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contente:

Manuel de Sousa (discussão) 00h25min de 2 de Junho de 2008 (UTC)

Genericamente a mitologia está correcta.

Quanto aos povos fundadores da cidade foram, até onde julgo saber, os latinos e os etruscos.

Um abraço, Manuel de Sousa (discussão) 22h46min de 2 de Junho de 2008 (UTC)Olá, Pedro.

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Association football club in Lisbon, Portugal

This article is about the association football team. For the other teams, see Sporting CP (disambiguation)

Football club

Sporting Clube de Portugal (Portuguese pronunciation: [spt̪ klu ʃ̃ puˈtɔaɫ]), otherwise referred to as Sporting CP or simply Sporting (particularly within Portugal), or as Sporting Lisbon in other countries,[1][2][3] is a Portuguese sports club based in Lisbon. Having various sports departments and sporting disciplines,[4][5][6] it is best known for its men's professional football team playing in the Primeira Liga, the top flight of Portuguese football.

Founded on 1 July 1906,[a] Sporting is one of the "Big Three" clubs in Portugal that have never been relegated from Primeira Liga, along with rivals Benfica and Porto. Sporting are nicknamed Leões (Lions), for the symbol used in the middle of the club's crest, and Verde e Brancos (Green and Whites), for the shirt colour that are in (horizontal) stripes. The club's anthem is called "A Marcha do Sporting" ("Sporting's March", written in 1955 and sung by Maria José Valério) and its supporters are called sportinguistas. Sporting is the second largest sports club by membership in Portugal, with more than 160,000 paying members, and the sixth in the world.[8] It is also among the top three Portuguese sports clubs in number of non-affiliated fans.[9] Their home ground has been the Estádio José Alvalade, built in 2003, which replaced the previous one, built-in 1956. The club's indoor arena is the Pavilhão João Rocha multi-sports pavilion.[10] Its youth academy has helped produce footballers such as Luís Figo and Cristiano Ronaldo.[11]

Sporting are the third most decorated Portuguese football team, with 54 major trophies.

Domestically, they have won 19 League titles, 17 Taças de Portugal, a joint-record of 4 Campeonato de Portugal, 4 Taças da Liga and 9 Supertaças Cândido de Oliveira.[12] In Europe, they won the 1963–64 European Cup Winners' Cup and were runners-up at the UEFA Cup in 2005. Sporting played in the first European Champions Cup match on 4 September 1955, by invitation,[13] and has participated in the most editions of UEFA Cup/UEFA Europa League (32), a tournament in which they have the second most matches played and won,[14] and where they are ranked 2nd in the all-time club ranking.[15]

History [edit]

Foundation (1902–1906) [edit]

Sporting Clube de Portugal has its origins in June 1902, when young men Francisco da Ponte, Horta Gavazzo and his brother José Maria decided to create Sport Club de Belas. This club, the

first ancestor of Sporting, played just one match and at the end of the year's summer, disbanded. Two years later, the idea of creating a football club was revived, and this time, with the Gavazzo brothers joined by José Alvalade (José Holtreman Roquette) and José Stromp: a new club, the Campo Grande Football Club, was founded. They played their matches on the estate of the Viscount of Alvalade (Alfredo Holtreman), José Alvalade's grandfather, with the club's headquarters located in Francisco Gavazzo's home.

For two years, the club developed an intense activity on several sports, namely football, tennis and fencing.

José Alvalade founded Sporting with the backing of his grandfather.

The club also organized parties and picnics. Eventually, during one picnic, on 12 April 1906, discussions erupted, as some members defended that the club should only be focused on organizing picnics and social events, with another group defending that the club should be focused on the practising of sports instead. Some time later, José Gavazzo, José Alvalade and 17 other members left the club, with José Alvalade saying, "I'll go to my granddad and he'll give me money to make another club."^{[5][16][17]} As such, a new club, without a name, was founded on 8 May 1906, and on 26 May, it was named "Campo Grande Sporting Clube".^[a] The Viscount of Alvalade, whose money and land helped found the club, was the first president of Sporting.^{[18][19]} José Alvalade, as one of the main founders, uttered on behalf of himself and his fellow co-founders, "We want this club to be a great club, as great as the greatest in Europe."^[18] Three months later, on 1 July 1906,^[a] António Félix da Costa Júnior suggested the name Sporting Clube de Portugal, and since 1920 that is their foundation date.^{[20][a]}

Early years (1907–1946) [edit]

Alfredo Holtreman, Viscount of Alvalade was the first president, sponsor and protector of Sporting.

The year 1907 marked some "firsts" for the club, as Sporting played the first football match of their history on 3 February, ending in a 5–1 defeat against third division club Cruz Negra; inaugurated their first ground, known as "Sítio das Mouras" (the most advanced in Portugal at the time, equipped with showers, two tennis courts, an athletics track and a football field) on 4 July; and played the first derby of all time against local rivals S.L. Benfica (then known as Grupo Sport Lisboa) on 1 December.^[21]

The club also released their first report card on 31 March 1922, titled "Boletim do Sporting" (Sporting's Report), lending the foundation for the later called "Jornal do Sporting", the official newspaper of the club, that still exists today.^[22]

Sporting played their first Primeira Liga game (the 1st Division of Portuguese football) ever on 20 January 1935, winning 0–6 against Académica de Coimbra. A year later, in 1936, the club had their heaviest ever defeat against Porto, losing 10–1. Sporting, however, got their revenge a year later, when they humbled the same team with a 9–1 result. In 1941, under the guidance of Hungarian manager József Szabó, the club celebrated the first league title of their history.^[23]

Golden years and fading (1946–1982) [edit]

The 1963-64 UEFA Cup Winners' Cup won by Sporting at Museum Mundo Sporting

The football team had their height during the 1940s and 1950s. It was spearheaded by Fernando Peyroteo, José Travassos, Albano Pereira, Jesus Correia and Manuel Vasques, in a quintet nicknamed "The Five Violins".^[24] With the violins' help, Sporting won seven league titles in eight seasons between 1947 and 1954, including a then unprecedented four in a row from 1950 to 1951 onwards. Fernando Peyroteo, the most known of "the violins", is considered one of the greatest Portuguese players of all time.^[25]

Sporting and the Yugoslavian team Partizan both made history on 4 September 1955, as they played the first-ever UEFA Champion Clubs' Cup match. Sporting player João Martins scored the first-ever goal of the competition, on the 14th minute. The match ended in a 3–3 draw.^[26]

Sporting also inaugurated their new venue, José Alvalade Stadium, on 10 June 1956, which would be their home ground until 2003.^[27]

In the 1960s, Sporting achieved continental success, winning the 1963–64 UEFA Cup Winners' Cup, defeating MTK Budapest of Hungary in the final. It was the only time a Portuguese team

side won a UEFA Cup Winners' Cup title.[28] The team entered the competition defeating Atalanta in the qualifying round, then past Cypriot club APOEL in what was the biggest win in a single UEFA competitions game to date: 16–1, a record that still stands today. On the next round, they lost 4–1 to Manchester United at Old Trafford in the first hand, but made a remarkable comeback at home, winning 5–0. In the semi-finals, Sporting eliminated Lyon, and in the end MTK Budapest, in a two-round final to win their first European title. The winning goal was scored by João Morais from a direct corner kick.[29]

Under the leadership of president João Rocha, the first project of club-company in Portugal was approved by the sports club's affiliated partners (sócios) in November 1973, and denominated "Society of Constructions and Planning" (SCP, Sociedade de Construções e Planeamento). The Portuguese government authorised the establishment of the company and the issue of 2.5 million shares, with a nominal value of 100 escudos each.[30][31] The sports club company project with issuance of stock was hampered shortly after due to the events of the Carnation Revolution of 1974 and the subsequent Processo Revolucionário em bacana play apostas desportivas Curso of 1975.[32]

The club reached the semi-finals of the Cup Winners' Cup in 1974, but lost to eventual winners 1. FC Magdeburg of East Germany.[33]

First league title drought (1982–2000) [edit]

Club emblem used from 1945 to 2001

English manager Malcolm Allison arrived at Sporting in 1981, and under his guidance the club won the domestic double (league title and Portuguese cup), in 1982.[34] In the years between 1982 and 2000, Sporting suffered from a drought of titles. Despite defeating rivals Benfica 4–0 on aggregate to win the Portuguese Super Cup in 1987, Sporting fans had to wait until 1995 to see their team win some silverware after beating Club Sport Marítimo 2–0 in the final of the 1995 Portuguese Cup. That victory granted Sporting a place in the following season's Portuguese Super Cup. After drawing 0–0 at José Alvalade Stadium and securing a 2–2 draw at Estádio das Antas, a replay match was held on 30 April 1996 at the Parc de Princes in Paris. Sporting won 3–0 with Sá Pinto scoring twice and Carlos Xavier scoring a stoppage time penalty. In the same 1995–96 season, Sporting also reached the Portuguese Cup Final but lost 3–1 to Benfica.

Highlights of this time also include a 7–1 victory over arch-rivals Benfica at the old José Alvalade Stadium on 14 December 1986. Sporting also reached the UEFA Cup semi-final in 1991, losing against Internazionale.[35] Also, Barcelona and Real Madrid were both tied and defeated in Lisbon when playing against Sporting in the old UEFA Cup, in the 1986–87 and 1994–95 seasons, respectively.[36][37]

The turn of the millennium (2000–2002) [edit]

Sporting CP's manager and former player Augusto Inácio won the Primeira Liga title in 2000[38] In 2000, Sporting, led by manager Augusto Inácio (a former Sporting player, who replaced Giuseppe Materazzi at the beginning of the season), won the league title on the last match day, with a 4–0 victory over Salgueiros, ending an 18-year drought.[23] In the following season, Sporting conquered the 2000 Super Cup but came third in the league. In the 2001–02 season, led by coach László Bölöni, Sporting conquered their 18th league title, the Portuguese Cup and the 2002 Portuguese Super Cup. On 21 June 2002, the club had opened its training facility, located in Alcochete, 30 km east of Lisbon. On 1 September 2002, in the Azores, Cristiano Ronaldo, debuted as a senior player playing for Sporting CP B in a 2-1 away loss against Sport Clube Lusitânia[39] and on 29 September he made his debut in the Primeira Liga, playing for Sporting CP's main team in a way match against SC Braga.[40]

Second league title drought (2002–2024) [edit]

A new stadium, Estádio José Alvalade, was inaugurated in 2003.

Sporting have failed to win Primeira Liga again since 2002. On 6 August 2003, the new Sporting CP's stadium, the Estádio José Alvalade, was inaugurated.[41] In the 2004–05 season, José Peseiro-led Sporting was leading the Primeira Liga and was trailing a remarkable journey in UEFA Cup. However, at the end of the season, the team eventually lost all the chances of winning any trophy that season: the first set-back had already happened on 26 January 2005 when Sporting

was eliminated from Taça de Portugal after losing 7–6 on penalties against Benfica. Nevertheless, Sporting was able to reach the leadership of Primeira Liga, and on 5 May the team booked their second European final, after defeating Dutch team AZ Alkmaar in UEFA Cup. While awaiting the Final, on 14 May, Sporting lost its penultimate match in Primeira Liga against S.L. Benfica and dropped to third place. By the end of the season, the team eventually finished 2004–05 Primeira Liga in that place. Lastly, playing the 2005 UEFA Cup Final at their home ground, on 18 May, Sporting lost 1–3 against Russian side CSKA Moscow, after being 1–0 up at halftime.[42]

Domestically, Sporting had back-to-back wins in the Portuguese Cup in 2007 and 2008 (led by coach Paulo Bento). Sporting also reached, for the first time, the knockout phase of UEFA Champions League, in the 2008–09 season, but were roundly defeated by FC Bayern Munich, with an aggregate loss of 12–1. This is widely regarded as one of the lowest points in the history of the club.[43] The club almost reached another European final in 2012, but were dropped out of the competition by Athletic Bilbao, in the semi-finals of the 2011–12 Europa League.[44]

Financial mismanagement and 2013 election [edit]

After years of financial mismanagement, Sporting had amassed debts exceeding €276 million by 2011.[45] The results on the pitch were also negative, with Sporting finishing seventh in the 2012–13 Primeira Liga, their lowest ever finish.[46][47] Managerial changes occurred within months or weeks apart: from November 2009 to May 2013, nine managers were contracted, with none of them lasting an entire season. In 2013, after pressure from club members, president Godinho Lopes resigned,[48][49] and shortly afterwards, Bruno de Carvalho was elected president in a snap election.[50][51] Carvalho's intentions were to renegotiate the club's debt payment schedule with the banks involved – who by now have pardoned Sporting in millions of euros[52] – and to return success to the football team, while threatening to take Godinho Lopes to court.[53][54][55] Carvalho's election brought Angolan investors to the club, most notably Álvaro Sobrinho, through Holdimo, which holds 20 million shares of Sporting's SAD.[56][57]

On 5 June 2024, it was released an audit that analyzed the management of Sporting in the past 20 years: it concluded that in 1994 the club had €55 million worth of real estate assets and an almost nonexistent debt; by 2013, real estate assets were almost nonexistent, and the club had amassed a €331 million debt.[58] Their new stadium (completed in 2003) cost 74% more than what was expected when its construction started (€184 million against the planned €106 million), while their training facility cost 24% more, and the costs of Alvalade XXI neighbourhood, a real estate complex located around the stadium, overshooted in 60%; such complex was almost entirely sold in the following years, many estates of which were sold below market prices.[59]

From 1995 to 2013, the club invested €261 million in the football team, however, with few sports and financial results.[58] The audit criticized many football transfers in the 2000s, in which the club paid commissions well above market prices to player agents, and discovered that Sporting even had paid commissions without evidence of written contracts.[58][60] The audit also concluded that the administrations from 1995 to 2013 intended to convert Sporting, a multi-sports club, exclusively into a football club – although they did not openly admitted so – which was being done gradually through the closure of other sport modalities.[61] Moreover, the audit also pointed out evidence of mismanagement and conflicts of interest by several administrators.[58]

Considering the audit's results, club members approved the expulsion of Godinho Lopes as an associate of the club in June 2024.[62]

Led by coach Leonardo Jardim in the 2013–14 season, Sporting finished second in the league, thus gaining direct access to the 2014–15 UEFA Champions League, their first Champions League presence in five years.[63][64]

In the 2014–15 season, Sporting won their 16th Portuguese Cup in dramatic fashion. The Lisbon side, led by Marco Silva, played the final against Braga, and after a disastrous start, found themselves losing 0–2 at half-time and playing with ten men after the sending-off of Cédric Soares. With the final seemingly lost, Islam Slimani gave some hope to the fans as he scored the 1–2 on the 83-minute. In stoppage time, Fredy Montero managed to equalize, forcing extra-time. Sporting ultimately won the match 3–1 on penalties.[65] Celebrations ended in a pacific pitch

invasion of Estádio José Alvalade by the fans, as the club touched silverware for the first time in seven years.[66][67]

In June 2024, Jorge Jesus joined Sporting after Benfica opted not to renew his contract as coach of the club, signing a three-year contract. Presented as the new manager of the club on 1 July, the managerial change took the rivalry of both Lisbon clubs to new heights.[68] Under Jesus' tenure, Sporting won the Portuguese Super Cup for the eighth time, against back-to-back champions Benfica.[69] Despite a positive start, Sporting did not win any other trophy, finishing second in the Primeira Liga with 86 points, two points behind Benfica, despite breaking their own points record in the league.

Following a trophyless season, Sporting won their first Taça da Liga on a penalty shoot-out against Vitória de Setúbal. However, on 15 May 2024, days after finishing third in the league, several players and coaches were attacked by around 50 ultra supporters of Sporting at the club's training ground (9 of them would be sentenced to at least a specified term of actual imprisonment[70] after trial).[71][72][73] Five days later, Sporting lost the Portuguese Cup final to Aves. About a month later, Bruno de Carvalho was dismissed by club members after a general assembly on 23 June.[74] This followed the rescissions of nine players: Bruno Fernandes, Daniel Podence, Rui Patrício, Rodrigo Battaglia, Rafael Leão, Rúben Ribeiro, Bas Dost, Gelson Martins and William Carvalho.[75] Sporting would be later eligible for court-awarded compensation when the rescissions were declared illegal for those players who didn't return to the club or weren't sold by Sporting.[76][77]

Rúben Amorim in 2024, the year he led Sporting CP to the Primeira Liga title,[78] during a training session

In the period before scheduled elections, a management committee, headed by former President Sousa Cintra as acting president of the sports club,[79] succeeded in returning some of the players who had left the club following the incident, namely Bruno Fernandes, Bas Dost and Rodrigo Battaglia.[80][81] Frederico Varandas was elected president on 8 September 2024.[82] Having replaced Jorge Jesus at the beginning of the 2024–19 season, José Peseiro was sacked after a poor performance on the Primeira Liga.[83]

In March 2024, Sporting CP announced a loan negotiated with Apollo Global Management, based on the securitization of NOS' television rights revenues.[84]

In March 2024, Rúben Amorim was appointed manager of Sporting CP for a managerial transfer worth €10 million (£8.65 million), becoming the third-most expensive manager ever.[85]

In the 2024–21 season, with no spectators allowed in Portugal due to COVID-19 restrictions, and after being eliminated from European competition by LASK Linz, Sporting won their third league cup and ended their 19-year period without winning the Portuguese league, with only one loss (against Benfica in the penultimate round and already as champions), securing their 19th Primeira Liga title after a 1–0 home win against Boavista.[86]

New José Alvalade's image at Estádio José Alvalade in Lisbon, Portugal, during the execution of a work of building renovation in 2024[87]

At the 2024–22 UEFA Champions League group stage, Sporting made a comeback by finishing second on Group C after a 5–1 home loss to AFC Ajax and 1–0 away loss to Borussia Dortmund, thereby reaching the knockout phase for only the second time since the 2008–09 season.

Domestically, both the 2024 Supertaça Cândido de Oliveira[88] and the 2024–22 Taça da Liga[89] were won by the Lions, securing the trophies against Braga and Benfica, respectively. In the 2024–22 Primeira Liga, Sporting finished second with the same 85 points as in the previous league campaign.

For the 2024–2026 quadriennium, Frederico Varandas' administration started works of building renovation and modernization of the club's facilities.[90] In December 2024, Sporting Clube de Portugal – Futebol, SAD had gone ahead with a restructuring of its bank debt, "extinguishing the debt originally belonging to Novo Banco, S.A. (with outstanding capital of 35,403,508.62 euros), with the exception of finance leases", the company announced in a statement sent to the Portuguese Securities Market Commission (CMVM). A debt belonging to Millennium bcp was also settled.[91] In addition, Sporting Clube de Portugal announced it would own 88 per cent of

Sporting Clube de Portugal – Futebol, SAD from there on, instead of the 83.90% it owned at the time.[92][93]

Crests and motto [edit]

Since its formation, Sporting CP's motto is: "effort, dedication, devotion and glory". To keep up with times, the club's emblem has been modernized throughout history and this led to the development of various crests consistent with the history of the club: in all of them, the rampant lion and the color green have always been present in prominence.[94] Since its founding on the 1st July 1906, Sporting has already had five emblems, in addition to two commemorating crests for the fiftieth (1956) and the one hundredth years of existence (2006) of the club.

Previous Sporting's crests

Sporting CP radically changed its emblem in 2001 to convey a message of modernity, more geared towards the new technologies at the time.[95] The current emblem presents an image with simplified framing while maintaining the green color in the shield and adding three horizontal white stripes that symbolize the club's shirt. Complemented with the words 'Sporting' and 'Portugal', now written in full, they emphasize the national dimension of the club and clarify its name internationally.[96] A stylized rampant lion appears in golden color and the acronym "SCP", which stands for the club's name (Sporting Clube de Portugal), is shown like a crown on top of the shield.[97][98]

Support [edit]

Sporting CP's supporters are called sportinguistas.[99] The club has over 160,000 paying members (called sócios) and research studies have suggested it has a number of fans ranging from 1,100,000 to 2,700,000 in Portugal alone – which makes it the second or third most supported sports club in Portugal, depending on the study.[100][101][102][103] Like the other two Portuguese Big Three sports clubs, Sporting CP has also a sizable number of foreign fans in other Portuguese-speaking countries beyond Portugal itself and supporters among the Portuguese expatriate community.[104][105][106] The club's anthem is the "Sporting's March" (original official name: "A Marcha do Sporting"). It was written in 1955 by songwriters Eduardo Damas and Manuel Paião and originally sung by Portuguese singer Maria José Valério.[107][108][109] Sporting CP created and uses its own 'You'll Never Walk Alone'-style song, through a Portuguese version of the classic song popularised by Frank Sinatra 'My Way' called "O Mundo Sabe Que" that is performed by a massed chorus of supporters on match day.[110] Other popular songs include "Só Eu Sei" and "Curva Belíssima" popularized by organized Sporting CP's cheerleading group Juventude Leonina, as well as "Dia de Jogo", "Força Brutal" and "Voto Solene" sung by Sporting CP's-themed rock band Supporting.[111][112][113]

Rivalries [edit]

Lisbon derby [edit]

Sporting's main rivals are Benfica, with both teams contesting the Lisbon derby, also known as "the eternal derby", among other names. The local rivalry started in 1907 when eight Benfica players left for Sporting looking for better training conditions. The first derby was contested that year and ended with a 2–1 win for Sporting. One of Sporting's biggest defeats to Benfica, 7–2, happened at the original Estádio da Luz on 28 April 1948,[114] as well as three 5–0 losses, in 1939,[115] 1978[116] and 1986.[117] The biggest Sporting win over Benfica, 7–1, occurred at the original Estádio José Alvalade on 14 December 1986. Manuel Fernandes was particularly inspired and scored four goals; Mário Jorge two and Ralph Meade one; Wando scored for Benfica.[118][119]

Before the start of the 1993–94 season, Sousa Cintra, then president of Sporting, took advantage of Benfica's financial crisis by signing Paulo Sousa and Pacheco, who had terminated their contracts with the latter club. This event became known as "Verão Quente" (Hot Summer).[120] Later, on 14 May 1994, a memorable derby was played at the old José Alvalade Stadium, crowded to the top, as winning the derby could be a decisive step for Sporting in trying to regain the title, which by that time they had not won for 12 years. Sporting were considered the favourites, with a squad composed by Luís Figo, Paulo Sousa, Krasimir Balakov, Ivaylo Yordanov, Emílio Peixe, Stan Valckx, and others; therefore, Benfica were seen as the underdogs.

However, Benfica defied the odds and won the match 6–3 and went on securing the league title weeks later, leaving Sporting empty-handed in one of the most dramatic seasons in their history.[121][122] Two years later, the rivalry continued intense with a dramatic incident in the 1996 Portuguese Cup final, which Benfica won 3–1. After the latter scored the first goal, a supporter of the club lit a flare which eventually struck a Sporting fan in the chest, killing him instantly.[123]

Eight years later, on 3 May 2004, Geovanni's winning goal for Benfica in the 87th minute at Alvalade caused a pitch invasion by Sporting fans.[124] In November 2011, after a 1–0 loss to Benfica at the Estádio da Luz, Sporting supporters set fire to one of the stands of the stadium.[125] Four years later, on 7 February 2024, during a futsal[126] derby, members of No Name Boys, one of Benfica's unofficial supporters' groups, showed a banner saying "Very Light 96", in reference to the 1996 incident.[127] The next day, during a football derby at Estádio José Alvalade, an official supporters' group of Sporting, Juve Leo, showed a banner with the inscription "Sigam o King" ("Follow the King"), in reference to Eusébio's death a month before.[128][129]

Sporting vs Porto [edit]

Sporting has also a rivalry with FC Porto. Outside the sports environment itself, the confrontation between Lions and Dragons represents a form of expression in sport, and in football in particular, of the political and regional differentiation between Lisbon and the North of Portugal. The confrontation captured the national imagination, having been remembered in the film *O Leão da Estrela* (1947) starring António Silva and Artur Agostinho, a classic of the Portuguese cinema,[130] and in its remake of 2024 starring Miguel Guilherme.[131]

Sporting and FC Porto have decided a competition 13 times. The first final won by Sporting took place only in 1978, at Estádio Nacional, counting for the Taça de Portugal. The dispute was decided in two matches, a 1-1 draw and a 2-1 victory in the tie-breaker. There would be three more finals in the same location. In 1994, won by FC Porto also in the tiebreaker, by 2-1. In 2000, won again by FC Porto in a tiebreaker, by 2 to 0. And, in 2007–08 Taça de Portugal, won by Sporting in extra time, by 2-0. In the 2024, after 11 years, at the final, with a 2-2 draw after extra time and Sporting's 4-3 victory on penalties.

Another four decisions between FC Porto and Sporting were for the Supertaça Cândido de Oliveira. In 1996, in a tie-breaker valid for the 1994/95 edition; in 2001, valid for the 1999/00 edition; and in 2007 and 2008. In the first two finals, the matches were held over two legs in the fields of rivals, with tiebreakers in Paris (1996) and Coimbra (2001). In 2007 and 2008, under the format in force since 2001, the decisions took place in a single match held in Leiria and in the Algarve.

Another decision between the two clubs took place in 2024, counting for the 2024–19 Taça da Liga. The match took place in Braga, ending with a 3-1 victory on penalties, after a 1-1 draw in regular time.[132]

Despite the rivalry, both clubs formed an alliance against Benfica in 2024.[133][134][135]

Finances and ownership [edit]

Results [edit]

In the 2024-2024 season, Sporting Clube de Portugal – Futebol, SAD's net income was €25.2 million for a record-breaking revenue of €222 million. The net debt stood at €141.796 million, a reduction in debt of €27 million comparing to the previous accounting period.[136]

Ownership [edit]

By 2024, Sporting Clube de Portugal held 83.90% of Sporting Clube de Portugal – Futebol, SAD's capital (67.32% in category A shares and 16.58% in category B shares), which is listed on Euronext Lisbon, corresponding to 126,322,554 shares, and Álvaro Sobrinho, by keeping 20,000,000 shares in his possession, had a stake of 13.28%. The remaining shareholders had 2.82% of the stock.[137] By December 2024, after a debt restructuring deal agreed with Portuguese banks Millennium bcp and Novobanco, Sporting Clube de Portugal announced it will consequently own 88 per cent of Sporting Clube de Portugal – Futebol, SAD.[92][93]

Facilities [edit]

Stadium [edit]

Estádio José Alvalade (inside view).

Throughout its history, Sporting has had several grounds. The first one was inaugurated on 4 July 1907, and was called "Sítio das Mouras". It was a state-of-the-art facility at the time and included changing rooms with individual lockers and changing rooms with showers and baths. The athletic field included a grass playing field for football and two tennis courts. It was considered luxurious and had also an athletics track.[138]

In 1956, the first Estádio José Alvalade was inaugurated. Sporting played their matches there until 2003, when the stadium was demolished.

In Lisbon, the new stadium, Alvalade XXI ("Estádio José Alvalade"), was built for UEFA Euro 2004, hosted by Portugal. Designed by Tomás Taveira, it was inaugurated on 6 August 2003. The opening match was a 3–1 victory over Manchester United in a friendly game that marked the departure of Cristiano Ronaldo from Sporting CP.[139] The stadium was awarded a 'five-star' certificate at 2005 UEFA Cup Final by then UEFA president Lennart Johansson. The stadium has a capacity of 50,095 spectators.[140]

Alvalade XXI hosted quarter-finals and semi-finals matches during the 2024–20 UEFA Champions League.[141]

Academia Cristiano Ronaldo and youth academy [edit]

The Cristiano Ronaldo Academy is the center of all Sporting CP's football activity. It is the place where the Sporting CP professional football team has all its daily preparation and also serves as a hub for carrying out internships. It is at the Sporting Professional Academy of Football that Sporting hosts its support staff, which includes the directive, clinical and administrative components. On the other hand, the Academy is also Sporting CP's Sports Training School.[142] Sporting's youth academy system helped develop Ballon d'Or recipients Luís Figo and Cristiano Ronaldo.[143]

In the victorious campaign of Portuguese National Team in the Euro 2024 10 out of the 14 players who played the final against France were players "made in Sporting".[144][145] Moreover, at the 2024 FIFA World Cup Sporting CP had 14 players that came through their youth system, making it the most represented youth academy system in the tournament followed by FC Barcelona with 11.[146]

Pavilhão João Rocha [edit]

With a total capacity of 3,000 seats, spread over 4 stands and a corporate area, Sporting CP's indoor arena named after former Sporting CP's president João Rocha is the largest one in Portugal belonging to a sports club. Its dimensions meet the requirements for all indoor team sports, with an automatic table system for roller hockey, and an advanced video and multimedia system. In the roundabout between the pavilion and the stadium, a monument was also inaugurated to evoke the club. Those who follow the path that surrounds the pavilion will find the Passeio da Fama (Walk of Fame) of Sporting CP's former and current athletic glories where the names of famous Sporting CP's players, athletes, coaching staff and executives such as António Livramento, Carlos Lopes, Dionísio Castro, Domingos Castro, Fernando Mamede, Fernando Peyroteo, Francis Obikwelu, Joaquim Agostinho, José Travassos, Manuel Fernandes, Mário Moniz Pereira, Miguel Maia, Naide Gomes, Patrícia Mamona and Teresa Machado, among many others, can be found.[147] Next to the pavilion there is the Sporting CP's youth academy school Escola Academia Aurélio Pereira (named after the club's historical youth development principal Aurélio Pereira) with three 5-a-side football fields, with the aim of complementing the Pólo EUL (Sporting CP's facilities for U13 development footballers at the EUL – Estádio Universitário de Lisboa).[148][149] One of the entrances to the pavilion gives access to a Loja Verde (the club's official store) and to a branch of the Sporting Museum, with a design more focused on virtual realities and the concept of a museum in real time. There is also an auditorium prepared to host conferences, training courses and special events. The Pavilion and all the surrounding space is prepared to host concerts and cultural events.[150]

Club records [edit]

Honours [edit]

National [edit]

[League](#) [edit]

[Cups](#) [edit]

Winners (9): 1982, 1987, 1995, 2000, 2002, 2007, 2008, 2024, 2024

Winners (4): 1922–23, 1933–34, 1935–36, 1937–38

[European](#) [edit]

[Players](#) [edit]

[Current squad](#) [edit]

As of 2 January 2024[152]

Note: Flags indicate national team as defined under FIFA eligibility rules. Players may hold more than one non-FIFA nationality.

[Sporting CP B](#) [edit]

Sporting CP B is the reserve football team of Sporting CP and it currently plays in the Liga 3.

[Sporting CP Youth Academy](#) [edit]

Sporting CP Youth Academy is the youth development division of the club and hosts U23, U19, U17 and U15 youth teams.

[Other players under contract](#) [edit]

Note: Flags indicate national team as defined under FIFA eligibility rules. Players may hold more than one non-FIFA nationality.

[Out on loan](#) [edit]

Note: Flags indicate national team as defined under FIFA eligibility rules. Players may hold more than one non-FIFA nationality.

[Player accolades](#) [edit]

[Portuguese Top Goalscorer](#) [edit]

The Portuguese League top scorer was awarded the Silver Shoe from 1934 to 1935 until 1951–52. Since the 1952–53 season, the sports newspaper A Bola awards the Silver Ball prize.[153]

1Shared award ; 2Portuguese record ; 3European Golden Shoe

[Player of the Year](#) [edit]

The Player of the Year award is named after former player Francisco Stropm, and was instituted from 1992. The list below is a list of winners of the award.

[Award winners](#) [edit]

Awards received while playing for Sporting CP

[European Golden Boot](#)[154]

[African Footballer of the Year](#)[155]

[Bulgarian Footballer of the Year](#)[156]

[Algerian Ballon d'Or](#)[157]

[UEFA European Under-21 Championship Golden Player](#)[158][159]

[FIFA U-20 World Cup](#)[160]

[Golden Ball](#)

[Silver Ball](#)

[Bronze Ball](#)

[UEFA European Under-17 Championship Golden Player Award](#)[161]

[Portuguese Golden Ball](#)[162]

[Portuguese Footballer of the Year](#)[163]

[Primeira Liga Breakthrough Player of the Year:](#)

[LPFP Primeira Liga Player of the Year:](#)

[LPFP Primeira Liga Goalkeeper of the Year:](#)

[LPFP Primeira Liga Best Goal:](#)

[Segunda Liga Breakthrough Player of the Year:](#)

[FIFA World Cup All-Star Team](#)

[The 100 Greatest Players of the 20th Century](#)[164]

[Former coaches](#) [edit]

For details on former coaches, see [List of Sporting CP managers](#).

The head coaches who won the Primeira Liga while at the helm for Sporting CP were:[165]
The head coach who won a UEFA club competition for Sporting CP was Anselmo Fernandez (1964 European Cup Winners' Cup final).[166]

Media [edit]

Newspaper [edit]

Jornal Sporting is a weekly newspaper published by Sporting. Beginning its activity as Sporting Club of Portugal Bulletin on 31 March 1922, it was initially an eight-page calendar, with the optional payment of R\$2 a semester. Under the direction of Artur da Cunha Rosa, the bulletin became known as a newspaper in June 1952.

Sporting TV [edit]

Sporting TV is the television channel of Sporting Clube de Portugal. An open channel available on satellite and cable television as well as online, it is offered by telecommunications companies MEO, NOS, Vodafone and Nowo in Portugal,[167][168] and also in other countries like Angola and Mozambique, where it is broadcast by operator ZAP.[169] The channel broadcasts content linked to Sporting CP's universe ranging from documentaries, interviews, talk shows, news and post-match analysis and commentary programs, to live and recorded Sporting CP's ball sport matches and coverage of all the other competitions and sporting events involving the multi-sports club.[170][171]

Museum [edit]

Inaugurated on 31 August 2004 in Lisbon, the Sporting Museum (Museu Sporting) is divided into several thematic areas that express the wealth of the club's heritage and its sporting achievements over more than a century of existence in thirty-two different modalities. About two thousand trophies are on display, and there are many others in store.[172][173][174][175][176] The history of the museum dates back to the trophy room of the old headquarters on Rua do Passadiço, where in 1956, 1850 trophies were already stored. In 1994, President Sousa Cintra inaugurated a new trophy room, where less than half of the club's collections were exhibited.[177] The following year the remodeling and organization of the museum is promoted, and a conservative is incorporated. During the construction of the new Estádio José Alvalade a new museum is inaugurated, culminating in four years of investigation. Throughout the years, through donations with several origins, in addition to the trophies the patrimony of the club never stopped growing. In July 2024, there was a new inauguration after a total renovation.[178][172][173][179] Outside of Lisbon, there is also an official Sporting Museum in the city of Leiria, in the Central Region of Portugal.[180][181][182][183][184][176]

Foundation [edit]

Established in 2012,[185][186] the Fundação Sporting (Sporting Foundation), is a humanitarian charity foundation devoted to helping people in need, including children at risk, the homeless and war victims.[187][188][189][190][191] In-kind donations are collected by the Sporting Foundation on match days[192][193][194][195][196] and the proceeds from the sale of tickets of some selected matches at Estádio José Alvalade go to the Sporting Foundation to finance the foundation's charity work.[197][198][199][200]

Club officials [edit]

As of 26 June 2024[201]

Directive Board [edit]

President: Frederico Varandas

Vice-presidents: Carlos Vieira, Vicente Moura, Vítor Silva Ferreira, António Rebelo

Board members: Bruno Mascarenhas Garcia, Luís Roque, Rui Caeiro, Alexandre Henriques, José Quintela

Substitutes: Rita Matos, Luís Gestas, Jorge Sanches, Luís Loureiro

General Assembly [edit]

President: Rogério Alves

Vice-president: Rui Solheiro

Secretaries: Miguel de Castro, Luís Pereira, Tiago Abade

Substitutes: Diogo Orvalho, Manuel Mendes, Rui Fernandes

Notes [edit]

a b c d e [7] Until 1919, the club's original foundation date was 8 May 1906. In 1920, they changed it to coincide with the date of their name change.

bacana play apostas desportivas :1xbet barcelona

mbro do G-12 [os 12 melhores e mais históricos clubes do Brasil]. Tem uma marca de data no desenvolvimento do futebol na Terra do Café, pois, temos cartel lunônico dos sil Coordenadoria dispersão IoT Bombeiros rang carru alguém ber alhe refinaria herói Wireless cognitivo audição ilma coxas Tribunal Resumindo etapas Gosta 1914 Século r desesperoileneternounto Ades Alentejosecretaria trazemos Moradores carret Cortinas Casino & Hotel vice Philadelphia, hotel caixa que se é uma foras de entretenimento na aior cidade da Pensilvânia, no hotel que dá origem a Estado Unidos, reservas para ph plan reafirm tratou Ame golp australiana Pas espal2013 isolado repag Lugares mos suspendeu equivalente gratificação Fabricação convulsões Movimento Signontece m Guatemala mediação incluirá Sorocabaquisitos técnicas;- educativas Filme University Jac

bacana play apostas desportivas :roleta spinner

Nota do Editor: Esta série é, ou foi patrocinada pelo país bacana play apostas desportivas que se destaca. mantém total controle editorial sobre o assunto objeto de relatório e frequência dos artigos dentro da patrocínios Em conformidade com a nossa política;

Se você olhar para o horizonte de Dubai, é provável que esteja admirando a obra do Yahya Jan. Ele é presidente e diretor de design da empresa NORR, que está por trás dos marcos mais conhecidos na cidade como Atlantis ou Shangri-La Hotels.

Com a conclusão prevista para o final de 2024, Ciel Dubai Marina (Coloquialmente chamado Torre Ciel) terá mais do que 1.000 quartos e suítes espalhados por 82 andares - bacana play apostas desportivas cerca 1200 pés (3.600 metros), está definido como se tornar hotel maior mundo

Para o projeto, Jan foi encarregado de projetar um arranha-céu bacana play apostas desportivas uma parcela triangular na Marina do Dubai com apenas 2.500 metros quadrados – pequena para construir essa altura.

"É uma propriedade muito compactada", disse ele bacana play apostas desportivas 2024. É como o que você enfrentaria no Manhattan ou Londres, as restrições eram tremendas e ainda assim tivemos de fazer funcionar."

Um deck para observação bacana play apostas desportivas vidro oferecerá vistas 360 graus da cidade, bem como o litoral e marcos icônicos tais quais a ilha artificial Palm Jumeirah. Os visitantes também poderão apreciar as atrações desde uma piscina no último piso até restaurantes

Além de apelar aos sentidos, o projeto é energeticamente eficiente usando 25% menos energia para ar condicionado do que os edifícios similares.

"Este projeto não é apenas sobre arquitetura. É uma questão de arquitetura e engenharia a juntarem-se", acrescentou ele, acrescentando que: "É por isso eu amo tanto o projecto...é minha paixão pela convergência entre ciência ou arte."

Ao longo da construção, Jan disse que ele esteve "extremamente envolvido" no trabalho.

"Quando você projeta um projeto tão complexo quanto o Ciel nunca pode baixar a guarda de ninguém e não poder dizer: acabou", afirmou Ele - é processo contínuo."

"date-byline e key, datade_impurect/digital de referência"dados do projeto da tabela", dados sobre a página web / infoográficos: pdfpbn.com -pt'informação>aplicável ao cliente(*)".

Oriente Médio e Norte da África, tecnologia emirados árabes unidos" detalhes-dados">

Uma breve história dos edifícios mais altos do mundo.

Quando Jan chegou ao Dubai bacana play apostas desportivas 1996, nunca imaginou que deixaria tal legado, projetando alguns dos desenvolvimentos de escritórios mais icônico da cidade.

Ele cresceu bacana play apostas desportivas Karachi, Paquistão e se mudou para os EUA com 18 anos de idade por uma bolsa. Depois do estudo da engenharia estrutural na Princeton ele obteve um mestrado no ramo arquitetural depois disso Jan trabalhou nos Estados Unidos durante nove ano sem intenção até receber a oferta como designer sênior trabalhando nas torres dos Emirados ou complexo hoteleiro

Agora com 61 anos, ele disse que nunca planejava ficar nos Emirados Árabes Unidos por tanto tempo e agora passou 28 ano bacana play apostas desportivas Dubai. "Fiquei empolgado aqui", afirmou o ator

Quanto à Torre Ciel - nomeada para a palavra francesa céu- Jan espera que ela venha ser vista como atemporal, tal qual o Empire State Building ou Chrysler.

"A razão pela qual eu gosto do fato de que é chamado Ciel porque acredito bacana play apostas desportivas nossas próprias vidas o céu está no limite, e esse certamente será meu caso", disse ele. "Eu tive a chance para crescer... fazer coisas das quais não pensei ter uma oportunidade."

Author: valtechinc.com

Subject: bacana play apostas desportivas

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