockout stage bracket

Round of 16

In the second round, conceding two early goals in the first twelve minutes to [Germany](#) effectively ended the [Swedes'](#) hopes of progressing to the quarter-finals. [Argentina](#) struggled to get past [Mexico](#) until a [Maxi Rodríguez](#) goal in extra time put the *Albiceleste* in the quarter-finals. [Australia's](#) journey ended when [Italians](#) were awarded a controversial penalty, scored by [Francesco Totti](#), deep into the remaining seconds of the match. The [Italians](#) had spent much of the game with only ten men on the field, following an equally controversial red card shown to centre back [Marco Materazzi](#). In a 0–0 match, [Switzerland](#) failed to convert any of their three penalties in the penalty shoot-out against [Ukraine](#) to see them exit the competition with an unwanted new record in becoming the first team in a World Cup to fail to convert any penalties in a shootout. Their elimination also meant that they became the first nation to be eliminated from the World Cup without conceding any goals (and indeed the only nation ever to participate in a World Cup finals tournament without conceding a goal).

[England](#) struggled against [Ecuador](#) but won 1–0 thanks to a [David Beckham](#) free kick. [Brazil](#) won 3–0 against [Ghana](#), in a game which included [Ronaldo's](#) record 15th World Cup goal. *Der Spiegel* reported that the match may have been influenced by an Asian betting syndicate.^[43] [Portugal](#) defeated the [Netherlands](#) 1–0. The only goal came courtesy of a [Maniche](#) strike in an acrimonious match, which marked a new World Cup record with 16 yellow cards (Portugal: 9, the Netherlands: 7) and 4 players being sent off for a second bookable offence. [France](#) came from behind to defeat [Spain](#) 3–1 thanks to goals from [Franck Ribéry](#), [Patrick Vieira](#), and [Zinedine Zidane](#).

24 June 2006 17:00	Germany 	2–0	 Sweden	FIFA WM Stadion München, Munich Attendance: 66,000 Referee: Carlos Simon (Brazil)
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Podolski ⚽ 4', 12' [Report \(https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/germany2006/matches/round=97410200/match=97410049/index.html\)](https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/germany2006/matches/round=97410200/match=97410049/index.html)

24 June 2006
21:00

Argentina 🇦🇷

2–1 (a.e.t.)

Mexico 🇲🇷

Crespo ⚽ 10'
Rodríguez ⚽ 98'

[Report \(https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/germany2006/matches/round=97410200/match=97410050/index.html\)](https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/germany2006/matches/round=97410200/match=97410050/index.html)

Márquez ⚽ 6'

Zentralstadion, Leipzig
Attendance: 43,000
Referee: [Massimo Busacca](#) (Switzerland)

25 June 2006
17:00

England 🏴󠁧󠁢󠁥󠁮󠁧󠁿

1–0

Ecuador 🇪🇨

Beckham ⚽ 60'

[Report \(https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/germany2006/matches/round=97410200/match=97410051/index.html\)](https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/germany2006/matches/round=97410200/match=97410051/index.html)

Gottlieb-Daimler-Stadion, Stuttgart
Attendance: 52,000
Referee: [Frank De Bleeckere](#) (Belgium)

25 June 2006
21:00

Portugal 🇵🇹

1–0

Netherlands 🇳🇱

Maniche ⚽ 23'

[Report \(https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/germany2006/matches/round=97410200/match=97410052/index.html\)](https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/germany2006/matches/round=97410200/match=97410052/index.html)

Frankenstadion, Nuremberg
Attendance: 41,000
Referee: [Valentin Ivanov](#) (Russia)

26 June 2006
17:00

Italy 🇮🇹

1–0

Australia 🇦🇺

Totti ⚽ 90+5' (pen.)

[Report \(https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/germany2006/matches/round=97410200/match=97410053/index.html\)](https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/germany2006/matches/round=97410200/match=97410053/index.html)

Fritz-Walter-Stadion, Kaiserslautern
Attendance: 46,000
Referee: [Luis Medina Cantalejo](#) (Spain)

26 June 2006
21:00

Switzerland 🇨🇭

0–0 (a.e.t.)

Ukraine 🇺🇦

[Report \(https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/germany2006/matches/round=97410200/match=97410054/index.html\)](https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/germany2006/matches/round=97410200/match=97410054/index.html)

Penalties

0–3

Streller ❌
Barnetta ❌
Cabanais ❌

Shevchenko ⚽
Milevskiy ⚽
Rebrov ⚽
Husyev ⚽

FIFA WM Stadion Köln, Cologne
Attendance: 45,000
Referee: [Benito Archundia](#) (Mexico)

27 June 2006
17:00

Brazil 🇧🇷

3–0

Ghana 🇬🇭

Ronaldo ⚽ 5'
Adriano ⚽ 45+1'
Zé Roberto ⚽ 84'

[Report \(https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/germany2006/matches/round=97410200/match=97410055/index.html\)](https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/germany2006/matches/round=97410200/match=97410055/index.html)

FIFA WM Stadion Dortmund, Dortmund
Attendance: 65,000
Referee: [Luboš Michel](#) (Slovakia)

27 June 2006
21:00

Spain 🇪🇸

1–3

France 🇫🇷

Villa ⚽ 28' (pen.)

[Report \(https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/germany2006/matches/round=97410200/match=97410056/index.html\)](https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/germany2006/matches/round=97410200/match=97410056/index.html)

Ribéry ⚽ 41'
Vieira ⚽ 83'
Zidane ⚽ 90+2'

AWD-Arena, Hanover
Attendance: 43,000
Referee: [Roberto Rosetti](#) (Italy)

Quarter-finals

Germany and Argentina ended 1–1 after extra time; the hosts edged out the Argentinians 4–2 on penalties to go through to the semifinals (this was the first time Argentina had lost a World Cup penalty shootout: up until this match, both Argentina and Germany had participated in three penalty shootouts, winning all of them). In Gelsenkirchen, when England faced Portugal, Wayne Rooney was sent off, and Portugal won the penalty shoot-out 3–1 after a 0–0 draw to reach their first World Cup semi-final since the days of Eusébio 40 years earlier, and ensure manager Luiz Felipe Scolari's third consecutive tournament quarter-final win over Sven-Göran Eriksson's England.

Italy defeated quarter-final debutants Ukraine 3–0. France eliminated Brazil 1–0 to advance into the semi-finals. Brazil only managed one shot on goal, while Zinedine Zidane's dribbling earned him Man of the Match and his free-kick to Thierry Henry resulted in the winning goal.

30 June 2006 17:00	Germany  1–1 (a.e.t.) Argentina  Klose  80' Report (https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/germany2006/matches/round=97410300/match=97410057/index.html) Ayala  49' Penalties Neuville           Ballack  Podolski  Borowski  Cruz  Ayala  Rodríguez  Cambasso 	Olympiastadion, Berlin Attendance: 72,000 Referee: <u>Luboš Micheľ</u> (Slovakia)
30 June 2006 21:00	Italy  3–0 Ukraine  Zambrotta  6' Report (https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/germany2006/matches/round=97410300/match=97410058/index.html) Toni  59', 69'	FIFA WM Stadion Hamburg, Hamburg Attendance: 50,000 Referee: <u>Frank De Bleeckere</u> (Belgium)
1 July 2006 17:00	England  0–0 (a.e.t.) Portugal  Report (https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/matches/round=97410300/match=97410059/index.html#nosticky) Penalties Lampard      Hargreaves  Gerrard  Carragher  Simão  Viana  Petit  Postiga  Ronaldo 	Arena AufSchalke, Gelsenkirchen Attendance: 52,000 Referee: <u>Horacio Elizondo</u> (Argentina)
1 July 2006 21:00	Brazil  0–1 France  Report (https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/germany2006/matches/round=97410300/match=97410060/index.html) Henry  57'	Commerzbank-Arena, Frankfurt Attendance: 48,000 Referee: <u>Luis Medina Cantalejo</u> (Spain)

Semi-finals

With Argentina and Brazil eliminated in the quarter-finals, an all-European semi-final line up was completed for only the fourth time (after the 1934, 1966 and 1982 tournaments).

The semi-final between Germany and Italy produced an extra time period that went scoreless until the 118th minute, when Italy scored twice through Fabio Grosso and Alessandro Del Piero, putting an end to Germany's undefeated record in Dortmund.

In the second semi-final, Portugal lost to France 1–0 in Munich. In a repeat of the Euro 1984 and Euro 2000 semi-finals, Portugal were defeated by France, with the decisive goal being a penalty scored by France captain Zinedine Zidane.

4 July 2006 21:00	Germany  0–2 (a.e.t.) Italy  Report (https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/matches/round=97410400/match=97410061/index.html#nosticky) Grosso  119' Del Piero  120+1'	FIFA WM Stadion Dortmund, Dortmund Attendance: 65,000 Referee: <u>Benito Archundia</u> (Mexico)
5 July 2006	Portugal  0–1 France 	FIFA WM Stadion München, Munich Attendance: 66,000

Third place play-off

The hosts got three goals in 20 minutes in the second half with the help of 21-year-old left midfielder Bastian Schweinsteiger. His first goal beat the Portuguese goalkeeper Ricardo with pace over his head. Only 4 minutes later, Schweinsteiger's free kick 30 metres from the left of the penalty box, driven low across goal, was connected with Petit's knee to become an own goal for Portugal. The German did not stop, and netted his second goal, which swerved away to the keeper's left, in the 78th minute.

Portugal were strong in possession but lacked punch in attack; unable to convert 57% possession into goals. Pauleta had two clear chances from 15 metres, but both times hit tame shots that did not trouble keeper Oliver Kahn, who was playing in his last match for the German national team. Portugal got a consolation goal with the help of substitute Luís Figo (also playing the final international game of his career), who almost immediately provided the precise distribution needed to unlock the German defence. A cross from the right wing on 88 minutes found fellow substitute Nuno Gomes at the far post, who dived in for the goal. The game ended 3–1, a result which gave the tournament hosts the bronze medals and left Portugal in fourth place.

8 July 2006
21:00

Germany  **3–1** **Portugal** 
Schweinsteiger ⚽ 56', 78' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/archive/worldcup/germany2006/matches/round=97410500/match=97410063/index.html>)
Petit ⚽ 60' (o.g.) Nuno Gomes ⚽ 88'

Gottlieb-Daimler-Stadion, Stuttgart
Attendance: 52,000
Referee: Toru Kamikawa (Japan)

Final

The final started with each side scoring within the first 20 minutes. Zinedine Zidane opened the scoring by converting a controversial seventh-minute penalty kick,^[44] which glanced off the underside of the crossbar and bounced beyond the goal line before it spun back up, hit the crossbar again and rebounded out of the goal.^[45] Marco Materazzi then levelled the scores in the 19th minute following an Andrea Pirlo corner. Both teams had chances to score the winning goal in normal time: Luca Toni hit the crossbar in the 35th minute for Italy (he later had a header disallowed for offside), while France were not awarded a possible second penalty in the 53rd minute when Florent Malouda went down in the box after a tackle from Gianluca Zambrotta.

At the end of the regulation 90 minutes, the score was still level at 1–1, and the match was forced into extra time. Italian goalkeeper Gianluigi Buffon made a potentially game-saving save in extra time when he tipped a Zidane header over the crossbar. Further controversy ensued near the end of extra time, when Zidane head-butted Materazzi in the chest in an off-the-ball incident and was sent off. Extra time produced no further goals and a penalty shootout followed, which Italy won 5–3. France's David Trezeguet, the man who scored the golden goal against Italy in Euro 2000, was the only player not to score his penalty; his spot kick hit the crossbar, landed on the goal line and went out. It was the first all-European final since Italy's triumph over West Germany in the 1982 World Cup, and the second final, after 1994, to be decided on penalties. It was also Italy's first world title in 24 years, and their fourth overall, making them the second most successful World Cup team ever. The victory also helped Italy top the FIFA World Rankings in February 2007 for the first time since November 1993.

9 July 2006
20:00

Italy  **1–1 (a.e.t.)** **France** 
Materazzi ⚽ 19' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/matches/round=97410600/match=97410064/report.html>) Zidane ⚽ 7' (pen.)

Olympiastadion, Berlin
Attendance: 69,000
Referee: Horacio Elizondo (Argentina)

Penalties

5–3
Pirlo  Materazzi  De Rossi  Del Piero  Grosso 
Wiltord  Trezeguet  Abidal  Sagnol 

Statistics

Goalscorers

Miroslav Klose received the Golden Boot for scoring five goals in the World Cup. In total, 147 goals were scored by 110 players, with four of them credited as own goals. Template:2006 FIFA World Cup goalscorers

Awards

Golden Boot Winner	Golden Ball Winner	Yashin Award	Best Young Player	FIFA Fair Play Trophy	Most Entertaining Team
 <u>Miroslav Klose</u>	 <u>Zinedine Zidane</u>	 <u>Gianluigi Buffon</u>	 <u>Lukas Podolski</u>	 <u>Brazil</u>  <u>Spain</u>	 <u>Portugal</u>

FIFA's Technical Study Group (TSG) also granted a Man of the Match award to one player in each match. Italy's Andrea Pirlo won the most Man of the Match awards, with three in total. Miroslav Klose, Agustin Delgado, Arjen Robben, Zé Roberto, Alexander Frei, Michael Ballack, and Patrick Vieira each received two awards.

All-star team

The All-star team is a squad consisting of the 23 most impressive players at the 2006 World Cup, as selected by FIFA's Technical Study Group. The team was chosen from a shortlist of over 50 players, and was selected based on performances from the second round onwards.^{[46][47]}

Goalkeepers	Defenders	Midfielders	Forwards
 <u>Gianluigi Buffon</u>	 <u>Roberto Ayala</u>	 <u>Zé Roberto</u>	 <u>Hernán Crespo</u>
 <u>Jens Lehmann</u>	 <u>John Terry</u>	 <u>Patrick Vieira</u>	 <u>Thierry Henry</u>
 <u>Ricardo</u>	 <u>Lilian Thuram</u>	 <u>Zinedine Zidane</u>	 <u>Miroslav Klose</u>
	 <u>Philipp Lahm</u>	 <u>Michael Ballack</u>	 <u>Luca Toni</u>
	 <u>Fabio Cannavaro</u>	 <u>Andrea Pirlo</u>	
	 <u>Gianluca Zambrotta</u>	 <u>Gennaro Gattuso</u>	
	 <u>Ricardo Carvalho</u>	 <u>Francesco Totti</u>	
		 <u>Luís Figo</u>	
		 <u>Maniche</u>	

Prize money

A total of CHF332 million was awarded to the 32 teams participating in the tournament. Each team who entered the competition received CHF2 million, with the biggest prize being CHF24.5 million, awarded to the winner of the tournament.^[48] Below is a complete list of the prize money allocated:^{[48][49]}

- CHF7 million – To each team eliminated in the group stage (16 teams)
- CHF8.5 million – To each team eliminated in the round of 16 (8 teams)
- CHF11.5 million – To each team eliminated in the quarter-finals (4 teams)
- CHF21.5 million – Fourth placed team and Third placed team
- CHF22.5 million – Runners-up
- CHF24.5 million – Winner

Final standings

All 32 teams are ranked based on criteria which have been used by FIFA.^[50] A penalty shoot-out counts as a draw for both teams.

R	Team	G	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts.
1	 Italy	E	7	5	2	0	12	2	+10	17
2	 France	G	7	4	3	0	9	3	+6	15
3	 Germany	A	7	5	1	1	14	6	+8	16
4	 Portugal	D	7	4	1	2	7	5	+2	13
Eliminated in the quarter-finals										
5	 Brazil	F	5	4	0	1	10	2	+8	12
6	 Argentina	C	5	3	2	0	11	3	+8	11
7	 England	B	5	3	2	0	6	2	+4	11
8	 Ukraine	H	5	2	1	2	5	7	-2	7
Eliminated in the round of 16										
9	 Spain	H	4	3	0	1	9	4	+5	9
10	 Switzerland	G	4	2	2	0	4	0	+4	8
11	 Netherlands	C	4	2	1	1	3	2	+1	7
12	 Ecuador	A	4	2	0	2	5	4	+1	6
13	 Ghana	E	4	2	0	2	4	6	-2	6
14	 Sweden	B	4	1	2	1	3	4	-1	5
15	 Mexico	D	4	1	1	2	5	5	0	4
16	 Australia	F	4	1	1	2	5	6	-1	4
Eliminated in the group stage										
17	 South Korea	G	3	1	1	1	3	4	-1	4
18	 Paraguay	B	3	1	0	2	2	2	0	3
19	 Ivory Coast	C	3	1	0	2	5	6	-1	3
20	 Czech Republic	E	3	1	0	2	3	4	-1	3
21	 Poland	A	3	1	0	2	2	4	-2	3
22	 Croatia	F	3	0	2	1	2	3	-1	2
23	 Angola	D	3	0	2	1	1	2	-1	2
24	 Tunisia	H	3	0	1	2	3	6	-3	1
25	 Iran	D	3	0	1	2	2	6	-4	1
	 United States	E	3	0	1	2	2	6	-4	1
27	 Trinidad and Tobago	B	3	0	1	2	0	4	-4	1
28	 Japan	F	3	0	1	2	2	7	-5	1
	 Saudi Arabia	H	3	0	1	2	2	7	-5	1
30	 Togo	G	3	0	0	3	1	6	-5	0
31	 Costa Rica	A	3	0	0	3	3	9	-6	0
32	 Serbia and Montenegro	C	3	0	0	3	2	10	-8	0

Sponsorship

The sponsors of the 2006 World Cup consisted of 15 FIFA Partners.^[51]

FIFA partners	FIFA partners	FIFA partners
- Adidas^[52] - Avaya^[53] - Budweiser^{[54][55]} - Coca-Cola^{[56][57]} - Continental^[58]	- Deutsche Telekom^{[59][60]} - Emirates^{[61][62]} - Fujifilm^{[63][64]} - Gillette^[65] - Hyundai^[66]	- MasterCard^{[67][68]} - McDonald's^[69] - Philips^[70] - Toshiba^{[71][72]} - Yahoo!^{[73][74]}

See also

- 2006 FIFA World Cup:
 - A time to make friends
 - Broadcasting rights
 - Controversies
 - Disciplinary record
 - Officials
 - Organizing Committee
 - Qualification
 - Seeding
 - Sponsorship
 - Squads
 - FIFA World Cup records
- Leeuwenhosen controversy
- Strangers*, a 2007 film which takes place during the 2006 World Cup
- Deutschland. Ein Sommermärchen*, a 2006 documentary film recording Germany national football team from boot camp in Sardegna to third place playoff against Portugal
- Adidas Teamgeist
- Voices from the FIFA World Cup
- Several countries celebrated this major event with the minting of specially high value commemorative coins. Among them is the Belgian 20 euro Germany 2006 FIFA World Cup Coin. The obverse of the coin shows a footballer with a ball, right above them '2006 FIFA World Cup Germany' can be clearly seen.
- 2006 FIFA World Cup Organizing Committee
- 2011 FIFA Women's World Cup, also held in Germany



Association
football portal

File:2005 Belgium 20 Euro
FIFA World Cup front.JPG

2006 FIFA World Cup Belgian
Coin

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