

- Association founded 1990
- Affiliated to FIFA in 1992



Flag



Association emblem



World map



Football in Georgia

In Georgia, a country that gained independence in 1991, football is the most popular sport, followed by basketball and water polo. The national association takes part in all competitions organised by FIFA and UEFA at senior and youth level, as well as in women's football. Dynamo Tbilisi were once one of the leading teams in the top flight of Soviet Union football, often playing in European club competition and actually winning the UEFA Cup Winners' Cup in 1981. A number of Georgian players represented the Soviet Union at FIFA World Cups, including Alexandr Chivadze (1982; 1986 as captain) and David Kipiani. Both players were part of the successful 1981 Dynamo Tbilisi team. Today, the star of Georgian football is Kaha Kaladze, who plays for AC Milan and helped his team to win the 2003 UEFA Champions League Final against Juventus. To date, the national team's greatest success is a 1-0 home victory over Russia in a EURO 2004 qualifying match.

The first Goal Project

On 24 May 2003, FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter and Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze opened the Georgian FA's technical centre in Tbilisi. As well as a number of different sized pitches, the complex also has a three-storey building with accommodation for players and coaches, offices, dressing rooms and a swimming pool. National teams can now hold their training camps in the Georgian FA's own complex and also prepare for international matches there. It also represents a huge cost-saving in terms of accommodation and renting pitches. The complex plays host to courses for coaches and referees, as well as to events organised as part of various youth development programmes. «We needed such a centre, but we did not have the money to build it. This is a special day for the people of Georgia. Without the help of FIFA, and its President, our dream would never have come true,» said the Georgian President in his opening address.



Financing of Goal project

Project

Technical centre in Tbilisi

Project approved

29 October 2001

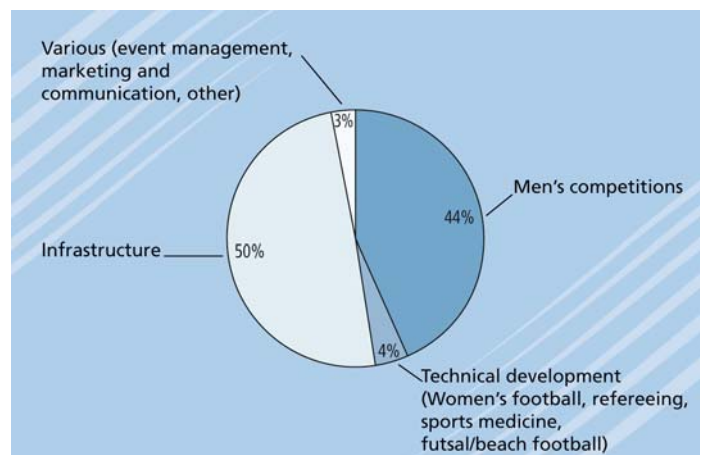
Status

Opened on 24 May 2003

Financed by

| | | |
|-------------------|------|---------|
| Goal | USD | 400,000 |
| FAP | USD | 500,000 |
| Government | Land | |
| Total cost | USD | 900,000 |

Use of FAP funds



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The second Goal project

The technical centre that was built in Tbilisi as part of the first Goal project had one disadvantage: it could not be used for training sessions during the winter. After have been installed, the artificial turf pitch that the Goal Bureau approved on 17 February 2005 overcomes this problem and allow the technical centre to operate fully all year round.

Financing of Goal project

Project

Artificial turf pitch at technical centre in Tbilisi

Project approved

17 February 2005

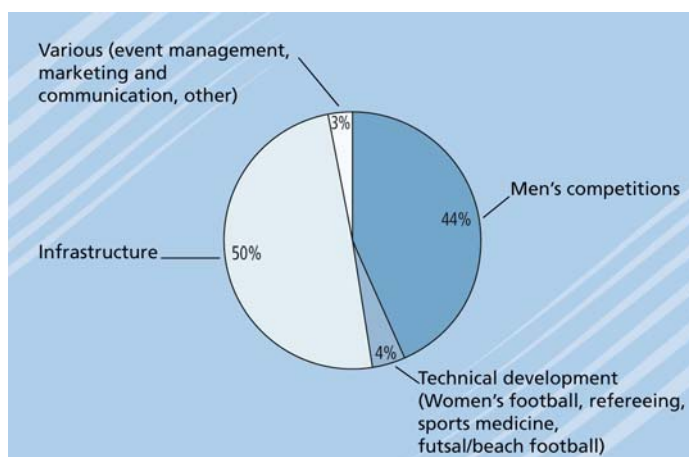
Status

Opened on 11 October 2008

Financed by

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|---------|
| Goal | USD | 400,000 |
| Total cost | USD | 400,000 |

Use of FAP funds



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Third Goal project

This project, which was approved by the Goal Bureau on 22 October 2008, will focus on youth development programmes. The 12-month programmes, which will be held at the Georgian FA's technical centre in Tbilisi – a facility opened in 2003 – will be designed to help talented youngsters develop their skills without neglecting their academic education.

Project

Organisation of national development programmes at the technical centre in Tbilisi

Project approved on

22 October 2008

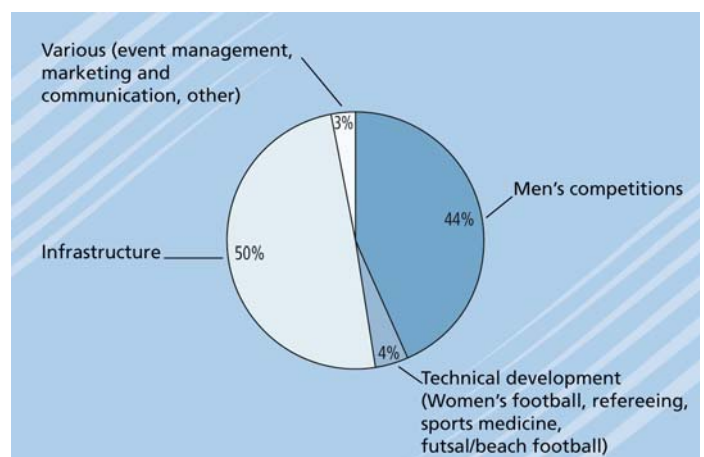
Status

Implementation

Financed by

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|---------|
| Goal | USD | 400,000 |
| Total cost | USD | 400,000 |

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 |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | FUTURO III regional courses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refereeing (men and women) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coaching (men) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coaching (women) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Administration and management | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Football medicine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seminars | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Women's football | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Futsal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Com-Unity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MA Seminars | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MA courses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Administration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refereeing (men and women) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coaching (men and women) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beach soccer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Futsal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Olympic solidarity coaching courses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development courses and academies (1975 - 1990) | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FUTURO I-II courses for all football branches | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

●: 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.



Georgian young ladies forming the women's national youth team

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Does an organised women's football set-up exist? | yes |
| If so, since when? | 2005 |
| From which age on, players are registered? | 12 |
| Women's teams (open or over 16 years) | 4 |
| Women's teams (below 16 years, youth) | 18 |
| National competition (or women's league) | yes |
| Regional competitions | yes |
| University competitions | no |
| School competitions | yes |
| Futsal competitions | no |
| National "A" team | yes |
| National youth teams: age categories | U-17, U-19, U-21 |



Georgia's women's senior national team