

- Association founded 1945
- Affiliated to FIFA in 1958



Flag



Association emblem



World map



## Football in North Korea

At the 1966 FIFA World Cup™, North Korea sent shock waves throughout the football world by beating Italy 1-0 and advancing to the quarter finals, where they finally succumbed 3-5 to Portugal after initially leading 3-0. Such triumphs have not been repeated since – apart from coming second at the Asian Games Football Tournaments in 1990 and 1993. Kim Yong Min, Ri Chang Ha and Yong Kwang Min are the only players to have signed for a foreign club (all three with top division Kariak in Kazakhstan). Recently, North Korea have been making a name for themselves in women's football. The national team qualified for a FIFA Women's World Cup for the first time in 1999, won the AFC Women's Championship in 2001 and the Asian Games Football Tournament in 2002.

## The first Goal Project

On 25 October 2002, Mohamed Bin Hammam (Qatar), AFC President and chairman of the Goal Bureau, inaugurated the newly laid artificial turf in the Kim Il Sung Stadium in Pyongyang that had been refurbished in 1982 in order to hold 100,000 spectators. Thanks to the new artificial pitch, the stadium now plays host to football for practically the whole year. Having passed the FIFA Quality Control tests, the turf will host top international matches and afford ideal conditions for the association to conduct a variety of development programmes and promote women's football, which is currently riding high as a result of recent successes.



## Financing of Goal project

### Project

Artificial turf pitch in Kim Il Sung Stadium in Pyongyang

### Project approved

29 October 2001

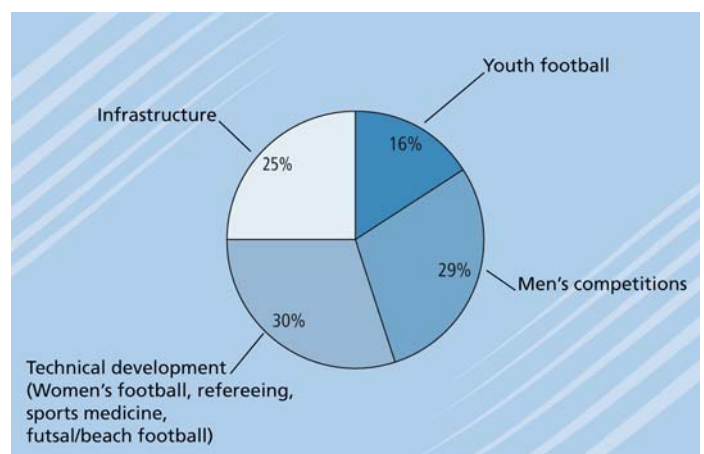
### Status

Opened 25 October 2002

### Financed by

<b>Goal</b>	USD	450,000
<b>Total cost</b>	USD	450,000

## Use of FAP funds



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## The second Goal project

Following on from the opening of the Goal-financed artificial playing surface at the Kim Il Sung Stadium in Pyongyang in autumn 2001, the DPR Korea Football Association submitted a proposal for a second project to the Goal Bureau, which was approved on 17 February 2004. The aim of this project was to construct the association’s very own headquarters, and renovate and extend a training centre in Pyongyang in order to help the association to secure further success.



## Financing of Goal project

### Project

Association headquarters and renovation and extension of training centre in Pyongyang

### Project approved

17 February 2004

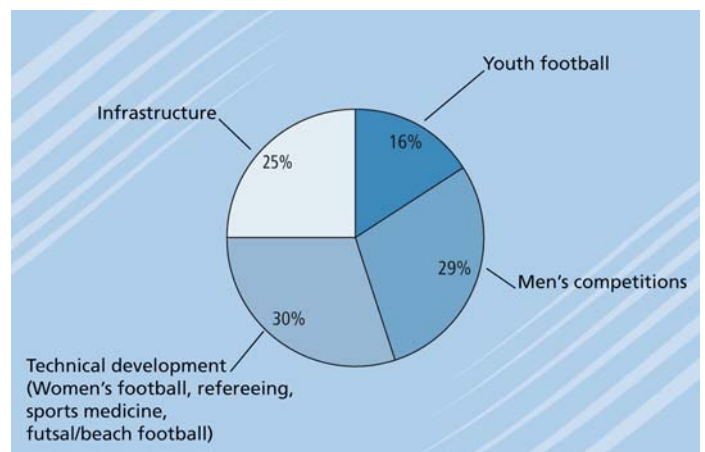
### Status

Opened on 29 January 2006

### Financed by

<b>Goal</b>	USD	400,000
<b>FAP</b>	USD	10,000
<b>Total cost</b>	USD	410,000

## Use of FAP funds



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## Third Goal project

The third project of the DPR Korea Football Association will concentrate on providing accommodation for various national youth teams. On 21 March 2007, the Goal Bureau approved a project to renovate existing facilities at the Kim Il Sung stadium in Pyongyang and at the Sosan football stadium, with the latter also to receive a new pitch. This project will vastly improve the training conditions for national youth teams in DPR Korea.

## Financing of Goal project

### Project

Renovation of player accommodation at Pyongyang and Sosan stadiums

### Project approved on

21 March 2007

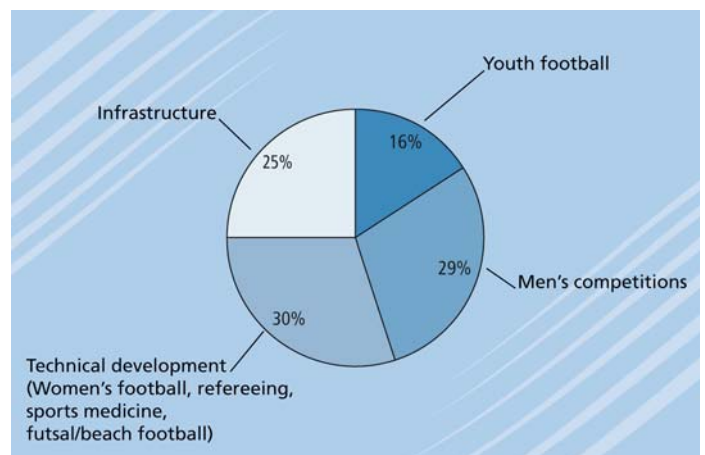
### Status

Implementation

### Financing

<b>Goal</b>	USD	400,000
<b>FAP</b>	USD	30,000
<b>Other sources</b>	USD	260,000
<b>Total cost</b>	USD	690,000

## Use of FAP funds



Football education and courses	No of courses until 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
		<b>FUTURO III regional courses</b>																			
Refereeing (men and women)																					
Coaching (men)																					
Coaching (women)															<input type="checkbox"/>						
Administration and management															<input type="checkbox"/>						
Football medicine															<input type="checkbox"/>						
<b>Seminars</b>																					
Women's football																					
Futsal																					
Com-Unity																					
MA Seminars																					
<b>MA courses</b>																					
Administration																					
Refereeing (men and women)									●	●											
Coaching (men and women)														●							
Beach soccer																					
Futsal																					
Olympic solidarity coaching courses							●	●	●		●				●	●					
<b>Development courses and academies (1975 - 1990)</b>																					
FUTURO I-II courses for all football branches	1			●						●											

●: Course host country      □: Course participant in another country

**Women's football**

When, in 1995, today's FIFA President said "The future of football is feminine", it was more than mere lip service. It reflected a strong belief in the huge potential that women's football has to develop. Ever since, FIFA has given targeted support for the efforts of associations who offer women the same opportunities to develop as male players. Launched in 1998, FIFA's Financial Assistance Programme (FAP) introduced a requirement in 2004 for the associations and confederations to invest at least 4% of their FAP funding into women's football. This threshold was increased to 10% in 2005. On top of this commitment, FIFA also promotes the women's game in more general ways by directly financing women's matches and organising competitions and symposiums. Thanks to its development programmes, FIFA is also playing an active role in the training of administrators, coaches, referees and sports doctors.



Does an organised women's football set-up exist?      yes  
 If so, since when?      1986  
 From which age on, players are registered?      14  
 Women's teams (open or over 16 years)      80  
 Women's teams (below 16 years, youth)      117  
 National competition (or women's league)      yes  
 Regional competitions      yes  
 University competitions      no  
 School competitions      yes  
 Futsal competitions      n/a  
 National "A" team      yes  
 National youth teams: age categories      U-17, U-20

