

UEFA NATIONS LEAGUE - 2018/19 SEASON MATCH PRESS KITS



Ukraine

OSK Metalist Stadion - Kharkiv

Tuesday 16 October 2018
20.45CET (21.45 local time)
Group B1 - Matchday 4



Czech Republic

Last updated 16/10/2018 10:28CET



Previous meetings	2
Squad list	3
Head coach	5
Match officials	6
Competition facts	7
Match-by-match lineups	10
Legend	11

Previous meetings

Head to Head

UEFA Nations League

Date	Stage reached	Match	Result	Venue	Goalscorers
06/09/2018	GS-FT	Czech Republic - Ukraine	1-2	Uherske Hradiste	Schick 4; Konoplyanka 45+1, Zinchenko 90+3

	Qualifying								Final tournament				Total					
	Home				Away													
	Pld	W	D	L	Pld	W	D	L	Pld	W	D	L	Pld	W	D	L	GF	GA
Total																		
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	2	5
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	5	2

Squad list

Ukraine

No.	Player	DoB	Age	Club	D	League phase		Pld	Gls	
Goalkeepers										
1	Denys Boyko	29/01/1988	30	Dynamo Kyiv	-			0	0	
12	Andriy Pyatov	28/06/1984	34	Shakhtar Donetsk	-			2	0	
23	Andriy Lunin	11/02/1999	19	Leganés	-			0	0	
Defenders										
2	Bohdan Butko	13/01/1991	27	Shakhtar Donetsk	-			0	0	
3	Igor Plastun	20/08/1990	28	Gent	-			0	0	
4	Serhiy Kryvtsov	15/03/1991	27	Shakhtar Donetsk	-			1	0	
5	Mykyta Burda	24/03/1995	23	Dynamo Kyiv	-			1	0	
14	Vasyl Kravets	20/08/1997	21	Lugo	-			0	0	
20	Yaroslav Rakitskiy	03/08/1989	29	Shakhtar Donetsk	-			2	0	
22	Mykola Matviyenko	02/05/1996	22	Shakhtar Donetsk	-			2	0	
Midfielders										
6	Taras Stepanenko	08/08/1989	29	Shakhtar Donetsk	-			2	0	
8	Ruslan Malinovskyi	04/05/1993	25	Genk	-			2	0	
11	Marlos	07/06/1988	30	Shakhtar Donetsk	-			2	0	
13	Ivan Petriak	13/03/1994	24	Ferencváros	-			0	0	
15	Viktor Tsygankov	15/11/1997	20	Dynamo Kyiv	-			2	0	
16	Serhiy Sydorchuk	02/05/1991	27	Dynamo Kyiv	*			1	0	
17	Oleksandr Zinchenko	15/12/1996	21	Man. City	-			2	1	
19	Yevhen Makarenko	21/05/1991	27	Anderlecht	-			0	0	
21	Oleksandr Karavaev	02/06/1992	26	Zorya	-			2	0	
Forwards										
7	Andriy Yarmolenko	23/10/1989	28	West Ham	-			2	1	
9	Vladyslav Kulach	07/05/1993	25	Vorskla	-			0	0	
10	Yevhen Konoplyanka	29/09/1989	29	Schalke	*			2	1	
18	Roman Yaremchuk	27/11/1995	22	Gent	-			2	0	
Coach										
-	Andriy Shevchenko	29/09/1976	42		-			2	0	

Czech Republic

No.	Player	DoB	Age	Club	D	League phase		Pld	Gls
Goalkeepers									
1	Tomáš Vaclík	29/03/1989	29	Sevilla	-			2	0
16	Tomáš Koubek	26/08/1992	26	Rennes	-			0	0
23	Jiří Pavlenka	14/04/1992	26	Bremen	-			0	0
Defenders									
3	Ondřej Čelůstka	18/06/1989	29	Antalyaspor	-			1	0
4	Theodor Gebre Selassie	24/12/1986	31	Bremen	*			2	0
5	Jakub Brabec	06/08/1992	26	Rizespor	-			2	0
6	Ondřej Kúdela	26/03/1987	31	Slavia Praha	-			0	0
12	Patrizio Stronati	17/11/1994	23	Baník	-			0	0
17	Vladimír Coufal	22/08/1992	26	Slavia Praha	-			0	0
22	Filip Novák	26/06/1990	28	Trabzonspor	-			1	0
Midfielders									
7	Antonín Barák	03/12/1994	23	Udinese	-			0	0
8	Jaromír Zmrhal	02/08/1993	25	Slavia Praha	-			2	0
9	Bořek Dočkal	30/09/1988	30	Henan Jianye	*			1	0
10	Michal Trávník	17/05/1994	24	Jablonec	-			0	0
13	Lukáš Masopust	12/02/1993	25	Jablonec	-			0	0
14	Jakub Jankto	19/01/1996	22	Sampdoria	-			1	0
21	David Pavelka	18/05/1991	27	Kasımpaşa	-			1	0
Forwards									
11	Michael Krmencík	15/03/1993	25	Plzeň	-			2	1
18	Josef Šural	30/05/1990	28	Sparta Praha	-			0	0
19	Patrik Schick	24/01/1996	22	Roma	-			2	2
20	Matěj Vydra	01/05/1992	26	Burnley	-			1	0
Coach									
-	Jaroslav Šilhavý	03/11/1961	56		-			1	0

Head coach

Andriy Shevchenko

Date of birth: 29 September 1976

Nationality: Ukrainian

Playing career: Dynamo Kyiv (twice), AC Milan (twice), Chelsea

Coaching career: Ukraine (assistant), Ukraine

- Shevchenko enjoyed phenomenal early success with Dynamo Kyiv, the club he joined as a schoolboy, winning five successive Ukrainian titles and contributing 60 top-flight goals, including a league-best tally of 18 in 1998/99; that same season he also jointly topped the UEFA Champions League charts with eight goals as Dynamo reached the semi-finals.
- Joined Milan in July 1999 and hit the ground running, finishing top of the Serie A goal charts in his debut season (the first foreigner to achieve the feat) with 24 goals, a tally he would match the following campaign and again in 2003/04, when he led the listings once more as Milan won the Scudetto; won the Ballon d'Or in December 2004 to go with his six Ukrainian footballer of the year titles.
- Won the UEFA Champions League with the Rossoneri in 2003, scoring the decisive spot kick in the final against Juventus to crown an injury-curtailed campaign; however, missed crucially from the spot in the 2005 showpiece against Liverpool.
- Left Milan in 2006 with 127 Serie A and 37 European goals to his credit, but a move to Chelsea did not work out and he returned to Milan for an equally unsuccessful loan spell in 2008/09 before making the permanent move back to Dynamo a year later.
- Ukraine's record scorer by a distance with 48 goals in 111 appearances, he captained the team to the quarter-finals of the 2006 FIFA World Cup and became the first player to reach the 100-cap milestone for Ukraine, in October 2010. Scored twice in a famous win against Sweden at UEFA EURO 2012, his international swansong; after a short-lived foray into politics, appointed assistant to Ukraine coach Mykhaylo Fomenko, taking over as head coach after UEFA EURO 2016 but losing out to Iceland and eventual runners-up Croatia in their qualifying section for the 2018 FIFA World Cup.

Jaroslav Šilhavý

Date of birth: 3 November 1961

Nationality: Czech

Playing career: Škoda Plzeň (now Viktoria Plzeň), RH Cheb, Slavia Praha, Drnovice, Viktoria Žižkov

Coaching career: Kladno, Viktoria Plzeň, České Budějovice, Slovan Liberec, Jablonec, Dukla Praha, Slavia Praha, Czech Republic

- An uncompromising centre-back who led by example, Šilhavý made a record 465 appearances in the Czechoslovakian and Czech league, scoring 26 goals. Spent almost a decade with RH Cheb before joining Sparta Praha in 1990.
- Part of the Sparta side that finished runners-up in the Czechoslovak First League in 1992/93, Šilhavý also helped Drnovice to the Czech Cup final in 1996; he was voted personality of the league in 1998, a year before hanging up his boots after two seasons as Viktoria Žižkov captain.
- Also won four caps for Czechoslovakia between 1990 and 1991, while his son Tomáš went on to be a professional – also as a defender – at Slavia.
- Šilhavý snr started his coaching career with Kladno in 2007 and, after spells with Viktoria Plzeň and České Budějovice, guided Slovan Liberec to the Czech title in 2011/12 – when he was also named coach of the year. Took the club into the UEFA Europa League round of 32 in 2013/14.
- After short spells at Jablonec and Dukla Praha, took over at Slavia in September 2016, masterminding a 26-match unbeaten run in the league to win the title at the end of that season. Succeeded former Slavia team-mate Karel Jarolím as coach of the Czech Republic in September 2018.

Match officials

Referee	Gediminas Mažeika (LTU)
Assistant referees	Vytautas Šimkus (LTU) , Vytenis Kazlauskas (LTU)
Additional assistant referees	Donatas Rumšas (LTU) , Robertas Valikonis (LTU)
Fourth official	Dovydas Sužiedėlis (LTU)
UEFA Delegate	Markus Stenger (GER)
UEFA Referee observer	Fritz Stuchlik (AUT)

Referee

Name	Date of birth		UEFA matches
Gediminas Mažeika	24/03/1978	1	73

UEFA Nations League matches between the two teams

No such matches refereed

Other matches involving teams from either of the two countries involved in this match

Date	Competition	Stage reached	Home	Away	Result	Venue
28/07/2011	UEL	3QR	FC Vorskla Poltava	Sligo Rovers FC	0-0	Poltava
26/07/2012	UEL	2QR	Thór Akureyri	FK Mladá Boleslav	0-1	Akureyri
08/08/2013	UEL	3QR	Strømsgodset IF	FK Jablonec	1-3	Drammen
29/08/2013	UEL	PO	FC Dnipro Dnipropetrovsk	Nõmme Kalju FC	2-0	Dnipropetrovsk
22/10/2014	UEL	GS	FC Metalist Kharkiv	Legia Warszawa	0-1	Kyiv
06/08/2015	UEL	3QR	Hapoel Kiryat Shmona FC	FC Slovan Liberec	0-3	Netanya
26/11/2015	UEL	GS	SS Lazio	FC Dnipro Dnipropetrovsk	3-1	Rome
28/07/2016	UEL	3QR	FC Olexandriya	HNK Hajduk Split	0-3	Oleksandria
16/02/2017	UEL	R32	RC Celta de Vigo	FC Shakhtar Donetsk	0-1	Vigo

Competition facts

What is the background to the UEFA Nations League?

The rejuvenation of national team football – and the UEFA Nations League – stems from the desire of UEFA and its 55 member associations to improve the quality and standing of national team football. UEFA and its associations wanted more sporting meaning in national team football, with associations, coaches, players and supporters increasingly of the opinion that friendly matches are not providing adequate competition for national teams.

Extensive consultation and discussions started as far back as the 2011 UEFA Strategy Meeting in Cyprus and continued at a series of Top Executive Programme (TEP) meetings over the following three years. The UEFA Nations League was unanimously adopted at the XXXVIII Ordinary UEFA Congress in Astana on 27 March 2014.

What is the basic format?

The format of the UEFA Nations League features promotion and relegation. The 55 European national teams have been divided into four leagues in accordance with UEFA's national association coefficient rankings on 11 October 2017.

League A includes the top-ranked sides and League D includes the lowest:

League A

Group A1: Germany, France, Netherlands

Group A2: Belgium, Switzerland, Iceland

Group A3: Portugal, Italy, Poland

Group A4: Spain, England, Croatia

Teams have been split into four groups of three, with the group winners then contesting the UEFA Nations League Finals (semi-finals, third-place match and final) in June 2019 to become the UEFA Nations League winners. One host country will be appointed in December 2018 from among the finalist teams.

The four teams that finish bottom of their groups will be relegated to League B for the 2020 edition.

The top four ranked teams that do not qualify for UEFA EURO 2020 will enter a play-off in March 2020, with one final place on offer.

League B

Group B1: Slovakia, Ukraine, Czech Republic

Group B2: Russia, Sweden, Turkey

Group B3: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Northern Ireland

Group B4: Wales, Republic of Ireland, Denmark

Teams have been split into four groups of three.

The four group winners are promoted to League A, with the four sides that finish bottom relegated to League C for the next competition to be played in 2020.

The top four ranked teams that do not qualify for UEFA EURO 2020 will enter a play-off in March 2020, with one final place on offer.

League C

Group C1: Scotland, Albania, Israel

Group C2: Hungary, Greece, Finland, Estonia

Group C3: Slovenia, Norway, Bulgaria, Cyprus

Group C4: Romania, Serbia, Montenegro, Lithuania

Teams have been split into one group of three (containing teams from Pots 1, 2 and 3 only) and three groups of four. Due to winter venue restrictions, a group could contain a maximum of two of these teams: Norway, Finland, Estonia, Lithuania.

The four group winners are promoted to League B, with the four sides that finish bottom relegated to League D for the 2020 edition.

The top four ranked teams that do not qualify for UEFA EURO 2020 will enter a play-off in March 2020, with one final place on offer.

League D

Group D1: Georgia, Latvia, Kazakhstan, Andorra

Group D2: Belarus, Luxembourg, Moldova, San Marino

Group D3: Azerbaijan, Faroe Islands, Malta, Kosovo

Group D4: FYR Macedonia, Armenia, Liechtenstein, Gibraltar

Teams have been split into four groups of four.

Due to excessive travel restrictions, any group could not contain a maximum of one of these pairs: Andorra & Kazakhstan, Faroe Islands & Kazakhstan, Gibraltar & Kazakhstan, Gibraltar & Azerbaijan

The four group winners are promoted to League C for the 2020 edition.

The top four ranked teams that do not qualify for UEFA EURO 2020 will enter a play-off in March 2020, with one final place on offer.

Leagues A and B consist of four groups of three teams

League C comprises one group of three teams and three groups of four sides

League D is formed by four groups of four teams

The League Phase Draw for the UEFA Nations League took place at the SwissTech Convention Centre in Lausanne on 24 January 2018.

In each league, four group winners are promoted (or play in the Finals, see below) and four teams are relegated for the next competition to be played in 2020.

The overall UEFA Nations League rankings will determine the composition of the draw pots for the subsequent European Qualifiers.

In addition, the UEFA Nations League will provide teams with another chance to qualify for the UEFA EURO final tournament, with four sides qualifying through play-off matches which take place in March 2020 (see below).

When will the UEFA Nations League take place?

The UEFA Nations League will take place as follows:

See the full fixture list.

The UEFA Nations League group games are being held over six matchdays, during the 'double-headers' in September, October and November 2018. The UEFA Nations League Finals competition for the teams that win the four groups within the top division is scheduled for June 2019.

For the UEFA Nations League Finals, the group winners of UEFA Nations League A will play in a knockout format (semi-finals, third-place match and final) in June 2019 to become the UEFA Nations League winners. One host country will be formally appointed by the UEFA Executive Committee in December 2018 from one of the nations competing in the final four. Italy, Poland and Portugal (all in Group A3) have expressed interest.

The play-off matches will be staged in March 2020 (see below).

Will qualifying for the UEFA EURO change?

The changes to UEFA EURO qualifying will make it more streamlined. The equation is now simple: ten groups with the top two teams in each group qualifying automatically, and the other four places being awarded to European Qualifiers play-off winners, in which the 16 group winners of the UEFA Nations League will be in contention.

The UEFA EURO 2020 qualifying draw will be made after the completion of the UEFA Nations League and allow for the four UEFA Nations League Finals participants to be drawn into groups of five teams.

But the key principle of the qualifiers remains: that every team can play every team.

The European Qualifiers for UEFA EURO 2020 commence in March 2019. There will be two matchdays in each of March, June, September, October and November 2019. In total, there will be five groups of five teams and five groups of six teams (ten groups in all) playing over ten matchdays (the same number as now). The winner and runner-up in each of the ten groups will qualify automatically for the UEFA EURO 2020 final tournament (June 2020).

The last four EURO places will be won through the European Qualifiers play-offs, which will take place in March 2020 and which will be contested by the 16 UEFA Nations League group winners.

If a group winner has already qualified via the European Qualifiers, then their spot will go to the next best-ranked team in their league. If a league does not have four teams to compete, the remaining slots are allocated to teams from another league, according to the overall UEFA Nations League ranking.

Each league will have a path of its own and each path will feature two single-leg semi-finals and one single-leg final. The winner of each path will win a ticket to UEFA EURO 2020.

How are the overall UEFA Nations League rankings calculated?

Within each league (A, B, C and D), the overall ranking will be calculated based on position in the group then points, goal difference, goals scored, away goals scored, wins, away wins, disciplinary points, coefficient ranking.

What are the advantages for national associations and teams?

National associations and coaches, in consultations with UEFA, revealed that they feel that friendly internationals are not providing adequate sporting competition. The UEFA Nations League creates more meaningful and competitive matches for teams and a dedicated calendar and structure for national team football.

Top teams can also aspire to take part in the UEFA Nations League Finals, a new top-level event.

For middle-ranking and smaller nations, the UEFA Nations League will offer an extra way to qualify for UEFA EURO final tournaments. Lower-tier countries – the bottom 16 in the rankings – are now guaranteed one of the 24 qualifying slots for UEFA EURO.

Lower-ranking teams who have struggled against sides ranked considerably higher than them will now get the chance to take part in balanced matches. Teams do not learn and progress by repeatedly losing; now some sides will start winning.

While the UEFA Nations League will replace most friendly internationals, there will still be space in the calendar for friendlies, especially for top teams who may want to face opposition from outside Europe as they will be in groups of three teams.

Associations and teams benefit from clarity of the fixture calendar, and there is now a clear buffer between the end of the UEFA EURO and FIFA World Cup, and vice versa, as well as stability of income.

What are the advantages for supporters?

Supporters more than most realise that most friendlies fail to deliver competitive and meaningful football. Now they will have the opportunity to see their teams play in more competitive matches, take part in a new competition and get a second chance to qualify for the major tournaments.

In every even year there are World Cup or UEFA EURO champions; now in every odd year there will be a UEFA Nations League winners. Football is about competition and now, just like in club football, there will be a national team champion at the close of every season.

Will this mean more demands on players and clubs?

No: the UEFA Nations League and European Qualifiers will adhere to the existing agreed international match calendar. UEFA is always keen to preserve the balance between club and international football. The new competition should, in fact, reduce demands on players and clubs with less travel envisaged for friendly games while national teams will be playing more consistently at their own level. With double-header matchweeks, players will even go back to their clubs earlier than is currently the case.

Is this just about generating more revenue?

No, finances are not a driver for the new competition. However, the competition will have the same centralised media rights as have recently been introduced for all European Qualifiers so associations will have even more stability in their income.

Will there be no more friendly internationals?

There will certainly be fewer friendly internationals and undoubtedly fewer meaningless friendlies. However, there will still be space in the calendar for friendly internationals – particularly warm-up matches for final tournaments. UEFA is also keen that European teams will still have the chance to play opponents from other confederations.

Match-by-match lineups

Ukraine

UEFA Nations League - Group stage – final tournament

Group B1

Team	Pld	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Ukraine	2	2	0	0	3	1	6
Czech Republic	2	1	0	1	3	3	3
Slovakia	2	0	0	2	1	3	0

Matchday 1 (06/09/2018)

Czech Republic 1-2 Ukraine

Goals: 1-0 Schick 4, 1-1 Konoplyanka 45+1, 1-2 Zinchenko 90+3

Ukraine: Pyatov, Matviyenko, Kryvtsov, Stepanenko, Yarmolenko (66 Zinchenko), Malinovskyi, Konoplyanka (77 Tsygankov), Marlos, Yaremchuk (85 Seleznyov), Rakitskiy, Karavaev

Matchday 2 (09/09/2018)

Ukraine 1-0 Slovakia

Goals: 1-0 Yarmolenko 80 (P)

Ukraine: Pyatov, Matviyenko, Burda, Stepanenko (86 Sydorhuk), Yarmolenko, Malinovskyi (71 Zinchenko), Konoplyanka (78 Tsygankov), Marlos, Yaremchuk, Rakitskiy, Karavaev

Matchday 4 (16/10/2018)

Ukraine-Czech Republic

Matchday 5 (16/11/2018)

Slovakia-Ukraine

Czech Republic

UEFA Nations League - Group stage – final tournament

Matchday 1 (06/09/2018)

Czech Republic 1-2 Ukraine

Goals: 1-0 Schick 4, 1-1 Konoplyanka 45+1, 1-2 Zinchenko 90+3

Czech Republic: Vaclík, Kadeřábek, Kalas, Gebre Selassie, Brabec, Sýkora (92 Hořava), Hušbauer, Krmenčík (46 Zmrhal), Souček, Bořil, Schick (83 Tecl)

Matchday 3 (13/10/2018)

Slovakia 1-2 Czech Republic

Goals: 0-1 Krmenčík 52, 1-1 Hamšík 62, 1-2 Schick 76

Czech Republic: Vaclík, Kadeřábek (63 Novák), Čelůstka, Gebre Selassie, Brabec, Zmrhal, Dočkal, Krmenčík (73 Schick), Souček, Vydra (89 Jankto), Pavelka

Matchday 4 (16/10/2018)

Ukraine-Czech Republic

Matchday 6 (19/11/2018)

Czech Republic-Slovakia

Legend

Competitions

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