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Resumo:

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contente:

Neymar abre seu próprio cassino online!

O jogador de futebol superestrela Neymar da Silva Santos Júnior, mais conhecido simplesmente como Neymar, acaba de anunciar a notícia empolgante de que ele está entrando no mundo dos cassinos online com o seu próprio cassino chamado "Cassino de Neymar".

Neymar é um dos jogadores de futebol mais talentosos e famosos do mundo e é amplamente considerado um dos melhores jogadores do mundo. Ele tem uma base de fãs apaixonada em bacana slots todo o mundo e é conhecido por bacana slots habilidade excepcional, velocidade e habilidade de marcar gols.

Com o "Cassino de Neymar", Neymar está trazendo bacana slots marca única e estilo para a indústria de cassinos online. O cassino oferecerá uma ampla variedade de jogos de cassino, incluindo jogos de mesa clássicos como blackjack, roulette e baccarat, bem como uma grande variedade de slots e jogos de {sp} poker.

Além disso, o "Cassino de Neymar" também oferecerá uma variedade de promoções e ofertas especiais para os jogadores, incluindo torneios regulares, freerolls e outros eventos especiais. Isso fará com que os jogadores tenham ainda mais razões para se juntar ao cassino e jogar seus jogos de cassino favoritos.

O "Cassino de Neymar" será inicialmente disponível apenas para jogadores no Brasil, mas a expansão para outros mercados está prevista para o futuro próximo. Isso significa que os fãs de Neymar em bacana slots todo o mundo terão a oportunidade de experimentar o novo cassino de bacana slots estrela de futebol favorita.

Em resumo, o "Cassino de Neymar" promete ser um cassino online emocionante e emocionante que oferecerá uma ampla variedade de jogos, promoções e ofertas especiais. Se você é um fã de Neymar ou simplesmente procura um novo cassino online em bacana slots que jogar, o "Cassino de Neymar" é definitivamente vale a pena verificar.

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German football player and manager (born 1945)

"Beckenbauer" redirects here. For the surname, see Beckenbauer (surname)

Franz Anton Beckenbauer (German pronunciation: [fants anton bknba] ; born 11 September 1945) is a German former professional football player and manager. Nicknamed "Der Kaiser" (lit. 'The Emperor'), he is widely regarded as one of the greatest players in the history of the sport.[1][2] A versatile player who started out as a midfielder, Beckenbauer made his name as a central defender. He is often credited as having invented the role of the modern sweeper (libero).[3] With success at club and international level, he is one of nine players to have won the FIFA World Cup, the European Champions Cup, and the Ballon d'Or.

Twice named European Footballer of the Year, Beckenbauer appeared 103 times for West Germany, playing in three FIFA World Cups and two European Championships. He is one of three men, along with Brazil's Mário Zagallo and France's Didier Deschamps, to have won the World Cup as a player and as a manager; he lifted the World Cup trophy as captain in 1974, and repeated the feat as a manager in 1990.[4] He was the first captain to lift the World Cup and European Championship at international level and the European Cup at club level. He was named in the World Team of the 20th Century in 1998, the FIFA World Cup Dream Team in 2002, the Ballon d'Or Dream Team in 2024, and in 2004 was listed in the FIFA 100 of the world's greatest living players.[5][6]

At club level with Bayern Munich, Beckenbauer won the European Cup Winners' Cup in 1967 and three consecutive European Cups from 1974 to 1976. The latter feat made him the first player to win three European Cups as captain of his club. He became team manager and later president of Bayern Munich. After two spells with the New York Cosmos he was inducted into the U.S. National Soccer Hall of Fame.[7]

Beckenbauer led Germany's successful bid to host the 2006 FIFA World Cup and chaired the organizing committee. He worked as a pundit for Sky Germany, and for 34 years as a columnist for the tabloid Bild, both until 2024.[8] In August 2024, it was announced Beckenbauer was being investigated for fraud and money laundering in connection with the 2006 World Cup.[9] The investigation was closed without a verdict in 2024 as the statute of limitations expired.[10]

Early years [edit]

Franz Beckenbauer was born in the post-war ruins of Munich, the second son of postal-worker Franz Beckenbauer, Sr. and his wife Antonie (née Hupfauf). He grew up in the working-class district of Giesing and, despite his father's cynicism about the game, started playing football at the age of nine with the youth team of SC Munich '06 in 1954.[11]

Originally a centre forward, he idolised 1954 FIFA World Cup winner Fritz Walter and supported local side 1860 Munich, then the pre-eminent team in the city, despite their relegation from the top league, the Oberliga Süd, in the 1950s. "It was always my dream to play for them" he would later confirm.[11] That he joined the Bayern Munich youth team in 1959, rather than that of his favourites 1860 Munich, was the result of a contentious Under-14 youth tournament in nearby Neubiberg. Beckenbauer and his teammates were aware that their SC Munich '06 club lacked the finance to continue running its youth sides, and had determined to join 1860 Munich as a group upon the tournament's conclusion. However, fortune decreed that SC Munich and 1860 would meet in the final and a series of niggles during the match eventually resulted in a physical confrontation between Beckenbauer and the opposing centre-half. The ill-feeling this engendered had a strong effect upon Beckenbauer and his teammates, who decided to join Bayern's youth side rather than the team they had recently come to blows with.[12]

In 1963, at the age of 18, Beckenbauer was engulfed by controversy when it was revealed that his then girlfriend was pregnant and that he had no intention of marrying her; he was banned from the West Germany national youth team by the DFB and only readmitted after the intervention of the side's coach Dettmar Cramer.[13]

Club career [edit]

Beckenbauer (left) after Bayern Munich's Cup Winners' Cup triumph in 1967

Beckenbauer made his debut with Bayern in a Bundesliga promotion play-off match on the left wing against FC St. Pauli on 6 June 1964. In his first season in the Regionalliga Süd ("Regional League South", then the second level in Germany), 1964–65, the team won the league and eventually promoted to the Bundesliga.

Bayern soon became a force in the new German league, winning the German Cup in 1966–67 and achieving European success in the Cup Winners' Cup in 1967. Beckenbauer became team captain for the 1968–69 season and led his club to their first league title. He began experimenting with the sweeper (libero) role around this time, refining the role into a new form and becoming perhaps the greatest exponent of the attacking sweeper game.[1]

During Beckenbauer's tenure at Bayern Munich, the club won three league championships in a row from 1972 to 1974 and also a hat-trick of European Cup wins (1974–76) which earned the

club the honour of keeping the trophy permanently.

Beckenbauer with Diego Maradona during a New York Cosmos friendly in Argentina, November 1978

Since 1968 Beckenbauer, has been called Der Kaiser by fans and the media.[1] The following anecdote is told (even by Beckenbauer himself) to explain the origin: On the occasion of a friendly game of Bayern Munich in Vienna, Austria, Beckenbauer posed for a photo session right beside a bust of the former Austrian emperor Franz Joseph I. The media called him Fußball-Kaiser (football-emperor) afterwards, soon after he was just called Der Kaiser. However, according to a report in the German newspaper Welt am Sonntag, this explanation is untrue, though very popular. According to the report, Beckenbauer fouled his opposite number, Reinhard Libuda from Schalke 04, in the cup final on 14 June 1969. Disregarding the fans' hooting, Beckenbauer took the ball into the opposite part of the field, where he balanced the ball in front of the upset fans for half a minute. Libuda was commonly called König von Westfalen (king of Westphalia), so the press looked for an even more exalted moniker and invented Der Kaiser.[14]

In 1977, Beckenbauer accepted a lucrative contract to play in the North American Soccer League (NASL) with the New York Cosmos. He played with the Cosmos for four seasons up to 1980, and the team won the Soccer Bowl on three occasions (1977, 1978, 1980).[1]

Beckenbauer retired after a two-year spell with Hamburger SV in Germany (1980–82) with the win of the Bundesliga title that year and one final season with the New York Cosmos in 1983. In his career, he appeared in 754 competitive club matches.

International career [edit]

Beckenbauer won 103 caps and scored 14 goals for West Germany.[1] He was a member of the World Cup squads that finished runners-up in 1966, third place in 1970, and champions in 1974, while also being named to the tournament all-star team in all three editions. He also won the 1972 European Football Championship and finished as runners-up in the 1976 edition. Beckenbauer's first game for the national team came on 26 September 1965.[1]

1966 World Cup [edit]

"The message he [Beckenbauer] sent out was: 'Don't even try it. Coming out to face me is a waste of your time.' —England 1966 World Cup legend Bobby Charlton.[15]

Beckenbauer appeared in his first World Cup in 1966, playing every match. In his first World Cup match, against Switzerland, he scored twice in a 5–0 win.[16] West Germany won their group, and then beat Uruguay 4–0 in quarter-finals, with Beckenbauer scoring the second goal in the 70th minute.[16]

In the semi-finals, the Germans faced the USSR. Helmut Haller opened the scoring, with Beckenbauer contributing the second of the match, his fourth goal of the tournament.[16] The Soviets scored a late goal but were unable to draw level, and West Germany advanced to the Wembley Stadium final against hosts England.

He and Bobby Charlton were instructed by their respective managers to man-mark each other, thus cancelling out each other's play.[17] England went on to win the final and the Jules Rimet Trophy in extra time.[1] The Germans fell at the final hurdle, although Beckenbauer had a notable tournament, finishing joint third on the list of top scorers—from a non-attacking position. The team returned to a heroes' welcome in their homeland.

1970 World Cup [edit]

West Germany won their first three matches before facing England in the second round in a rematch of the 1966 final. The English were ahead 2–0 in the second half, but a spectacular goal by Beckenbauer in the 69th minute helped the Germans recover and equalise before the end of normal time and win the match in extra time.[16] West Germany advanced to the semi-finals to face Italy, in what would be known as the Game of the Century. He dislocated his shoulder after being fouled, but he was not deterred from continuing in the match, as his side had already used their two permitted substitutions.[1] He stayed on the field carrying his dislocated arm in a sling. The result of this match was 4–3 (after extra time) in favour of the Italians. Germany defeated Uruguay 1–0 for third place.[1]

1972 European championship [edit]

Beckenbauer became captain of the national side in 1971. In 1972, West Germany won the European Championship, beating the Soviet Union 3–0 in the final.

1974 World Cup [edit]

The 1974 World Cup was hosted by West Germany and Beckenbauer led his side to victory, including a hard-fought 2–1 win over the hotly favoured Netherlands side featuring Johan Cruyff. Beckenbauer and fellow defenders man-marked Cruyff so well that the Dutch were never quite able to put their "Total Football" into full use.[1]

Beckenbauer became the first captain to lift the new FIFA World Cup Trophy after Brazil had retained the Jules Rimet Trophy in 1970.[1] This also gave West Germany the distinction of being the first European national team to hold both the European Championship and World Cup titles simultaneously (two other countries have done it since: France in 2000, and Spain in 2010).

1976 European Championship [edit]

In the 1976 competition, West Germany again reached the final, where they lost on penalties to Czechoslovakia. Beckenbauer was named in the Team of the Tournament.

Beckenbauer retired from international football in 1977, at the age of 31, following his move to New York Cosmos.[18]

Managerial career [edit]

Beckenbauer receiving the Sports Bambi Award at the Leipzig Opera, Augustusplatz in 1990

On his return to Germany, Beckenbauer was appointed manager of the West Germany national team to replace Jupp Derwall on 12 September 1984. He took the team all the way to the final of the 1986 World Cup, where they lost to the Diego Maradona inspired Argentina.[1]

In 1990, before the German reunification, Beckenbauer managed the last Germany national football team without East German players in a World Cup, winning the final 1–0, against Argentina, in a rematch of the previous World Cup final. Beckenbauer is one of three men (with Mario Zagallo, and Didier Deschamps) to have won the Cup as player and as manager, and he is the first man and one of only two (with Didier Deschamps) to have won the title as team captain as well as manager.[1]

Beckenbauer then moved into club management, and accepted a job with Olympique de Marseille in 1990 but left the club within one year. Marseille eventually won the 1990–91 French championship and ended runner-up of the 1990–91 European Cup.

From 28 December 1993 until 30 June 1994, and then from 29 April 1996 until 30 June of the same year, he managed Bayern Munich. His brief spells in charge saw him collect two further honours – the Bundesliga title in 1994 and the UEFA Cup in 1996.[19][20]

In 1994, he took on the role of club president at Bayern, and much of the success in the following years has been credited to his astute management. Following the club's decision to change from an association to a limited company, he has been chairman of the advisory board since the beginning of 2002. He stepped down as president of Bayern in 2009, being succeeded by long-time general manager Uli Hoeneß.

In 1998, he became vice-president of the German Football Association.[1] At the end of the 1990s, Beckenbauer headed the successful bid by Germany to organize the 2006 FIFA World Cup.[1] He chaired the organizational committee for the World Cup and was a commentator for the Bild-Zeitung.

Financial Controversies [edit]

FIFA inquiries and ban [edit]

Beckenbauer (second from left) in 2007

In June 2014, Beckenbauer was banned by FIFA Ethics Committee for 90 days from any football-related activity for allegedly refusing to cooperate with an inquiry into corruption dealing with the allocation of the 2018 and 2022 World Cups to Russia and Qatar.[21] He protested the ban, as he had requested the questions that were put to him be in German and in writing. The ban was lifted after Beckenbauer agreed to participate in FIFA's inquiry.[22] In February 2024, Beckenbauer was fined CHF 7,000 and warned by FIFA Ethics Committee for failing to cooperate with the inquiry in 2014.[23]

In March 2024, the Ethics Committee opened formal proceedings against Beckenbauer regarding

the awarding of the 2006 FIFA World Cup to Germany.[24]

In the course of investigations, Swiss officials also found evidence of a payment of at least 1.7 million euro, allegedly from the South African Football Association, to Beckenbauer, via Gibraltar.[25] It was claimed this was a consultancy fee for helping secure the hosting of the 2010 World Cup for South Africa.[26]

It also emerged that Beckenbauer, who had claimed to be working for free for the World Cup Organizing Committee of the German Football Association (DFB), had been paid 5.5 million from the income of a sponsorship deal that the German Football Association had made with betting company Oddset in 2004. No tax had been paid in Germany on the money until the authorities chanced upon it in 2010.[27] Beckenbauer stated he had already paid the tax due on his share in Austria, where he was tax resident.[28]

In 2024, FIFA closed its ethics inquiry against Beckenbauer as the statute of limitations expired.[29]

Alleged bribe from Russia [edit]

In October 2024, Black Mirror Leaks published email correspondence of Russian member of Parliament, Sergey Kapkov, where Beckenbauer and his adviser, Fedor Radmann, were named as recipients of €3 million for their votes in favour of Russia as host of the 2024 World Cup. Both allegedly received an additional €1.5 million in success fees after the 2024 cup was allocated to Russia.[30]

Tax Issues [edit]

In 1976, Beckenbauer paid 1.6 million D-Marks in back taxes. He had relied on advice to shelter income from tax using a financial structure which was later found to be invalid. In this instance, he was not fined.[31] He claimed in his memoir that the Bavarian Finance Minister Ludwig Huber, who had attended Beckenbauer's 30th birthday party in 1975, had given him tax advice, including about moving to Switzerland. Huber was also president of the state-owned bank and approved a loan of 1 million D-Marks to enable him to pay the back-taxes.[32]

In 1987, Beckenbauer was fined by Swiss authorities for evading taxes while living in Switzerland between 1977 and 1980.[33]

In 1982, Beckenbauer moved to Austria, where tax rates were lower.[27]

Legacy [edit]

"Franz Beckenbauer symbolises football and a winning mentality. On top of that, he brought the World Cup to his own country. We're proud of him." —German tennis player Boris Becker.[15]

"He's the hero of our nation. It hasn't happened by chance, he's earned it by hard work." —West Germany team-mate Günter Netzer.[15]

Beckenbauer is widely considered to be one of the greatest footballers in the history of the game.[1][2] He is the only defender in football history to win the Ballon d'Or twice.[34] He is often credited as having invented the role of the modern sweeper or libero, a defensive player who intervenes proactively in the offensive game of his team.[3] Named European Footballer of the Year twice, Beckenbauer was chosen on the World Team of the 20th Century in 1998, and the FIFA World Cup Dream Team in 2002.[6][35]

An icon in Germany, and one of only three men to have won the World Cup both as a player and as a manager, Beckenbauer was lauded by former German chancellor Gerhard Schröder for winning the World Cup as a player in 1974, winning as manager in 1990, and for playing a leading role in Germany's success of achieving host status of the 2006 World Cup;[15] however Beckenbauer's reputation as an administrator was later tarnished by repeated allegations of bribery.[36]

Media [edit]

During his playing career, Beckenbauer's popularity was such that he was included as a character in Monty Python's sketch "The Philosophers' Football Match" as the sole genuine player and a "surprise inclusion" to the German team. During the match, between famous Greek and German philosophers, instead of actually playing football, the "players" walk in circles contemplating philosophy, while "asking questions", a popular phrase used by English football commentators, much to the confusion of Beckenbauer.[37]

In a 2013 advertisement for South Korean company Samsung, Beckenbauer appeared as the manager of a Galaxy XI of football players from around the globe, and hands the captain's armband to Lionel Messi.[38] Beckenbauer features in EA Sports' FIFA video game series; he was included in the FIFA 15 Ultimate Team Legends.[39]

Personal life [edit]

A Cosmos jersey worn in 1977

Beckenbauer has been married three times and has five children, one of whom, Stephan, was a professional footballer,[40][41] who died after a long illness on 31 July 2024, at the age of 46.[42] Stephan's son Luca is also a professional footballer, playing for SV Wacker Burghausen in the Regionalliga Bayern.[43] After appearing in an advertisement for a big mobile phone company, Beckenbauer specifically requested the number 0176 / 666666 for his mobile phone. However, he soon was flooded with phone calls by men who thought it was a phone sex number (in German, "6" translates to "sechs", sounding similar to the word sex).[44]

In 2024 and 2024, Beckenbauer had cardiac surgery twice. He also had an artificial hip inserted in 2024.[45]

Career statistics [edit]

Club [edit]

Appearances and goals by club, season and competition

| Club | Season | League | Cup | Europe | Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Total | Division | Apps | Goals | Apps | Goals | Apps | Goals | Apps | Goals | Apps | Goals | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1963–64 | Regionalliga Süd | 0 | 0 | — | — | 6[a] | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1964–65 | Regionalliga Süd | 31 | 16 | — | — | 8[b] | 2 | 39 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1965–66 | Bundesliga | 33 | 4 | 6 | 1 | — | — | 39 | 5 | 1966–67 | Bundesliga | 33 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 0 | — | 47 | 0 | 1967–68 | Bundesliga | 28 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 1 | — | 39 | 5 | 1968–69 | Bundesliga | 33 | 2 | 6 | 0 | — | — | 39 | 2 | 1969–70 | Bundesliga | 34 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | — | 37 | 6 | 1970–71 | Bundesliga | 33 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 1 | — | 50 | 5 | 1971–72 | Bundesliga | 34 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 0 | — | 47 | 7 | 1972–73 | Bundesliga | 34 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 5[c] | 0 | 51 | 7 | 1973–74 | Bundesliga | 34 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 1 | — | 48 | 5 | 1974–75 | Bundesliga | 33 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1 | — | 43 | 2 | 1975–76 | Bundesliga | 34 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 2[d] | 0 | 52 | 7 | 1976–77 | Bundesliga | 33 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 4[e] | 0 | 47 | 4 | Total | 427 | 60 | 61 | 5 | 71 | 6 | 25 | 4 | 584 | 75 | New York Cosmos | 1977 | NASL | 15 | 4 | — | — | 6[f] | 1 | 21 | 5 | 1978 | NASL | 27 | 8 | — | — | 6[f] | 2 | 33 | 10 | 1979 | NASL | 12 | 1 | — | — | 6[f] | 0 | 18 | 1 | 1980 | NASL | 26 | 4 | — | — | 7[f] | 1 | 33 | 5 | Total | 80 | 17 | — | — | 25 | 4 | 105 | 21 | Hamburger SV | 1980–81 | Bundesliga | 18 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 20 | 0 | 1981–82 | Bundesliga | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | — | 18 | 0 | Total | 28 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | — | 38 | 0 | New York Cosmos | 1983 | NASL | 25 | 2 | — | — | 2[f] | 0 | 27 | 2 | NY Cosmos total | 105 | 19 | — | — | 27 | 4 | 132 | 23 | Career total | 560 | 79 | 66 | 5 | 76 | 6 | 52 | 8 | 754 | 98 |

International [edit]

Appearances and goals by national team and year[46]

| National team | Year | Apps | Goals |
|---------------|------|------|-------|
| Germany | 1965 | 3 | 0 |
| | 1966 | 12 | 7 |
| | 1967 | 5 | 0 |
| | 1968 | 9 | 1 |
| | 1969 | 6 | 0 |
| | 1970 | 12 | 2 |
| | 1971 | 9 | 2 |
| | 1972 | 7 | 0 |
| | 1973 | 10 | 1 |
| | 1974 | 15 | 0 |
| | 1975 | 7 | 0 |
| | 1976 | 7 | 1 |
| | 1977 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | | 103 | 14 |

Scores and results list Germany's goal tally first, score column indicates score after each Beckenbauer goal.

Managing statistics [edit]

As of 22 January 2014

Honours [edit]

Player [edit]

Bayern Munich

New York Cosmos

Hamburger SV

West Germany National Team[52][53]

West Germany National Team

Marseille[54]

Bayern Munich

Individual [edit]

Player

Manager

Civil [edit]

See also [edit]

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bacana slots :empresa 1xbet

Betano casino é confiável e completo. No casino Betano os jogadores encontram os melhores jogos de cassino. Faça seu cadastro no Betano cassino e garanta o bônus Betano Casino Online. Apenas para novos jogadores do Cassino Betano em bacana slots 2024.

Betano Casino – Todo tipo de jogos e apostas

Antes de falar do Betano Cassino, é importante dizer que a Betano é uma das casas de apostas mais populares do Brasil.

Patrocinadora oficial do Fluminense, Atlético-MG, da Copa do Brasil e do Brasileirão Série B, a Betano também tem seu cassino. Com caça-níqueis, jogos rápidos e mesas de cassino ao vivo, e uma ótima política de código promocional Betano, vai te surpreender.

Assim como o setor de apostas esportivas, atualmente o cassino da Betano sempre figura na lista dos melhores cassinos do Brasil.

Quanto mais jogos você adicionar, maior será o reembolso da bacana slots aposta se ele perder. Apenas probabilidades que ganhar por uma seleção não qualificarão para um Reenbosso de escolha e As cacas grátis também Se aplicam! Por favor a note: O aumento do dinheiro volta irá creditado dentro em bacana slots 24 horas na última perna - resultando Na ApostaS De apostas.

bacana slots :sao paulo aposta ganha

Norwich y Leeds empatan sin goles en el partido de ida de las semifinales de los playoffs de la Championship

Antes del partido, la mayoría creía que Norwich tenía que aprovechar su condición de local para tomar una ventaja en este duelo de ida. El ganador de esta serie enfrentará al vencedor del duelo que sostienen West Brom y Southampton.

A pesar de que Norwich está invicto en sus últimos 16 juegos como local y Leeds ha tenido un desempeño irregular en las últimas semanas, el partido terminó empatado a cero.

Si la teoría de que el equipo local debe obtener una ventaja en la ida es cierta, entonces Norwich podría sentirse frustrado por no haber aprovechado la oportunidad de ganar en este compromiso.

Teniendo en cuenta que Norwich y Leeds se encontraban en problemas en la mitad de la temporada, ambos clubes deben estar contentos por seguir con vida en la carrera por el ascenso.

Falta de llegadas claras al arco

Este partido no tuvo muchas oportunidades claras de gol, de hecho, solo tres disparos fueron dirigidos al arco durante todo el encuentro. Leeds tuvo la oportunidad de anotar en la primera mitad, pero el gol fue anulado por posición adelantada.

El árbitro no contó con la asistencia del VAR, por lo que tuvo que confiar en la jugada como la vio en tiempo real, determinando que GeorGINIO Rutter estaba en posición adelantada antes del tanto de Junior Firpo.

Norwich mostró más intención ofensiva

El técnico de Norwich, David Wagner, sorprendió con la alineación más ofensiva posible, la que incluyó al juvenil Jonathan Rowe, quien jugó su primer partido como titular luego de recuperarse de una lesión muscular.

Norwich demostró mucha intención ofensiva durante el partido y generó algunas oportunidades de gol, principalmente en la segunda mitad, aunque nunca estuvo cerca de concretar ninguna.

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