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Afc asian cup pdf

Courtesy of Johor Darul Ta'zim Ben Moreau/FIFA via Getty Images Courtesy of Myanmar National League Courtesy of Johor Darul Ta'zim Mark R. Cristino/EPA Courtesy of Johor Darul Ta'zim FC EPA/JIJI Press Ian Walton/Getty Images EPA Hassan Ammar/AP Wallace Woon/EPA AFP via Getty Images Getty Matthew Ashton - AMA/Getty Images Mark Cristino/NurPhoto/Getty Images Fairfax Media via Getty Images Viduka: Neil sulked and mired at the 2007 Asian Cup (2.55)Francois Nel /Getty Images Matthew Ashton - AMA/Getty Images Samir Jana/ Hindustan Times via Getty Images Ulrik Pedersen /Action Plus via Getty Images BJU BORO /AFP via Getty Images AP Photo / Kamran Jebreili Asian Cup redirects here. For other uses, see Asian Cup (disambiguation). AFCfounded 1956 Asian Cup; 64 years ago (1956)RegionAsia (AFC)Number of teams24 (finals)Current champions Qatar (1st title)Most successful team (9) Japan (4 titles)Websitewww.the-afc.com 2023 AFC Asian Cup Tournaments 1956 1960 1964 1968 1972 1976 1980 1984 1988 1992 1996 2000 2004 2007 2011 2019 2019 2023 2027 The AFC Asian Cup is an international association football tournament run by the Asian Football Confederation (AFC). It is the second oldest continental football championship in the world after the Copa América. The winning team becomes Asian champion and until 2015 qualified for the FIFA Confederations Cup. The Asian Cup was held once every four years, from the 1956 edition in Hong Kong to the 2004 tournament in China. However, as the Summer Olympics and the European Football Championship were also scheduled the same year as the Asian Cup, the AFC decided to move its championship to a less crowded cycle. After 2004, the tournament was then held in 2007 when it was co-hosted by four nations: Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. It is then held every four years. The Asian Cup has generally been dominated by a small number of top teams. The initially successful teams included South Korea (twice) and Iran (three times). Since 1984, Japan (four times) and Saudi Arabia (three times) have been the best performing teams, winning together seven of the last ten finals. Other successful teams include Qatar (defending champions 2019), Australia (2015), Iraq (2007) and Kuwait (1980). Israel won in 1964, but was then expelled and have since joined UEFA. Australia joined the Asian Confederation in 2007 and hosted the Asian Cup final in 2015. The 2019 tournament had grown from 16 teams to 24 teams, with the qualification process doubling as part of the 2018 FIFA World Cup qualification. [2] [3] Final tournament format Since 1972, the final is played in two stages: the group stage and the knockout phase. Since 2019, each team has played three games in a group of four, with the winners and finalists of each group advancing to the knockout with the top four teams ranked third. In the knockout phase, all 16 teams compete in a single elimination tournament, starting with the round of 16 and ending in the final match of the tournament. Main Story: History of the AFC Asian Cup Two years after the creation of the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) in 1954, the first-ever AFC Asian Cup was held in Hong Kong with seven of the twelve founding members. The qualification process involved the hosts as well as the winners of the different zones (centre, east and west). It was only a four-team tournament, a format that also existed for 1960 and 1964. Each sub-confederation already hosts its own biennial championship, each with more or less interest. Dominance has shifted between East and West so far. From the superiority of South Korea in the early years of the competition, the tournament became the preserve of Iran which won three consecutive tournaments in 1968, 1972 and 1976. West Asian countries dominated in the 1980s, with Kuwait becoming the first Middle Eastern country to win the championship in 1980, followed by Saudi Arabia's consecutive victories in 1984 and 1988. Japan has the record for the most wins in tournament history, having won in 1992, 2000, 2004 and 2011. Until the 1990s, the AFC Asian Cup was played mostly at a more amateur level, despite its attempt to raise the level. However, with Asia being granted more places for the FIFA World Cup, attempts to professionalize the tournament also began. In the late 1990s, the tournament began to become professional. The 2007 Asian Cup also saw Australia face off for the first time, reaching the quarter-finals; Iraq beat Australia, South Korea and Saudi Arabia to win their first ever Asian Cup despite an unfavorable domestic situation and conditions for the players. During the 2019 Asian Cup, video assistant referees were used in the tournament for the first time,[7] as well as a 24-team expansion. [8] In addition, a fourth substitution was permitted during overtime. [9] Trophy The original trophy..... and the redesigned one. Current Trophy Design There were two Asian Cup trophies; the first used between 1956 and 2015, and the second in service since 2019. The first trophy came in the form of a bowl with a circular base. It was 42 centimetres high and weighs 15 kilograms. Until the 2000 tournament, the black base contained plaques engraved with the names of each winning country, as well as the winning edition. [11] [12] The trophy has been redesigned, adding more and reduce the black base to just a thin layer down. This base was without a plaque and the names of the winning countries were engraved around the base. During the draw for the 2019 group stage on May 4, 2018 at Dubai's Burj Khalifa, a brand new trophy by Thomas Lyte was unveiled. It's 78 centimetres high, high, centimeters wide, and weighs 15 kilograms of silver. The trophy is modelled on the lotus flower, a symbolically important Asian aquatic plant. Five lotus petals symbolize the five sub-confederations under the AFC. The names of the winning countries are engraved around the base of the trophy, which is separable from the main body of the trophy. This trophy has a handle on each side, unlike its predecessor. Results See also: AFC Edition Asian Cup Finals List Hosts the third place final playoffs or lose the semi-finalists Number of teams Winning Score Third Place Score Fourth Place 1 1 1956 Hong Kong South Korea round tournament Israel Hong Kong round-robin tournament South Vietnam 4 2 2 1960 South Korea round tournament Israel Republic of China tournament at the round South Vietnam 4 3 1964 Israel Israel round-robin India South Korea round-robin Hong Kong 4 4 1968 Iran round-robin Burma round-robin Republic china 5 5 1972 Thailand Iran 2-1 (a.e.t.) South Korea Thailand 2-2 (a.e.t.) 5-3 p) Cambodia 6 6 1976 Iran Iran 1-0 Kuwait China PR 1-0 Iraq 6 7 1980 Kuwait Kuwait 3-0 South Korea Iran 3-0 North Korea 10 8 1984 Singapore Saudi Arabia 2-0 China PR Kuwait 1-1 (a.e.t.) (5-3 p) Iran 10 9 1988 Qatar Saudi Arabia 0-0 (a.e.t.) (4-3 p) South Korea Iran 0-0 (a.e.t.) (3-0 p) China PR 10 10 1992 Japan Japan 1-0 Saudi Arabia China PR 1 -1 (a.e.t.) (4-3 p) United Arab Emirates 8 11 1996 United Arab Emirates Saudi Arabia 0-0 (a.e.) United Arab Emirates 8 11 1996 United Arab Emirates Saudi Arabia 0-0 (a.e.) 1) (4-2 p) United Arab Emirates Iran 1-1 (a.e.t.) (3-2 p) Kuwait 12 12 2000 Lebanon Japan 1-0 Saudi Arabia South Korea 1-0 China PR 12 13 2004 China Japan 3-1 China PR Iran 4-2 Bahrain 16 14 2007 Malaysia Indonesia Thailand Iraq Vietnam 1-0 Saudi Arabia South Korea 0-0 (a.e.t.) (6-5 p) Japan 16 15 2011 Qatar Japan 1-0 (a.e.t.) Australia South Korea 3-2 Uzbekistan 16 16 16 2015 Australia Australia 2-1 (a.e.t.) South Korea United Arab Emirates United Arab Emirates 3-2 Iraq 16 17 2019 United Arab Emirates Qatar 3-1 Japan Iran and United Arab Emirates 24 18 2023 China TBD TBD 24 Highlight See also: Full Asian Cup Tournament Results Team Finalists Japan 4 (1992, 2000, 2004, 2011) 1 (2019) Saudi Arabia 3 (1984, 1988, 1996) 3 (1992, 2000, 2007) Iran 3 (1968), 1972, 1976) - South Korea 2 (1956, 1960) 4 (1972, 1980, 1988, 2015) Israel 1 (1964) 2 (19 56, 1960) Kuwait 1 (1980) 1 (1976) Australia 1 (2015) 1 (2011) Iraq 1 (2007) - Qatar 1 (2019) - China PR - 2 (1984), 2004) India - 1 (1964) Myanmar - 1 (1 (1 1968) United Arab Emirates - 1 (1996) - hosts 1 - Israel was expelled from the AFC in the early 1970s and eventually became a member of UEFA. [16] Files and statistics Main articles: AFC Asian Cup Winning Leaders and AFC Champions Asian Cup Records and Statistics by Regional Region Champion (s) Title (s) EAFF (East Asia) Japan (4), South Korea (2) WAFF (West Asia) Saudi Arabia (3), Iraq (1), Kuwait (1), Qatar (1) 6 CAFA (Central Asia) Iran (3) 3 AFF (South East Asia) Australia (1) 1 SAFF (South Asia) N/A 0 Controversies Although it is the second oldest continental football tournament, the AFC Asian Cup has been the subject of much criticism. [17] [18] [19] Criticism of the inability of the AFC Asian Cup to attract large participation, political interference, high travel costs between AFC Member States and different cultures were highlighted during the Asian Cup. Political interference The AFC Asian Cup is marked by numerous cases of political interference. One of them was the case of Israel, as the team was a member of the AFC, but after the Yom Yom Kippur War and the growing tensions against Arab members of the AFC, Israel was expelled from the AFC in 1974 and had to compete in ofc until it was granted membership to UEFA in 1990. [20] Meanwhile, similar cases also exist in other AFC tournaments such as the one between Saudi Arabia and Iran. Following the 2016 attack on Saudi diplomatic missions in Iran, Saudi Arabia has refused to play with Iran and is even threatening to withdraw if the AFC refuses to follow, and even extend it internationally. Tensions between the two Koreas during the 2010 FIFA World Cup qualifier had led North Korea to withdraw from the South Korean team's hosting and refuse to display the South Korean flag and play their national anthem. As a result, North Korea's home games have been moved to Shanghai. [22] Low attendance Low crowds were also another problem for the AFC Asian Cup. At the 2011 AFC Asian Cup there had been concern about the low number of crowds due to the lack of interest in football and the high costs of travel between Asian nations, which led holger Osieck, then Australia's coach, to claim that Qatar's armed forces were used to fill stadiums simply for aesthetic reasons, while Australian international Brett Holman commented: It is not recognized around the world as a good tournament. [19] See also AFF Championship CAFA Championship E-1 Football Championship SAFF Championship WAFF Championship References and footnotes - FIFA Council votes for the introduction of a revamped FIFA Club World Cup. FIFA.com March 15, 2019. Recovered on March 15, 2019. Redesign of AFC competitions. The-afc.com, January 25, 2014. Archived of the original on February 3, 2014. AFC Asian Cup Changes Set for 2019. Afcasiancup.com, January 26, 2014. Archived January 30, 2014. Asia Cup: Know Your History - Part One (1956-1988). Goal.com, January 7, 2011. 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