Click Here



Renato sanches jaylson sanches

```
Enquanto não é conhecido o seu futuro - se vai para o Nápoles ou se regressa ao Benfica por empréstimo - Renato Sanches tem aproveitado estes dias para estar rcom o irmão mais novo, Jaylson. O menino, de apenas quatro anos, celebra esta semana o seu aniversário e o craque não deixou escapar a data nas redes sociais. O campeão
europeu partilhou um vídeo em que aparece a brincar descontraído com o pequeno rapaz. Momentos antes, o médio da seleção das Quinas já tinha feito várias publicações, declarando o enorme amor que tem ao irmão, de quem sempre foi muito próximo. «Parabéns, meu maninho», «És o meu miúdo», «És o meis importante", são exemplos
das declarações de amor de Renato Sanches. Foto: Reprodução Instagram Siga a Nova Gente no Instagram EntertaintmentRenato Sanches is a professional footballer of Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin who now plays for Lique 1 club Paris Saint-Germain and the Portuguese origin and the Portuguese origin and the Portuguese origin and the Portuguese origin and the Portugues
given name.Quick FactsFull NameRenato SanchesFirst NameRenatoLast NameRenatoLast NameSanchesBirth CountryPortugalFather NameRenato SanchesMother NameMaria da Luz das DoresGender IdentityMaleSexual
OrientationStraightHoroscopeLeoMarital StatusSingleSibilingsJaylson Sanches were the parents divorced barely a few months after he was born. His father then traveled to France for employment
and his birth was not documented until his father returned in 2002. His birth date was documented as August 10, 1997, at 3:25 p.m. He was the target of countless scathing age remarks and controversies. Sanches was often targeted and accused of forging his birth certificate and being several years older, resulting in a judgment gap between birth
and registration. Among the accusers was Sporting's former president, Bruno de Carvalho, who was indirectly attacked for falsifying his age in 2016. Carvalho stated on social media that releasing the birth certificate of the hospital Amadora-Sintra where Sanches was born would put the entire thing to rest. Sanches subsequently requested a public
apology for defaming him. Similarly, former Auxerre coach Guy Roux said on a Romanian news site that Sanches' recorded date is inaccurate since his birth. The hospital where Sanches was born, however, produced a paper indicating that he was born on August 18, 15:25 local time, putting an end to the
controversy. Sanches reflects on his football career, including his highs and lows. Sanches grew up as a Benfica supported him from boyhood. Sanches was promoted to Benfica's main squad after less than a year with the club's B-team in the
second division in 2014. He won the European title and the Portuguese league while with Benfica, and he was named UEFA Young Player of the Tournament. He joined Bayern Munich the next year. Joining Bayer Munich felt like he had left the academy and was rejoining the main team, having to start all over again. Things did not go as planned in
Munich. Despite his good training, he stated he felt unprepared for things. had multiple injuries and was lonely. He described it as the worst moment of his professional career. When he was loaned out to Swansea City, he aimed to acquire more minutes in order to qualify for the World Cup. But he wasn't feeling well. He was preoccupied by the
thought of not having his leg ripped again. In 2017, he confused his red-shirted teammates for a sponsor logo and gave the ball to them while playing for Swansea City against Chelsea. He revived his career after leaving Munich for Lille. He said that he believed he should be able to display his ability as a player. He helped Lille win the 2020-21 Ligue 1
season, and his remarkable performance won him Lille's player of the month title for two months in a row. After leaving Lille, he joined Paris Saint-Germain on August 4th, 2022. Net WorthSanches' net worth will undoubtedly rise in the following days as
he has risen to prominence as a potential talent. Paris's newest signing - to give his full name, Renato Júnior Luz Sanches - was born on 18th August 1997 in Lisbon to Cape Verdean parents. He first played football in 2005, aged eight, at Recreativo Águias da Musgueira before quickly being spotted by scouts from one of the Portuguese capital's
biggest clubs, Sport Lisboa a Benfica. The young Renato was headed for Benfica the following year, then, as he joined SLB's famous academy. The Lisboeta climbed up through the youth ranks at breakneck speed and, in 2014, joined the club's reserves, who play in the Portuguese second division, whilst also receiving his first few international call-ups
with the country's various youth teams. After a successful season, scoring three goals in 39 competitive appearances, the midfielder was promoted to the first team, and his reputation was starting to cross borders. Sanches established himself within Benfica's midfield with two goals in 39 competitive fixtures, made his UEFA Champions League debut,
started off his trophy collection with the Primeira Liga and Taça da Liga titles and received his first few caps with the Portuguese senior team. His displays won over the Bayern Munich board, who reached an agreement with their Lisbon-based counterparts in May 2016 for the player to be transferred that summer. After his fine first season at the
highest level, Sanches was called up by Fernando Santos to take part in EURO 2016 in France and would end up celebrating his 19th birthday slightly early, as he enjoyed a fantastic campaign, even going all the way with Portugal after a 1-0 extra-time win over France in Saint-Denis as well as being named Young Player of the Tournament. A few
months after his arrival in Germany, the Lisbon native was given another prestigious individual award in the form of the Golden Boy, one year before a certain Kylian Mbappé. Sanches's start to life on the other side of the Rhine was difficult, though, and after just one year and 25 appearances in all competitions, he moved to Swansea on a season-long
loan. After another tough spell in the Premier League, making 15 competitive appearances, he returned to Bayern, but after one year and 27 competitive appearances this time, the Portuguese needed to kickstart his career. To do so, he chose the country where his talent had broken through for the whole world to see three years earlier: France. So,
Lille was the destination for Sanches in the summer of 2019, and this time, things started to stick for him under the orders of... Christophe Galtier. He made 30 appearances in his second season, scoring one goal, and was even a French league title winner with
LOSC, who finished ahead of Paris Saint-Germain. After another successful season with Les Dogues (32 competitive appearances and two goals), Sanches now makes his move to the capital, where he becomes the 15th Portuguese player in the club's history, after Agostinho, João Alves, Fernando Cruz, Danilo Pereira, Gonçalo Guedes, Hélder Baptista,
Hélder Cristóvão, Hugo Leal, Humberto Coelho, Kenedy, Nuno Mendes, Pauleta, Filipe Teixeira and Vitinha. Bem-vindo, Renato! News © IMAGO PSG are set to complete a €10 million transfer for one of the most notorious players in Premier League history. Article continues under the videoRenato Sanches burst onto the scene as an 18-year-old during
Euro 2016, so when he hooked up with Swansea City 12 months later on a loan deal from Bayern Munich, there were big hopes that the Portugal international could shine in England's top flight. Instead, the young central midfielder bombed horribly, becoming known for passing a ball to an advertising board instead of a team-mate. He subsequently
reignited his career with Lille but lost his way again following a move to PSG in the summer of 2022. Following one unsuccessful season at Parc des Princes, he joined first Roma and then Benfica on loan. Now the Portuguese club, where he made his professional breakthrough, are ready to complete a £10m move for the 27-year-old, despite injuries
restricting him to just 366 minutes of action this season. Renato Sanches passed to the goddamn Carabo billboard... pic.twitter.com/j8EgDUIchS—The Punt (@thepuntpod) November 30, 2017 Renato Sanches: A nightmare Premier League spellSanches' enduring image in the Premier League, meanwhile, is one of disappointment and unfulfilled
potential. From his debut against Newcastle United, he was criticised. "One of the mistakes Swansea manager Paul Clement made today which he would not have foreseen was the performance of Renato Sanches because he was really off the pace," Sky Sports pundit Alan Pardew said. "That will probably be a decision he looks back on and thinks:
 'Perhaps I should have left him out.'"He took too many touches. I'm not doubting he's a fantastic player but sometimes when you are a manager and bring in a big name, it's about getting the timing right."Renato knows he has had a very bad season. He is not at the level he was.- Carlos CarvalhalBy the end of the season, new Swansea boss Carlos
Carvalhal tried to be diplomatic about the player. He said: "Renato knows he has had a very bad season. He is not at the level he was and when he left Benfica and went to one of the biggest clubs in the world." And Sanches
enraged fans when he announced the release of his personal emojis shortly after a crucial loss to Southampton. One supporter attacked him on social media, stating: "You're a total waste of time mate. Posting this s**** first thing today after what happened last night. Any chance you can leave Swansea before the game on Sunday??" At 27, Sanches cannot be supported attacked him on social media, stating: "You're a total waste of time mate."
resurrect his career once again at Benfica, but time is running out for one of the Premier League's most infamous flops. Read more about: Liga Portugal Bwin Ligue 1 Premier League Bayern Benfica PSG Renato Sanches Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix,
transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit and indicate if changes were made.
the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not
have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you
use the material. The Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collections Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Picks. Brows
today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Favorites Experience AI-Powered Creativity The Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth
your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Favorites Experience AI-Powered Creativity Renato Sanches is a Portuguese footballer. Know Renato Sanches bio, career, debut, girlfriend, age, height, awards, favorite things, body measurements,
dating history, net worth, car collection, address, date of birth, school, residence, religion, father, mother, siblings, and much more. As of May 2025, Renato Sanches is 27 years and 9 months old, his estimated net worth is $10 million, and he stands at a height 5 feet 10 inches (176 cm or 1.76 m) tall. Bio/Wiki Full Name Renato Júnior Luz Sanches
ComM Nickname Bulo Profession Football Player Career Debut 2012 - Portugal national under-15 football team 2015 - S.L. Benfica 2016 - Portugal national football team 2016 - FC Bayern Munich 2017 - Swansea City A.F.C. 2019 - Lille OSC Best Known
for As he became the youngest player to score in a knockout game at a UEFA European Championship Jersey Number #8, 16 Position Midfielder Current Team Lille OSC Portugal national football team Personal life Date of Birth August 18, 1997 Age As of 2025, Nick is 27 years and 9 months old. Zodiac sign Leo Signature Nationality Portuguese
Birth Place Amadora, Portugal School / College / University N/A Religion Christianity Race / Ethnicity Food Habits Non-vegetarian Hobbies Playing Football Tattoo Renato's left-hand tattoo Renato's lef
Weight In kilograms: 70 kg In Pounds: 154 lbs Body Measurements Chest Size: 45" Biceps Size: 34" Shoe size 8 (US) Eye color Black Family Spouse None Father Renato Sanches Sr. Mother Maria da Luz das Dores Siblings Jaylson Sanches (Brother) Children None Relationship & More Marital Status Single Marriage
Date None Affairs or dating history None Favorite Things Unknown Money Factor Net Worth 2025 $10 million Source of Income - Playing Football Car collection Renato with his Lamborghini car House It will be updated soon. Find on Web Website None Facebook fa
renatosanches35 Instagram instagram.com/renatosanches18 DISCOVER TRANSFERS & RUMOURS MARKET VALUES COMPETITIONS STATISTICS COMMUNITY GAMING Transfermarkt Videos Águias da Musgueira (2006-2008) Renato Júnior Luz Sanches Født 18. august 1997, Lisboa, Portugal Renato Sanches er en portugisisk fotballspiller med
posisjon midtbane på Portugals landslag og for den franske klubben Paris Saint-Germain. Sesongen 2023/2024 ble han sendt på lån til AS Roma. Sanches, som har blitt seriemester i tre ulike europeiske ligaer og med fire ulike klubber, var bare 18 år gammel da han ble Europamester i fotball med Portugal. Sanches er fysisk sterk, god til å skjerme
 ballen og kjent som en meget flink dribler. Han har blitt brukt både i den offensive og defensive midtbanerollen. I 2007 kjøpte Benfica Sanches fra Lisboa-klubben Águias da Musgueira. Ifølge The Guardian betalte Benfica Sanches fra Lisboa-klubben Águias da Musgueira. Ifølge The Guardian betalte Benfica Sanches fra Lisboa-klubben Águias da Musgueira. Ifølge The Guardian betalte Benfica Sanches fra Lisboa-klubben Águias da Musgueira.
Sanches videre til Bayern München for 35 millioner euro. Sanches fikk 35 kamper og to mål for Benfica. Etter å ha fått relativt lite spilletid for Bayern München sesongen 2017/2018. Låneoppholdet varte bare én sesonge. Sesongen
2018/2019 var han tilbake i Bayern München. Sanches forlot den sørtyske klubben etter eget ønske sommeren 2019. Han vant seks mesterskap og står oppført med to mål på 53 kamper for Bayern München. August 2019 ble han klar for den franske klubben LOSC Lille, etter at de betalte Bayern München 25 millioner euro. Christophe Galtie var
manageren som hentet Sanches til Lille. Sesongen 2020/2021 vant Lille Ligue 1 foran Paris Saint-Germain, som er en av verdens rikeste klubber. Med tanke på Lilles begrensede økonomiske ressurser anses denne seieren som en utrolig prestasjon i europeisk klubb-fotball. Christophe Galtie og Renato Sanches var sentrale aktører på dette
mesterlaget.I Lille ble det 6 mål og 10 målgivende pasninger på 89 kamper for Sanches. Christophe Galtie ble ansatt som Paris Saint-Germain av hans tidligere læremester Galtie. August 2023 ble han hentet på lån til
AS Roma av manager José Mourinho. Sanches ble europamester med Portugals landslag i forbindelse med EM i Frankrike 2016. Sanches var mesterskapets nest yngste spiller (18 år) og den yngste portugals tropp i
forbindelse med EM i 2021. Sanches, som har en rekke kamper for Portugals A-lag (per 25. september 2023). Bundesliga (1): 2016 Association football club in France
"PSG" redirects here. For other uses, see PSG (disambiguation). Not to be confused with Paris FC or Paris Saint-Germain FC (women). For other uses, see Paris Saint-Germain (disambiguation). Football clubParis Saint-GermainFull nameParis Saint-GermainFull
Football ClubNickname(s)Les Parisiens (The Parisians)Les Rouge-et-Bleu (The Red-and-Blues)Short nameParis SGParisPSGFounded12 August 1970; 54 years ago (1970-08-12)GroundParc des PrincesCapacity48,229Coordinates48°50′29″N 2°15′11″E / 48.84139°N 2.25306°E / 48.84139; 2.25306OwnerQatar Sports Investments (87.5%)Arctos Partners
(12.5%)PresidentNasser Al-KhelaifiHead coachLuis EnriqueLeagueLigue 1, 1st of 18 (champions)Websitepsg.fr Home colours Current season Active departments ofParis Saint-Germain Football(Women's)Football(Women's)Handball(Men's)EsportsJudo(Mixed) Closed departments ofParis
Saint-Germain Boxing(Men's)Rugby League(Men's) Paris Saint-Germain Football Club, commonly referred to as Paris Saint-Germain (French: [pari sɛ̃ʒɛʁmɛ̃]) or simply PSG, is a professional football club based in Paris, France. They compete in Ligue 1, the top division of French football. Founded in 1970, following the merger of Paris FC and Stade
Saint-Germain, PSG have the most consecutive seasons playing in France's top flight. They are the most popular football club in France and one of the most widely supported teams in the world. They are nicknamed the Les Rouge-et-Bleu (The Red-and-Blues), for the shirt colour that also includes white, and their crest features the Eiffel Tower and a
fleur-de-lis. The team has a longstanding rivalry with Marseille, against whom they contest Le Classique. PSG have played their home matches in the 48,000-capacity Parc des Princes in Paris since 1973, located in the 16th arrondissement of Paris near the Boulogne-Billancourt commune. They won their first major honour, the French Cup, in 1982
and their first Division 1 title in 1986. The 1990s was among the most successful periods in the club's history. After suffering a decline in fortunes during the 2000s, the Red and Blues have enjoyed a revival since 2011 when they were taken over by Qatar Sports Investments. With considerable financial investment, allowing the club to buy superstar
players such as Zlatan Ibrahimović, Kylian Mbappé, Edinson Cavani, Lionel Messi and Neymar, the team has achieved unparalleled dominance in domestic competitions, winning multiple league titles and national cups and became a regular feature in the UEFA Champions League. With 51 major trophies won, PSG are the most decorated club in
France. They have won 49 domestic trophies: a record 13 Ligue 1 titles, a record 15 Coupes de France, a record 16 Coupes de France, a record 17 Coupes de France, a record 18 Coupes de France, a record 18 Coupes de France, a record 19 Coupes de Fr
won a major European title. They also won the UEFA Intertoto Cup in 2001 and were runners-up in the 2019-20 UEFA Champions League. Since 2011, PSG have been majority-owned by Qatari government-backed investment fund Qatar Sports Investments, which currently holds 87.5% of the shares. American investment firm Arctos Partners owns
the remaining 12.5%. PSG are the richest club in France and one of the wealthiest in the world. PSG currently have the third-highest revenue in the footballing world with annual earnings of €806m according to Deloitte, and are the world's seventh-most valuable football club, worth $4.4bn according to Forbes. Main article: History of Paris Saint-
 Germain FC Guy Crescent (pictured), Pierre-Etienne Guyot and Henri Patrelle founded PSG in 1970. In the summer of 1970, an ambitious group of businessmen decided to create a major team in the French capital.[1][2] Guy Crescent and Pierre-Etienne Guyot chose to merge their virtual side, Paris FC, created in 1969, with Stade Saint-Germain of
Henri Patrelle after the team from Saint-Germain-en-Laye, 15 km west of Paris and founded in 1904, won promotion to Division 2.[1][2][3] However, the three men were stuck with the financial feasibility of the project until they met Real Madrid president Santiago Bernabéu.[4][5] He told them that starting a crowdfunding campaign was the best
solution to establish a new team. 20,000 people backed the project and Paris Saint-Germain were formed on 17 June 1970.[4] Guyot was elected the club's first president a few days later.[1][6][7] For the first time in French football history, the fans had financially contributed in the making of a club.[8] The merger was made official following the
creation of the club's association on 12 August 1970.[6] PSG retains this day as their foundation date.[1] Paris FC contributed with the financial backing, while Stade Saint-Germain provided the sporting infrastructure, from the Division 2 status to the Camp des Loges training center, as well as the manager Pierre Phelipon and most of the players,
including Bernard Guignedoux, Michel Prost and Camille Choquier.[9] PSG further strengthened their squad with the signing of Jean Djorkaeff, captain of the French national team.[10] PSG's first official game was a 1-1 league draw away to Poitiers on 23 August 1970. Guignedoux scored the club's first ever goal from a free-kick.[11] The club went
on to clinch promotion to Division 1 and claim the Division 2 title in its inaugural season. [2][12] PSG's first top-flight season ended with a safe 16th place, meaning they would stay in Division 1 next year, but behind the scenes the club was in a delicate financial situation. [9][13] Back in September 1971, the Paris City Council offered 850k francs to
pay the club's debt and save its place in the elite, demanding PSG in return to adopt the more Parisian name "Paris Football Club."[9][14] Crescent, who had replaced Guyot as club president before the start of the season, was in favor of the name change, but Patrelle was against it.[3][15] The disagreement led to Crescent's resignation in December
1971, handing the presidency to Patrelle.[14] The latter tried to persuade the council to reconsider their position, but they remained inflexible and the club split on 1 June 1972, a few days after the last match of the campaign.[9][14][16] Backed by the council, Crescent re-formed Paris FC and remained in Division 1, while the PSG of Patrelle were
administratively relegated to Division 3, thus losing professional status.[3][9][10] Just Fontaine helped Paris Saint-Germain return to Division 1 in 1974. Paris Saint-Germain really took flight with the arrival of fashion designer Daniel Hechter as chairman of the management committee in June 1973.[1][17] Besides offering his financial support to the
club, he also designed the team's classic home outfit.[13][18] Hechter then shocked the national game ahead of 1973-74 by appointing French legend Just Fontaine as sporting director.[9][10] Robert Vicot's men finished second in Group B, four points behind Red Star, qualifying for the promotion play-offs against Valenciennes. PSG lost 1-2 away to
Valenciennes, but PSG recorded an incredible 4-2 comeback at the Parc des Princes, thus achieving promotion to Division 1 and regaining its professional status abandoned two years earlier.[9][19] Overwhelmed by emotion, Fontaine collapsed on the lawn and was then carried by the players in celebration.[19][20] Since then, PSG have always played
in the first tier of French football.[19] PSG played their first game at the Parc des Princes during this campaign. It was against fellow Parisian side Red Star on 10 November 1973. PSG won 3-1 and Othniel Dossevi scored the club's first goal at the stadium.[21] The Parisians also began their tradition of brilliant Coupe de France runs, reaching the
quarterfinals after beating Metz at the Parc in front of 25,000 spectators (2-1; 4-1 on aggregate).[22] In an ironic turn of events, Paris FC were relegated to Division 2 at the Parc des Princes, in the hands of their estranged Parisian brothers. Since
then, the Parc has been the home of PSG.[9][16] With promotion to Division 1 also came a change of command. Daniel Hechter, then chairman of the management committee, took over as club president in June 1974 following the resignation of Patrelle.[17][23] He named Francis Borelli as vice-president.[18][22] Under Hechter's tenure, the Parisians
failed to win any silverware in the 1970s but began their tradition of brilliant Coupe de France runs, established themselves in Division 1, and attracted several prestigious players, including Jean-Pierre Dogliani, Mustapha Dahleb and Carlos Bianchi.[9][10] After Hechter was banned for life from football by the French Football Federation in January
1978, for running a ticketing scheme at the Parc des Princes, Francis Borelli, who had been vice-president until then, became the new boss of the Île-de-France club.[9][18][22] Following the arrival of manager Georges Peyroche in November 1979,[24] the club established itself as a top-half team and then welcomed its first major honour when the
Parisians reached their first French Cup final in 1982.[13][25][26][27] Up against the great Saint-Étienne of Michel Platini at the Parc des Princes, Nambatingue Toko opened the scoring for PSG following a good cross from Ivica Šurjak. Saint-Étienne reacted and Platini equalized to send the game to extra-time. Platini then doubled his personal
account, giving the Greens the lead. [20][21][28] The Parc des Princes faithful no longer believed in their team when Dominique Rocheteau, after yet another assist from Surjak, scored an unexpected equalizer in the last seconds of the match. [20][21] PSG fans invaded the field in joy, while club president Francis Borelli kneeled and kissed the lawn of
the Parc.[20][28] Following an interruption of 30 minutes, the penalty shootout sealed PSG's coronation.[21][28] Dominique Baratelli stopped Saint-Étienne's last attempt and Jean-Marc Pilorget scored the winning penalty for the capital side.[20][28] This success opened the doors to Europe, where PSG made an impressive continental debut in
reaching the quarterfinals of the 1982-83 European Cup Winners' Cup.[12][29] Dominique Rocheteau scored one of the club's most iconic goals ever. On the domestic scene, results were just as satisfying. PSG captured their first podium finish, coming in third place, and repeated the feat in the 1983 Coupe de France Final, this time against Nantes
[10][30] Recently crowned French champions, the Canaries were headed for the league-cup double, leading at the break after overturning Pascal Zaremba's early strike. But PSG managed their own comeback in the second half as Sušić equalized and then assisted Toko for the winning goal (3-2).[25][29][30] The campaign ended on a sad note,
though, as Georges Peyroche left the club.[31] Three years later, under the guidance of manager Gérard Houllier, PSG claimed their maiden league crown in 1985-86.[10][32] Three years later, under the guidance of manager Gérard Houllier, PSG claimed their maiden league crown in 1985-86.[10][32] Three years later, under the guidance of manager Gérard Houllier, PSG claimed their maiden league crown in 1985-86.[10][32] Three years later, under the guidance of manager Gérard Houllier, PSG claimed their maiden league crown in 1985-86.[10][32] Three years later, under the guidance of manager Gérard Houllier, PSG claimed their maiden league crown in 1985-86.[10][32] Three years later, under the guidance of manager Gérard Houllier, PSG claimed their maiden league crown in 1985-86.[10][32] Three years later, under the guidance of manager Gérard Houllier, PSG claimed their maiden league crown in 1985-86.[10][32] Three years later, under the guidance of manager Gérard Houllier, PSG claimed their maiden league crown in 1985-86.[10][32] Three years later, under the guidance of manager Gérard Houllier, psg and th
all of whom made up the backbone of the team. [9][25] The victory away to Toulouse on Matchday 3 meant PSG sat at the top of the table for the first time ever, a spot they never relinquished, going a memorable 26 matches without defeat towards the title. [9][25][32] The follow-up to the league title was not as glorious though. [25] Defending
champions PSG finished the league in seventh place, suffered an early exit from the French Cup and were knocked out by Czech minnows Vítkovice in the first round of a disappointing European Cup debut. [25][33][34] The following year, PSG avoided relegation on the final match of the 1987-88 season thanks to a dramatic 0-1 win away to Le Havre
[35] Highly indebted, the club briefly bounced back, fighting for the 1988-89 league crown with Marseille, before going into decline.[25][36][37] George Weah during his playing days at Paris Saint-Germain The takeover by television giants Canal+ in 1991 revitalised Paris Saint-Germain as they became one of the richest clubs in France.[1][18]
Canal+ wiped out PSG's huge debt and appointed Michel Denisot, journalist on the channel, as club president in place of Francis Borelli.[18][38] Now enjoying serious investment, the Red and Blues were able to set their sights steadily higher: they had to qualify for European competitions in their first season and become French champions within
three years.[9][38] In consequence, Canal+ increased the club's budget from 90 to 120 million francs in order to build a strong squad for the 1991–92 season.[9][38] The revolution began with the appointment of renowned coach Artur Jorge, famous for leading Porto to the 1986–87 European Cup trophy. The club then embarked on a spending spree,
signing Brazilian stars Ricardo Gomes and Valdo Filho as well as proven French players Paul Le Guen, Laurent Fournier, Patrick Colleter and prolific Liberian striker George Weah.[38] The 1992-93 season also marked the beginning of Le Classique, the rivalry between Paris Saint-Germain and Marseille, as both teams battled each other on the field
for the 1992-93 French Division 1 crown.[38] PSG finished runners-up after losing both games against Marseille.[39][40] In the second match between the two clubs, only three days after winning the 1992-93 UEFA Champions League, leaders Marseille welcomed closest challengers PSG in a match that would determine the title.[40] After
claiming the trophy would anger their subscribers back in Marseille.[40][43] As a result, the 1992-93 title remained unattributed, with Canal+ even refusing to let the capital club participate in the following year's UEFA Champions League after UEFA excluded Marseille from the competition. Instead, Monaco, who finished third in Ligue 1, took the
Champions League spot.[43] Considered the club's golden era, the Parisians won nine trophies and reached five consecutive European semi-finals during the 1990s, including their first UEFA Cup.[9][12][38] PSG's crowning glory came in the 1996 UEFA Cup Winners'
Cup Final with legend Luis Fernandez now as coach.[44] Bruno Ngotty scored the only goal of the match to defeat Rapid Wien and make Paris the second French club to ever clinch a major European tournament and the youngest club in history to win a European title at 26 years of existence.[45][46] The following season, PSG finished runners-up in
the 1996 UEFA Super Cup and 1997 UEFA Cup Winners' Cup Final.[47][48] On the domestic scene, results were just as satisfying, with Paris celebrating a second league title, three French Cups, two French League Cups and just as many French Super Cup wins.[9][12][38] Club legend Pauleta, who was PSG's all-time top goalscorer, before the QSIs and just as many French Super Cup wins.[9][12][38] Club legend Pauleta, who was PSG's all-time top goalscorer, before the QSIs and just as many French Super Cup wins.[9][12][38] Club legend Pauleta, who was PSG's all-time top goalscorer, before the QSIs and just as many French Super Cup wins.[9][12][38] Club legend Pauleta, who was PSG's all-time top goalscorer, before the QSIs and just as many French Super Cup wins.[9][12][38] Club legend Pauleta, who was PSG's all-time top goalscorer, before the QSIs and just as many French Super Cup wins.[9][12][38] Club legend Pauleta, who was PSG's all-time top goalscorer, before the QSIs and just as many French Super Cup wins.[9][12][38] Club legend Pauleta, who was PSG's all-time top goalscorer, before the QSIs and just as many French Super Cup wins.[9][12][38] Club legend Pauleta, who was PSG's all-time top goalscorer, before the QSIs and just as many French Super Cup wins.[9][12][38] Club legend Pauleta, who was PSG's all-time top goalscorer, before the QSIs and just as many French Super Cup wins.[9][12][38] Club legend Pauleta, who was PSG's all-time top goalscorer, before the QSIs and just as many French Super Cup wins.[9][12][38] Club legend Pauleta, who was PSG's all-time top goalscorer, before the QSIs and just as many French Super Cup wins.[9][12][38] Club legend Pauleta, who was PSG's all-time top goalscorer, before the QSIs and just as many French Super Cup wins.[9][12][38] Club legend Pauleta, who was PSG's all-time top goalscorer, before the QSIs and just as many French Super Cup wins.[9][12][38] Club legend Pauleta, who was PSG's all-time top goalscorer, before the QSIs and just as many French Super Cup wins.[9][12][38] Clu
takeover PSG then went into decline following years of mismanagement.[12] In the summer 2000, PSG spent heavily on new players signing Nicolas Anelka, Peter Luccin and Stéphane Dalmat as part of the "PSG Banlieue" project of its shareholder Canal+, with the goal of winning Lique 1 and performing a solid UEFA Champions League campaign
but it was a failure.[12] In 2003, the club faced a massive financial loss with a deficit of €65 million, leading Canal+ to fire Luis Fernandez as coach and Francis Graille the new president.[12] The club's form dwindled as they slipped further down
the table and eventually, a split from owners Canal+ became inevitable.[9][12] At the start of the 21st century, PSG struggled to rescale the heights despite the magic of Ronaldinho and the goals of Pauleta.[1] Five more trophies arrived in the form of three French Cups (including one against Le Classique arch-rivals Marseille in 2006), one French
League Cup and one UEFA Intertoto Cup, but the club became better known for lurching from one high-profile crisis to another. [12][49][50] The French premium television channel sold the club to Colony Capital in 2006. The situation, however, only got worse and PSG spent the 2006–07 and 2007–08 campaigns staving off relegations. [9][12] The
latter was the most dramatic. Marred by poor results and fan violence, Paris avoided the drop on the final match after a 2-1 win at Sochaux. The hero was Ivorian striker Amara Diané who scored both goals that night. Despite not enjoying the star status of other current or past PSG greats, Diané is still considered a legend by most Parisian fans.[8]
After two years of solid progress and stability under the stewardship of manager Antoine Kombouaré and president Robin Leproux, the fortunes of Paris Saint-Germain changed dramatically when Qatar Sports Investments (QSI) purchased the club in 2011.[12] The takeover made PSG not only the richest club in France but one of the wealthiest in the
world.[51] Club president Nasser Al-Khelaifi pledged to form a team capable of winning the UEFA Champions League and making the club France's biggest name.[12][52] Zlatan Ibrahimović greeting PSG fans in the Eiffel Tower on the day he signed for the club in July 2012 Club legend Leonardo was brought back in as sporting director and oversawn
a spending spree in summer 2011 that has so far been unprecedented in Ligue 1 history, including the signings of Blaise Matuidi, Salvatore Sirigu, Maxwell, Kevin Gameiro and Javier Pastore.[12] As a result, the Parisians have dominated French football, despite finishing behind Montpellier in 2011-12, the elusive league crown was finally brought
back to Paris in 2012-13 driven by star player Zlatan Ibrahimović, team captain Thiago Silva and manager Carlo Ancelotti.[12][53] During the season, ahead of the winter transfer deadline it was announced that David Beckham signed a five-month deal with the club.[54][55] Ibrahimović's 30-goal haul helped the capital side to its first Ligue 1 title in
19 years, and third overall. They also became a regular in the knockout stages of the Champions League, [56] being eliminated from the UEFA Champions League on away goals by Barcelona in the quarter-finals after drawing both games. [53] Big money signings continued with the arrivals of Edinson Cavani in 2013 for a league record of €64 million,
[57] making it the sixth largest transfer in history and David Luiz in 2014 for a £50 million transfer fee, a world-record transfer fee, a world-record transfer for a defender. [58][59] Despite the departure of Ancelotti, PSG kept its winning ways under Laurent Blanc. The club secured a maiden domestic treble (Ligue 1, Coupe de la Ligue and Trophée des Champions) in the 2013-14
season, before claiming an unprecedented national quadruple (Ligue 1, Coupe de France, Coup
League titles with Sevilla, Unai Emery was hired by PSG for his European pedigree. [52] But with star player Ibrahimović gone, the club endured a disappointing 2016-17 season. [62] But with star player Ibrahimović gone, the club endured a disappointing 2016-17 season. [62] But with star player Ibrahimović gone, the club endured a disappointing 2016-17 season. [62] But with star player Ibrahimović gone, the club endured a disappointing 2016-17 season. [62] But with star player Ibrahimović gone, the club endured a disappointing 2016-17 season. [62] But with star player Ibrahimović gone, the club endured a disappointing 2016-17 season. [62] But with star player Ibrahimović gone, the club endured a disappointing 2016-17 season. [62] But with star player Ibrahimović gone, the club endured a disappointing 2016-17 season. [62] But with star player Ibrahimović gone, the club endured a disappointing 2016-17 season. [62] But with star player Ibrahimović gone, the club endured a disappointing 2016-17 season. [62] But with star player Ibrahimović gone, the club endured a disappoint gone Ibrahimović gone, the club endured a disappoint gone Ibrahimović gone 
several disappointing nights, [56] including "La Remontada" ("The Comeback") against Barcelona, losing 6-1 in the second leg of the round of sixteen, despite winning the most expensive player ever In response, PSG signed Neymar for a world-record
fee of €222 million and French prodigy Kylian Mbappé on an initial loan, which was made permanent in 2018 in a transfer worth €180 million plus add-ons, making him both the second-most expensive teenager.[65] The capital club reclaimed the Ligue 1 title and also won the Trophée des Champions, the Coupe de la Ligue
and the Coupe de France, clinching the domestic quadruple for the third time in four seasons. [66] Despite their massive expenditure, in the Champions League, PSG lost to Real Madrid in the round of 16, leading Unai Emery to leave the club at the end of the season. [67] In May 2018, Thomas Tuchel signed a two-year contract with PSG[68] and in the
2019-20 season, PSG won the Ligue 1 for the 9th time in their history, despite the season ending prematurely due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and also reclaimed the Coupe de France defeating Lyon in a penalty shootout.[69] In the 2019-20 UEFA Champions League, PSG
reached the semi-finals for the second time since 1995, after a last minute 2-1 win over Atalanta, [70] before losing to Bayern Munich 1-0 in the final in Lisbon, with former PSG player Kingsley Coman scoring the only goal. [71] Record Ballon d'Or winner Lionel Messi, who signed for the club in August 2021 During the 2021 summer transfer season,
PSG completed one of the most historic transfer windows in football history, exercising the option to buy Danilo Pereira and signing Achraf Hakimi from Inter Milan for a reported fee of £60 million. In addition, the club registered the free transfers of Georginio Wijnaldum, Sergio Ramos, and Gianluigi Donnarumma.[72][73][74] PSG concluded their
transfer window with the signing of one of the greatest players of all time and record Ballon d'Or winner Lionel Messi, who unexpectedly left Barcelona following the expiration of his contract, and promising defender Nuno Mendes on an initial loan, which was made permanent in 2022.[75][76] Later in the season, PSG went on to reclaim the Ligue 1
title for the record 10th time.[77] Unsatisfied with the club direction and lack of European success club president Nasser Al-Khelaifi promised changes heading into next season and stated the team would not win the UEFA Champions League as currently constructed.[78] The most significant change at PSG was the move away from a star-centric
model to a team-first approach. With the departures of Messi, Neymar, and Mbappé, the club pivoted toward building a more cohesive, system-based team. Rather than investing in individuals with global commercial appeal, the club focused on recruiting players who fit a defined tactical philosophy and embraced a collective mindset. Off the pitch, the
club's leadership also adopted a more sustainable and strategic vision. Rather than pursuing short-term global marketing wins, the board prioritized long-term footballing identity, [79][80] This included investing in player development, hiring a coach with a clear tactical identity, and cultivating a club culture based on work ethic, unity, and discipline.
This philosophical reorientation allowed PSG to evolve into a team, rather than a collection of stars. This shift in recruitment and development began with new manager Luis Enrique and transfer market expert Luís Campos as football advisor.[81][82] Under Enrique, PSG renewed their domestic supremacy in 2024-25, losing no matches in the first 28
and with six to spare in Ligue 1,[83] and he also led them to the final of the Champions League against Inter Milan.[84] Germain the Lynx, the club's official mascot Since their foundation, Paris Saint-Germain-en-Laye.[12] As a result, red, blue and white are the club's official mascot Since their foundation, Paris and the nearby royal town of Saint-Germain have represented both the club's official mascot Since their foundation, Paris and the nearby royal town of Saint-Germain have represented both the club's official mascot Since their foundation, Paris and the nearby royal town of Saint-Germain have represented both the club's official mascot Since their foundation, Paris and the nearby royal town of Saint-Germain have represented both the club's official mascot Since their foundation, Paris Saint-Germain have represented both the club's official mascot Since their foundation, Paris and the nearby royal town of Saint-Germain have represented both the club's official mascot Since their foundation, Paris Saint-Germain have represented both the club's official mascot Since their foundation, Paris Saint-Germain have represented both the club's official mascot Since their foundation, Paris Saint-Germain have represented both the club's official mascot Since the club's o
traditional colours.[85] The red and blue are Parisian colours, a nod to revolutionary figures Lafayette and Jean Sylvain Bailly, and the white is a symbol of French royalty and blue are Parisian colours, a nod to revolutionary figures Lafayette and Jean Sylvain Bailly, and the white is a symbol of French royalty and blue are Parisian colours, a nod to revolutionary figures Lafayette and Jean Sylvain Bailly, and the white is a symbol of French royalty and blue are Parisian colours, a nod to revolutionary figures Lafayette and Jean Sylvain Bailly, and the white is a symbol of French royalty and blue are Parisian colours, a nod to revolutionary figures Lafayette and Jean Sylvain Bailly, and the white is a symbol of French royalty and blue are Parisian colours, a nod to revolutionary figures Lafayette and Jean Sylvain Bailly, and the white is a symbol of French royalty and blue are Parisian colours.
of Saint-Germain-en-Laye.[85][86] The fleur de lys is a royal symbol as well and recalls that French King Louis XIV was born in the town.[85] Throughout its history, PSG have brandished several crests, but all of them have featured the club's three historical colours.[87] Likewise, PSG's most iconic shirts have been predominantly red, blue or white,
with the remaining two colours included as well.[88] The club's official mascot, Germain the Lynx, also sports PSG's traditional colours.[86] It was unveiled during the 2010 Tournoi de Paris in commemoration of the club's 40th anniversary, and can be seen entertaining kids in the stands of the Parc des Princes or near the pitch with the players during
the warm-up.[89] Further information: Paris Saint-Germain FC supporters § Anthems and mottos "Allez Paris!," recorded by Belgian actress and singer Annie Cordy in 1971, was the club's first official anthem. A PSG fan from the start, she was part of an association of hundreds of celebrities who contributed to the foundation of the club in 1970.[90]
[91] The club's second anthem, "Allez Paris-Saint-Germain!" by Les Parisiens, was recorded in 1977, replacing Cordy's version. The brainchild of historical PSG leader and music producer Charles Talar, he produced and released it under his homonym record label. [92] [93] [94] The song's chorus became a popular chant among PSG supporters during
games.[95] A new version, also called "Allez Paris-Saint-Germain!", was recorded in 2010 as part of the club's 40th anniversary celebrations. Sung to the tune of "Go West" by Village People, the lyrics were rewritten with suggestions made by fans. This is the club's current official anthem.[86][89][93] "O Ville Lumière" (lit. 'Oh City of Light'), to the
tune of "Flower of Scotland", is another veritable club anthem for PSG supporters. [96][97] Other notable chants from supporters (lit. 'This is Paris!''), and "Paris est magigue!" (lit. 'Paris is magical!'). [86][98] Both stands began exchanging
these chants during PSG matches in the 1990s.[95][99][100] "Ici, c'est Paris!" and "Paris est magique!" are also the club's most iconic mottos.[86][101][102] "Who Said I Would" by Phill Collins is also a traditional anthem for the fans. The song has accompanied the players' entry into the field since 1992.[103] Wikimedia Commons has media related to
Paris Saint-Germain FC kits. During their first three seasons of existence, the home shirt of Paris Saint-Germain was red with blue and white details in its sleeves and neck to bring together the three colours of the club: the red and blue of Paris, and the white of Saint-Germain was red with blue and white details in its sleeves and neck to bring together the three colours of the club: the red and blue of Paris, and the white of Saint-Germain was red with blue and white details in its sleeves and neck to bring together the three colours of the club: the red and blue of Paris, and the white of Saint-Germain was red with blue and white details in its sleeves and neck to bring together the club: the red and blue of Paris, and the white of Saint-Germain was red with blue and white details in its sleeves and neck to bring together the club: the red and blue of Paris, and the white of Saint-Germain was red with blue and white details in its sleeves and neck to bring together the club: the red and blue of Paris, and the white of Saint-Germain was red with blue and white details in its sleeves and neck to bring together the club: the red and blue of Paris, and the white of Saint-Germain was red with blue and white details in its sleeves and neck to bring together the club: the red and blue of Paris, and the white of Saint-Germain was red with a specific together the club: the red and blue of Paris, and the white of Saint-Germain was red with a specific together the club: the red and blue of Paris, and the white of Saint-Germain was red with a specific together the club: the red and blue of Paris, and the white of Saint-Germain was red with a specific together the club: the red and blue of Paris, and the white of Saint-Germain was red with a specific together the club: the red and blue of Paris, and the white of Saint-Germain was red with a specific together the club: the red and the paris was red with a specific together the club.
home matches to commemorate their 40th anniversary.[105] The connection between Paris Saint-Germain and the city's fashion houses is a longstanding one. French fashion designer Daniel Hechter became PSG president in 1973 and designed the club's traditional home look that same year: a blue shirt with a red vertical stripe flanked by two
thinner white stripes (blue-white-red-white-blue).[104][106] First worn in the 1973-74 season, the so-called "Hechter shirt" has remained the classic home identity of PSG ever since.[88][107][108][109] The three most iconic shirts of Paris Saint-Germain The famous jersey made its debut during a home Ligue 2 game against Red Star on 10 November
1973.[110] This was also the club's maiden match at the Parc des Princes. PSG won 3-1 as Othniel Dossevi scored the club's first goal at the stadium as well as the first with this kit. While wearing it, the capital club reached five European
semi-finals in a row between 1993 and 1997, claimed the 1995-96 UEFA Cup Winners' Cup and achieved eight consecutive wins against Le Classique arch-rivals Olympique de Marseille between 2002 and 2004.[88][111] The general belief is that Hechter based his creation on the red-and-white jersey worn by Ajax, the dominant team in Europe at the
time, but with the French flag in mind.[13][104][106] Hechter himself has denied this, though, instead claiming he was inspired by the Ford Mustang. He transposed the car's hood stripes on the shirt and employed the three colours of the club.[104] The Hechter shirt has two alternate versions: the "reversed Hechter" (red-white-blue-white-red),
introduced in the 1974-75 season, and the "white Hechter" (white-blue-red-blue-white), which premiered in the 1994-95 season.[104][109][112] It was with the club's most iconic away outfit, though, that fans saw the first big PSG team which won their maiden French Cup titles in 1982 and 1983, experienced their first European campaign in 1983, experienced their first big PSG team which won their maiden French Cup titles in 1982 and 1983, experienced their first European campaign in 1983, experienced their first European campaign in 1983, experienced their first big PSG team which won their maiden French Cup titles in 1982, experienced their first European campaign in 1983, experienced their first European campaign in 1983, experienced their first big PSG team which won their maiden French Cup titles in 1982, experienced their first European campaign in 1983, experienced the first European campaign in 1984, experienced the first European cam
and claimed their maiden Lique 1 crown in 1986. The shirt was white with blue and red vertical stripes on the left. [88] [107] Like the Hechter jersey, it debuted in the 1973-74 season as the away kit. [104] Promoted by PSG president Francis Borelli, the white shirt was the club's home identity from 1981 to 1990. [107] Now known as the "Borelli shirt,"
it is synonym with PSG legends from the 1980s like Safet Sušić, Luis Fernández and Dominique Bathenay.[88][108][113] In 2025 shirts included a design was created by calligrapher Fatma Al Sharshani.[116] The
club's first crest was basically the same as the original Paris FC (PFC) logo. Having to merge and give birth to PSG using Stade Saint-Germain Football Club." This badge consisted of a blue football with a red vessel inside it. The
latter is a historic symbol of Paris and is present in the city's coat of arms. The name of the club was written below in red.[117] Club crest between 1992 and 1995 PSG, however, split from PFC in 1972 and thus needed a new crest. Representing both Paris and Saint-Germain-en-Laye, the club's second crest became the basis of the one the fans know
today. The round logo featured the Eiffel Tower in red against a blue background and, underneath it, two Saint-Germain symbols in white: a fleur de lys and Louis XIV's cradle.[117] Created by Christian Lentretien, former PSG board member and publicist by profession, this crest was first used in 1972 and lasted until 1982.[117][118] The Parc des
Princes, the club's home stadium, appeared below it between 1982 and 1990. The new model had the acronym "PSG" in white against a blue-white-red-white-blue background (like the colour pattern of the Hechter shirt) with
"Paris Saint-Germain" underneath in white against a black background. Under pressure from supporters, the traditional crest returned in 1995 with "Paris Saint-Germain" above the tower and "1970" below the cradle. This logo went through a slight facelift in 2002, most notably featuring a darker shade of blue.[117] At the request of the club's Qatari
owners, the traditional crest underwent a major makeover in 2013.[117] "Paris" is now written in big white bold letters above a large Eiffel Tower, clearly putting forward the brand "Paris" instead of "Paris" is now written in big white bold letters above a large Eiffel Tower, clearly putting forward the brand "Paris" instead of "Pari
year "1970" were left out. [119] PSG deputy general manager Jean-Claude Blanc said: "We are called Paris and Tournoi de Paris and the Tournoi Indoor de Paris Saint-Germain used to host two very famous invitational competitions: the Tournoi de Paris and the Tournoi Indoor de Paris Indoor de Paris and Tournoi de Paris and Tournoi Indoor de Paris Indoor de Indoor
de Paris-Bercy.[120][121] Regarded as French football's most prestigious friendly tournament, the Tournoi de Paris is considered a precursor of both the Intercontinental Cup and the FIFA Club World Cup.[120][122] PSG began hosting it in 1975 and were crowned champions a record seven times.[120] Held at the Parc des Princes, the Tournoi de
Paris was last organized in 2012.[120][123] The Tournoi Indoor de Paris-Bercy was an indoor football tournament founded by PSG in 1984 and held annually until 1991 at the AccorHotels Arena in the 12th arrondissement of Paris. Played indoors on a synthetic field and featuring seven-a-side teams, the competition featured hosts PSG and five more
clubs. The Parisians lifted the trophy on two occasions, more than any other club.[121] Main articles: Parc des Princes and Stade Georges Lefèvre The Parc des Princes in October 2022. Since its inception, Paris Saint-Germain have played in five main stadiums: the Stade Georges Lefèvre, the Stade Bauer, the Stade Bauer, the Stade Yves-du-
Manoir, and the Parc des Princes, their current home ground. [124] [125] PSG took on Ligue 2 promotion rivals Red Star on 10 November 1973, for the club's first match at the Parc des Princes. [21] PSG moved into the ground upon its return to
Ligue 1 in July 1974, ironically the same year that Paris FC were relegated.[16][124] Up until that point it had hosted Paris FC, who showed reluctance towards PSG playing there.[16][124] Its most prolific season in terms of average attendance is 2019-20, during
which an average of 47,517 spectators went to the stadium for each match.[124][127] The attendance record for a PSG match dates back to 13 March 1983, with 49,575 spectators went to the stadium for each match.[124][127] The attendance record for a PSG match dates back to 13 March 1983, with 49,575 spectators went to the stadium for each match.[124][127] The attendance record for a PSG match dates back to 13 March 1983, with 49,575 spectators went to the stadium for each match.[124][127] The attendance record for a PSG match dates back to 13 March 1983, with 49,575 spectators went to the stadium for each match.[124][127] The attendance record for a PSG match dates back to 13 March 1983, with 49,575 spectators went to the stadium for each match.[124][127] The attendance record for a PSG match dates back to 13 March 1983, with 49,575 spectators went to the stadium for each match.[124][127] The attendance record for a PSG match dates back to 13 March 1983, with 49,575 spectators went to the stadium for each match.[124][127] The attendance record for a PSG match dates back to 13 March 1983, with 49,575 spectators went to the stadium for each match.[124][127] The attendance record for a PSG match date specific for the PSG match dates back to 13 March 1983, with 49,575 spectators went to the stadium for each match date specific for the PSG match dates and the part of the PSG match dates and the PSG match dates and the part of the PSG match dates and the part of the PSG match dates and the
2-0 victory for the Parisians.[128][129] During the 1970-71 season, the club played at the Stade Jean-Bouin, concurrently with the Stade Georges Lefèvre.[124][130] The Georges Lefèvre regularly hosted PSG matches from 1972 to 1974 as well.[124]
Between 1904 and 1970, it was the home of Stade Saint-Germain, club which merged with Paris FC to form PSG in 1970.[124][131] PSG played again at the Jean-Bouin in 1973-74, alternating their home games with the Georges Lefèvre and the Parc des Princes.[130] PSG played again at the Jean-Bouin in 1973-74, alternating their home games with the Georges Lefèvre and the Parc des Princes.[130] PSG played again at the Jean-Bouin in 1973-74, alternating their home games with the Georges Lefèvre and the Parc des Princes.[130] PSG played again at the Jean-Bouin in 1973-74, alternating their home games with the Georges Lefèvre and the Parc des Princes.[130] PSG played again at the Jean-Bouin in 1973-74, alternating their home games with the Georges Lefèvre and the Parc des Princes.[130] PSG played again at the Jean-Bouin in 1973-74, alternating their home games with the Georges Lefèvre and the Parc des Princes.[130] PSG played again at the Jean-Bouin in 1973-74, alternating their home games with the Georges Lefèvre and the Parc des Princes.[130] PSG played again at the Jean-Bouin in 1973-74, alternating their home games with the Georges Lefèvre and the Parc des Princes.[130] PSG played again at the Jean-Bouin in 1973-74, alternating their home games with the Georges Lefèvre and the Parc des Princes.[130] PSG played again at the Jean-Bouin in 1973-74, alternating the Parc des Princes.[130] PSG played again at the Jean-Bouin in 1973-74, alternating the Parc des Princes.[130] PSG played again at the Jean-Bouin in 1973-74, alternating the Parc des Princes.[130] PSG played again at the Jean-Bouin in 1973-74, alternating the Parc des Parc d
during the 1971-72 season.[124] It was used again by the club once in 1976-77 and 1977-78, and twice in 1974-75, and one last time in
1975-76 because the Parc des Princes was under renovation.[124][130] Main articles: Campus PSG and Camp des Loges Campus PSG has been the club's training facility.[132][133] Owned and financed by the club, the venue brings together
PSG's male and female football, handball and judo teams, as well as the football and handball academies. [134] [135] Each division have its own dedicated facilities. [134] It is due to be built during the second phase of the project, after 2024.
[137] PSG's male team moved into Campus PSG on 10 July 2023.[138] They completed their first group training ground located in Saint-Germain-
en-Laye.[140] It hosted PSG's male team from July 1970 to June 2023.[133] The current version of the Club's academy when it opened in November 1975.[140][133] The current version of the club's academy when it opened in November 1975.[140][133] The current version of the Camp des Loges opened in November 1975.[140][133] The venue also turned into the training facilities of the club's academy when it opened on 4 November 1975.[140][133] The venue also turned into the training facilities of the club's academy when it opened on 4 November 1975.[140][133] The venue also turned into the training facilities of the club's academy when it opened on 4 November 1975.[140][133] The venue also turned into the training facilities of the club's academy when it opened on 4 November 1975.[140][133] The venue also turned into the training facilities of the club's academy when it opened on 4 November 1975.[140][133] The venue also turned into the training facilities of the club's academy when it opened on 4 November 1975.[140][133] The venue also turned into the training facilities of the club's academy when it opened on 4 November 1975.[140][133] The venue also turned into the training facilities of the club's academy when it opened on 4 November 1975.[140][133] The venue also turned into the training facilities of the club's academy when it opened on 4 November 1975.[140][133] The venue also turned into the training facilities of the club's academy when it opened on 4 November 1975.[140][133] The venue also turned into the training facilities of the club's academy when it opened on 4 November 1975.[140][133] The venue also turned into the training facilities of the club's academy when it opened on 4 November 1975.[140][133] The venue also turned into the training facilities of the club's academy when it opened on 4 November 1975.[140][133] The venue also turned into the training facilities of the club's academy when the training facilities of the training facilities of the training facilities of the training facilities of the t
June 1904.[133][140] It was renamed Ooredoo Training Centre, as part of a sponsorship deal with Ooredoo, in September 2013.[133] The complex hosted the training sessions of the club's female team between June 2023 and January 2024.[133][141] The men's team left the Camp des Loges for Campus PSG in July 2023.[132] The club's academy and
female team moved to the new site in January 2024.[143] Main article: List of Paris Saint-Germain FC records and statistics See also: List of Paris Saint-Germain FC in international
football PSG's starting lineup ahead of a UEFA Champions League match away to Dynamo Kyiv during the 2012-13 season Paris Saint-Germain holds many records, most notably being the most successful French club in history in terms of official titles won, with 50.[1][49][144] They are the record holders of all national competitions, having clinched
twelve Ligue 1 championships, fourteen Coupe de France, nine Coupe de France, nine Coupe de la Ligue, and twelve Trophée des Champions. Their trophy cabinet also includes one UEFA Cup Winners' Cup and one UEFA Intertoto Cup. [49] Their victory in the 1995-96 UEFA Cup Winners' Cup makes
PSG the sole French side to have won this trophy, one of only two French clubs to have won a major European team to do so.[46][146] They are also the only side to have won the Lique 1 title after being at the top of the table from the first until the last round (2022-23),[147] the Coupe de France without
conceding a single goal (1992-93 and 2016-17),[148] five Coupe de la Ligue in a row (2014-2018),[150] and eight consecutive Trophée des Champions (2013-2020).[151] PSG have won all four national titles in a single season on four occasions. This feat is known as the domestic quadruple. The
Red and Blues have completed the domestic double, the dou
only team to have won the domestic cup double, the domestic treble and the domestic guadruple. [49] Since their inception, PSG have completed 53 seasons, of which 50 have been played in the highest division in French football, known as Lique 1, [11] 130] [152] [153] In 2022-23, they celebrated their 49th consecutive campaign in Lique 1, which
makes them the competitions's longest-serving club.[153][154] PSG have played continuously in Lique 1 from the 1974-75 season onwards.[153] Having come second in nine league campaigns, PSG have therefore made up the
top two spots on 21 occasions.[153] They have also reached the top five 29 times, which represents more than half of the club's seasons in Lique 1. [153] PSG's lowest-ever finish is 16th, both in 1971-72 (their first in Lique 1) and 2007-08, when they escaped relegation on the final day of the season, with a 2-1 win at Sochaux.[153] Main article: Paris
Saint-Germain FC supporters PSG fans before the 2006 French Cup final against Marseille come second with 25 million supporters PSG are also one of the most widely supported teams with 35 million supporters
worldwide, more than any other French club. [156] The Parc des Princes has been the home stadium of the club since July 1974. [124] It has four stands: Tribune Boulogne (KoB), have housed
PSG's most hardcore supporters' groups, the so-called ultras, which have made the Parc one of Europe's most feared venues as well as one of the best in terms of atmosphere. [158][160] Other more friendly, family-oriented groups have usually gathered in the Paris and Borelli stands. [161] Lacking a big passionate fanbase, the club began offering
cheaper season tickets to young supporters in 1976. These fans were placed in the Kop K, located in the Kop K, located in the Farc des Princes. [98][162] Following an increase in ticket prices, Kop K supporters moved to the Boulogne stand at the Parc des Princes. [98][162] Following an increase in ticket prices, Kop K supporters moved to the Boulogne stand at the Parc des Princes.
group, Boulogne Boys, were founded in 1985,[164][165][166] followed by English-inspired kopistes Gavroches and Rangers. However, several KoB groups, including Commando Pirate and Casual Firm, took English hooligans as dubious role models and violence rapidly escalated.[161][167] In response, club owners Canal+ encouraged non-violent KoB
fans to take place in the Auteuil stand at the other end of the stadium, giving birth to the Virage Auteuil in 1991, spearheaded by ultra groups Supras Auteuil, Lutece Falco and Tigris Mystic.[161][168][168] The measure worked at first but, slowly, a violent, racially motivated rivalry arose between the two stands.[163][168][169] Things came to a head
in 2010 before a match against Marseille. Boulogne fan Yann Lorence was killed following a fight between groups from both stands outside the Parc, forcing PSG president Robin Leproux to take action.[163][170] In what was known as Plan Leproux, the club exiled all groups from the Parc and banned them from away matches as well.[159] It took six
years for the ultras to reclaim their place in the stadium. Former VA supporters formed the Collectif Ultras Paris (CUP) in February 2016, and the club agreed to their return in October 2016.[173][174][175] Based in Auteuil, the CUP are currently
the only ultra group officially recognized by the club.[160][175] They share the stadium with fellow authorized groups Les Amis du PSG, Hoolicool, PSG Grand Sud, Vikings 27 and Handicap-PSG in the Paris stand; and Titi Fosi in the Borelli stand.[172][173][174] In the past, PSG also acknowledged Boulogne Boys, Gavroches, Rangers and Brigade
Paris from Boulogne; and Supras Auteuil, Lutece Falco, Dragon's, Tigris Mystic, Authentiks and Puissance Parisienne have settled at Boulogne and are trying to convince the club of relaunching the KoB.[161][176][177] Other active associations
include former CUP members Karsud, which were excluded from the group in 2017, and therefore vetoed from all club matches, due to accusations of hooliganism.[161][179] Main article: Le Classique Paris Saint-Germain shares an intense rivalry with Olympique de
Marseille; matches between the two teams are referred to as Le Classique. [180] [181] The clubs are the two most successful clubs in French football, and the only French teams to have won major European trophies. [180] Therefore, the fixture is the biggest rivalry in France. [182] [183] PSG and OM were the dominant teams prior to the emergence of
Olympique Lyonnais in the 2000s,[180][184] and are the most followed French teams internationally.[155][156] Both clubs are at or near the top of the French attendance lists each season.[181] Their meetings during the 1970s gave little indication the two would become major adversaries.[185] The newly formed Parisians were trying to assemble a
competitive team, while the Olympians were Lique 1 contenders, [185] The rivalry began in earnest in 1986 when PSG won their first championship and OM was bought by Bernard Tapie, [185] By the end of the decade, PSG was fighting for the 1988-89 title against Tapie's Marseille, [39][184] The accusations made by PSG president Francis Borelli
against Tapie and OM for fixing matches during that season were a contributor to their growing rivalry.[50] In the 1990s, tensions between the mass a way to promote
the league.[39][184] With equivalent financial backing, PSG and OM became the main contenders in the title race.[186] Both sides were less successful in the late 1990s and the significant investment of their Qatari owners has created
a wide gap between the clubs.[186] Main article: Paris Saint-Germain FC ownership and finances PSG's Kylian Mbappé, Lionel Messi and Neymar in 2021. Paris Saint-Germain were initially fan-owned and had 20,000 members.[1] The club was run by board members Guy Crescent, Pierre-Étienne Guyot and Henri Patrelle.[1][8] A group of wealthy
French businessmen, led by Daniel Hechter and Francis Borelli, would then buy the club in 1973.[22] PSG changed hands in 1991, when Canal+ took over, and then again in 2006 with the arrival of Colony Capital.[18] Qatar Sports Investments (QSI) have been the majority owners of PSG since 2011, currently holding 87.5% of the shares.[187] Arctos
Partners owns the remaining 12.5% [188] Backed by the Oatari government. OSI acquired a majority stake in 2011 and then became the Parisian outfit's sole owner in 2012.[18][187][189] PSG are therefore a state-owned club, which makes them one of the wealthiest teams in the world.[51][190][191] In 2023, Arctos Partners acquired a minority
stake in the Qatar-funded French team.[188] QSI chairman Nasser Al-Khelaifi has been PSG president since the takeover.[192] However, Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, the Emir of QSI.[194] Upon its arrival, QSI pledged to form a
team capable of winning the UEFA Champions League. [12] PSG have spent over $1.9bn on player transfers since the summer of 2011. [59] These massive expenditures have translated in PSG's domination of French football but have not yet brought home the coveted UCL trophy as well as causing problems with UEFA's Financial Fair Play regulations
[58][192][195] PSG currently have the third-highest revenue in the footballing world with annual earnings of \$806m according to Deloitte, and are the world's seventh-most valuable football club, worth \$4.4bn according to Deloitte, and are the world's seventh-most valuable football club, worth \$4.4bn according to Deloitte, and are the world's seventh-most valuable football club, worth \$4.4bn according to Deloitte, and are the world's seventh-most valuable football club, worth \$4.4bn according to Deloitte, and are the world's seventh-most valuable football club, worth \$4.4bn according to Deloitte, and are the world's seventh-most valuable football club, worth \$4.4bn according to Deloitte, and are the world's seventh-most valuable football club, worth \$4.4bn according to Deloitte, and are the world's seventh-most valuable football club, worth \$4.4bn according to Deloitte, and are the world's seventh-most valuable football club, worth \$4.4bn according to Deloitte, and are the world's seventh-most valuable football club, worth \$4.4bn according to Deloitte, and are the world's seventh-most valuable football club, worth \$4.4bn according to Deloitte, and are the world's seventh-most valuable football club, worth \$4.4bn according to Deloitte, and are the world's seventh-most valuable football club, worth \$4.4bn according to Deloitte, and \$4.4bn according to Deloitte, \$4.4bn according to Deloitte
[58] high-profile signings, including Zlatan Ibrahimović, Neymar, Kylian Mbappé and Lionel Messi;[59] and lucrative sponsorship deals with the Qatar Tourism Authority, Nike, Air Jordan, Accor and Qatar Airways.[198][200] See also: List of Paris Saint-Germain FC records and statistics As of 2024-25 Ligue 1.[49] Type Competitions Titles
Seasons National Ligue 1[201] 13 1985-86, 1993-94, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2017-18, 2015-16, 2017-18, 2019-20, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2005-06, 2009-10, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2023-24 Trophée des
Champions[203] 13 1995, 1998, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022, 2023, 2024 Coupe de la Lique[204] 9 1994-95, 1997-98, 2007-08, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2019-20 Lique 2[205] 1 1970-71 European UEFA Cup Winners' Cup[206] 1 1995-96 record Other Titles UEFA Intertoto Cup[207]: 2001 Main
articles: List of Paris Saint-Germain FC players, List of Paris Saint-Germain FC players (1-24 appearances), and List of Paris Saint-Germain FC players (1-24 appearances) As of 3 February 2025. [208] Note: Flags indicate national team as defined under FIFA eligibility rules; some limited exceptions apply. Players may hold more than one non-FIFA
nationality. No. Pos. Nation Player 1 GK ITA Gianluigi Donnarumma (vice-captain)[209] 2 DF MAR Achraf Hakimi (vice-captain)[209] 3 DF FRA Presnel Kimpembe (vice-captain)[209] 3 DF FRA Presnel Kimpembe (vice-captain)[209] 3 DF FRA Presnel Kimpembe (vice-captain)[209] 5 DF BRA Marquinhos (captain)[209] 7 FW GEO Khvicha Kvaratskhelia 8 MF ESP Fabián Ruiz 9 FW POR Gonçalo Ramos 10 FW FRA Ousmane Dembélé 14 FW
```

FRA Désiré Doué 17 MF POR Vitinha 19 MF KOR Lee Kang-in 21 DF FRA Lucas Hernandez No. Pos. Nation Player 24 MF FRA Senny Mayulu 25 DF POR Nuno Mendes 29 FW FRA Bradley Barcola 33 MF FRA Warren Zaïre-Emery 35 DF BRA Lucas Beraldo 39 GK RUS Matvey Safonov 42 DF FRA Yoram Zague 45 DF MAR Naoufel El Hannach

```
49 FW FRA Ibrahim Mbaye 51 DF ECU Willian Pacho 80 GK ESP Arnau Tenas 87 MF POR João Neves Note: Flags indicate national team as defined under FIFA eligibility rules; some limited exceptions apply. Players may hold more than one non-FIFA nationality. No. Pos. Nation Player — GK FRA Lucas Lavallée (at Aubagne until 30 June 2025)
DF FRA Nordi Mukiele (at Bayer Leverkusen until 30 June 2025) — DF SVK Milan Skriniar (at Fenerbahçe until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Moscardo (at Reims until 30 June 2025) — MF BRA Gabriel Mosc
Marco Asensio (at Aston Villa until 30 June 2025) — FW MAR Ilyes Housni (at Le Havre until 30 June 2025) — FW FRA Randal Kolo Muani (at Juventus until 30 June 2025) See also: List of Paris Saint-Germain FC managers and List of Paris Saint-Ger
 President Nasser Al-Khelaifi[210] Secretary general Victoriano Melero[211] Revenue officer Pascal Ferré[211] Football Advisor Luís Campos[212] Deputy director of football Olivier Gagne[213] Position
  Name First-team head coach Luis Enrique[214] 1st assistant coach Rafel Pol[215] 2nd assistant coach Alberto Piernas[215] Psychologist Joaquín Valdés[215] Assistant goalkeeping coach Jean-Luc Aubert[215] ^{\circ} a b c d e f g h i j k
 "Histoire". PSG.FR. 19 March 2020. Archived from the original on 1 April 2020. Retrieved 19 March 2020. ^ a b c "Paris Saint-Germain FC". UEFA. 22 August 2012. Archived from the original on 25 April 2018. Retrieved 2 April 2019. ^ a b c "La création du PSG de 1970 à 1973". Paris United. 12 November 2018. Archived from the original on 7
March 2019. Retrieved 7 March 2019. ^ a b "6 interesting facts you should know about Paris Saint Germain - DW Blog". Discover Walks Blog. 20 August 2020. A "Political and Organizational Factors of PSG". Sports and Leisure in France. Archived from the original on 7 July 2022.
 Retrieved 10 July 2022. ^ a b "Association Paris Saint-Germain". 4 July 2020. Archived from the original on 6 July 2020. Archived from the original on 23 August 2020. ^ a b c "6 interesting facts you should know about Paris Saint Germain"
Discover Walks Blog. 20 August 2018. Archived from the original on 8 August 2020. Retrieved 28 March 2019. ^ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r "Histoire du Paris Saint Germain". PSG70. Archived from the original on 8 June 2017. Retrieved 28 March 2019. ^ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r "Histoire du Paris Saint Germain". PSG70. Archived from the original on 8 June 2017. Retrieved 28 March 2019. ^ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r "Histoire du Paris Saint Germain".
 Their Brief but Engrossing History". Soccer Manager Blog. 6 October 2015. Archived from the original on 2 April 2019. Archived from the original on 13 January 2021. Retrieved 1 January 2020. a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p "A brief history of PSG". ESPN.com.
 17 August 2012. Archived from the original on 29 June 2021. Retrieved 16 December 2020. a b c d "The Crest Dissected - Paris Saint Germain". The Football History Boys. 11 April 2013. Archived from the original on 2 April 2019. a b c "20 juin 1972, il y a 47 ans : le divorce PSG-PFC est consommé...". Paris.canal-
 historique. 20 June 2019. Archived from the original on 20 June 2019. Retrieved 29 April 2020. a b c d "A brief history: Paris FC". thefootballcult - Medium. 16 January 2018. Archived from the original on 2 April 2019. Retrieved 2 April 2019. Retrieved 2 April 2020.
2019. ^ a b "Daniel Hechter s'exprime sur les maillots du PSG faits par Nike et se dit prêt à en faire". PSG.FR. 20 March 2019. Archived from the original on 12 July 2020. ^ a b c d e f g "Political and Organizational Factors of PSG". Sports and Leisure in France. Archived from the original on 27 March 2019. Retrieved 10 March
2019. ^ a b c "PSG - Valenciennes 1974". PSG70. Archived from the original on 27 August 2020. Retrieved 9 April 2019. ^ a b c d e f g "Millième au Parc des Princes et dix soirées mythiques". Le Figaro. 8 September 2016. Archived from the original on 3 April 2019. ^ a b c d e f g "Millième au Parc des Princes et dix soirées mythiques". Le Figaro. 8 September 2016. Archived from the original on 3 April 2019. ^ a b c d e f g "Millième au Parc des Princes et dix soirées mythiques".
ces dix matches qui ont fait l'histoire du PSG". Europe1. 9 September 2016. Archived from the original on 3 April 2019. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris se replace sur la scène française". Paris United. 19 November 2018. Archived from the original on 8 March 2019. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris se replace sur la scène française". Paris United. 19 November 2018. Archived from the original on 8 March 2019. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris se replace sur la scène française". Paris United. 19 November 2018. Archived from the original on 8 March 2019. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris United. 19 November 2018. Archived from the original on 8 March 2019. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris United. 19 November 2018. Archived from the original on 8 March 2019. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris United. 19 November 2018. Archived from the original on 8 March 2019. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris United. 19 November 2018. Archived from the original on 8 March 2019. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris United. 19 November 2018. Archived from the original on 8 March 2019. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris United. 19 November 2018. Archived from the original on 8 March 2019. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris United. 19 November 2018. Archived from the original on 8 March 2019. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris United. 19 November 2018. Archived from the original on 8 March 2019. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris United. 19 November 2018. Archived from the original on 8 March 2019. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris United. 19 November 2018. Archived from the original on 8 March 2019. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris United. 19 November 2018. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris United. 19 November 2018. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris United. 19 November 2018. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris United. 19 November 2018. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris United. 19 November 2018. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris United. 19 November 2018. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris United. 19 November 2018. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris United. 19 November 2018. ^ a b c d "1973 - 1978: Paris United. 19 November 20
 from the original on 18 November 2011. Retrieved 8 July 2020. "Mauricio Pochettino 30e entraîneur du Paris Saint-Germain". PSG.FR. 2 January 2021. Archived from the original on 13 January 2021. Retrieved 8 July 2020. "Mauricio Pochettino 30e entraîneur du Paris Saint-Germain". PSG.FR. 2 January 2021. Archived from the original on 13 January 2021. Retrieved 8 July 2020. "Mauricio Pochettino 30e entraîneur du Paris Saint-Germain". PSG.FR. 2 January 2021. Retrieved 8 July 2020. "Mauricio Pochettino 30e entraîneur du Paris Saint-Germain". PSG.FR. 2 January 2021. Archived from the original on 18 November 2011. Retrieved 8 July 2020. "Mauricio Pochettino 30e entraîneur du Paris Saint-Germain". PSG.FR. 2 January 2021. Archived from the original on 18 November 2018. Archived from the original on 18 November 2019. Archived from the original original
the original on 4 April 2019. Retrieved 3 April 2019. Archived from the original on 18 February 2022. Retrieved 18 February 2022. ^ "saison 1980-1981". Paris.canal-historique. 22 October 2014. Archived from the original on 16 August 2016. Retrieved 18 February 2022. ^ a b c d
 "PSG -Saint-Etienne 1982". PSG70. Archived from the original on 5 March 2016. Retrieved 9 April 2019. ^ a b "Le Top 10 du PSG en Coupe d'Europe: De la Juve à Valence, de Liverpool au Bayern". Eurosport. 1 April 2013. Archived from the
original on 2 March 2021. Retrieved 9 April 2019. ^ "Saison 1985/86". PSG70. Archived from the original on 27 April 2019. Retrieved 23 February 2022. ^ a b "Saison 1986/87". PSG70. Archived from the original on 27 April 2016. Retrieved 23 February 2022. ^
 February 2022. ^ "Le PSG en Ligue des champions, entre bides et exploits". 20 Minutes. 17 September 2012. Archived from the original on 11 August 2021. Retrieved 25 February 2022. ^ "Saison 1988/89". PSG70. Archived from the
original on 4 March 2016. Retrieved 25 February 2022. ^ "France's passion play". FIFA.com. 12 March 2009. Archived from the original on 9 April 2019.
 Retrieved 7 March 2019. ^ a b c "'A Pistol Against a Tank'—The Ultras' View on the PSG vs. Marseille Rivalry". Bleacher Report. 28 February 2018. Archived from the original on 10 April 2019. ^ a b c "The Greatest French Club Sides Of All Time - Part 3". French Football Weekly. 19 July 2011. Archived from the original on
16 September 2016. Retrieved 26 October 2019. ^ "'Le Classique', French football's fallen icon". France 24. 16 March 2019. Archived from the original on 25 October 2019. ^ "The Greatest French Club Sides Of All Time - Part 5". French Football Weekly. 24 July 2011. Archived from the original on 5 April 2016. Retrieved
26 October 2019. ^ a b "Pourquoi le PSG a refusé le titre de champion retiré à l'OM en 1993". Oh My Goal. 15 November 2019. ^ "1995/96: European first for Paris Saint-Germain". UEFA. 1 June 1996. Archived from the original on 3 May 2010. Retrieved 15 December 2020. ^
 "La Recopa del PSG, el último título europeo de clubes franceses". FutbolSapiens. 19 August 2020. Archived from the original on 25 January 2021. Retrieved 13 December 2020. a b "En 1996, le PSG était déjà champion d'Europe". Ville de Paris. 19 August 2020. Archived from the original on 26 January 2021. Retrieved 13 December 2020. a b "En 1996, le PSG était déjà champion d'Europe". Ville de Paris. 19 August 2020. Archived from the original on 26 January 2021. Retrieved 13 December 2020.
Super Cup: Dazzling Juve shine in Paris". UEFA. 17 October 2008. Archived from the original on 5 December 2020. ^ "1996/97: Ronaldo spot on for Barça". UEFA. 17 October 2020. Archived from the original on 3 May 2010. Retrieved 17 January 2021. ^ a b c d e f "Le Palmarès du PSG". Histoire du PSG. Archived from the
 original on 1 May 2020. Retrieved 6 February 2020. ^ a b "OM-PSG: dix "clasicos" qui ont marqué les esprits". L'Express. 26 November 2011. Archived from the original on 26 October 2019. ^ a b "Paris Saint-Germain, having conquered France, are still working on Qatar". The National. 30 December 2015. Archived from
the original on 18 April 2017. Retrieved 17 April 2017. A b "Paris Saint-Germain hire Unai Emery as manager to replace Laurent Blanc". ESPN FC. 28 June 2016. Archived from the original on 9 August 2017. A b "Paris Saint-Germain - 2012/13 Season Review". French Football Weekly. 12 June 2013. Archived from the
original on 29 June 2017. Retrieved 22 September 2017. ^ Smith, Ben (31 January 2013). "David Beckham set for Paris St Germain move". BBC Sport. Archived from the original on 10 February 2014. Retrieved 3 October 2013. ^ "David Beckham joins Paris St-Germain and will play for free". BBC. 31 January 2013. Archived from the original on 1
February 2013. Retrieved 1 February 2013. Archived from the original on 29 June 2021. Retrieved 17 December 2020. Archived from the original on 29 June 2021. Retrieved 17 December 2020. Archived from the original on 29 June 2021. Retrieved 17 December 2020. Archived from the original on 29 June 2021. Retrieved 17 December 2020. Archived from the original on 29 June 2021. Retrieved 17 December 2020. Archived from the original on 29 June 2021. Retrieved 17 December 2020. Archived from the original on 29 June 2021. Retrieved 17 December 2020. Archived from the original on 29 June 2021. Retrieved 17 December 2020. Archived from the original on 29 June 2021. Retrieved 17 December 2020. Archived from the original on 29 June 2021. Retrieved 18 June 2021. Retrieved 19 Jun
original on 20 July 2013. Retrieved 16 July 2013. Retrieved 16 July 2013. ^ a b c "PSG Have Spent €1.17 Billion On Players And Still Haven't Got Past Champions League QF's"
 SPORTbible. 7 March 2019. Archived from the original on 26 March 2019. Archived from the original on 29 June 2017. Archived from the original original
2019. Archived from the original on 3 April 2019. A gril 2019. Retrieved 4 April 2019. A gril 20
SBNation.com. 22 May 2017. Archived from the original on 9 August 2017. Archived from the original on 12 November 2020. Retrieved 18 December 2020. The Independent of the Independent of the original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the Original on 12 November 2020. The Independent of the
transfer from Monaco". ESPN. 19 February 2018. Archived from the original on 1 April 2019. Retrieved 12 May 2018. Archived from the original on 1 April 2019. Retrieved 12 May 2018. Archived from the original on 1 April 2019. Retrieved 19 February 2018. Archived from the original on 10 May 2018.
 PSG". iNews. 9 May 2018. Archived from the original on 14 July 2018. Archived from the original on 14 July 2018. ^ "Paris Saint-Germain crowned Ligue 1 champions after French
 season called off". Sky Sports. 1 May 2020. Archived from the original on 1 July 2020. Archived from the original on 6 October 2020. Retrieved 12 August 2020. ^ "Paris St-Germain 0-1 Bayern Munich: German side win Champions League final". BBC. 23
August 2020. Archived from the original on 23 August 2020. Retrieved 6 October 2021. ^ "Sergio Ramos signs with Paris Saint-
Germain". psg.fr. 8 July 2021. Archived from the original on 11 July 2021. Retrieved 20 November 2021. ^ "Nuno Mendes joins Paris Saint-Germain". PSG.FR. 31
August 2021. Archived from the original on 31 August 2021. Archived from the original on 10 December 2021. Retrieved 10 August 2021. Archived from the original on 10 December 2021. Retrieved 31 August 2021. Archived from the original on 10 December 2021. Retrieved 10 August 2021.
 against Lens". Football Express. Retrieved 16 May 2022.[permanent dead link] ^ Daniel (6 June 2016). "A New Era Begins at PSG". PSG Talk. Archived from the original on 27 July 2022. A McNulty, Phil (7 May 2025). "PSG 2-1 Arsenal (Agg 3-1)". BBC Sport. Retrieved 9 May 2025. ^ "Mercato: Luis Campos veut des soldats
pas des stars". Le Parisien. 12 July 2024. Retrieved 11 May 2025. ^ "Sources: Paris Saint-Germain sack Pochettino". ESPN.com. 15 June 2022. Archived from the original on 27 July 2024. Retrieved 27 July 2022. Archived from the original on 27 July 2022. Archived from the original ori
on 16 August 2023. Retrieved 17 September 2023. ^ "Le PSG champion de France pour la 13e fois de son histoire après sa victoire contre Angers." [PSG French champions for the 13th time in their history after their win against Angers." [PSG French champions for the 13th time in their history after their win against Angers." [PSG French champions for the 13th time in their history after their win against Angers." [PSG French champions for the 13th time in their history after their win against Angers." [PSG French champions for the 13th time in their history after their win against Angers." [PSG French champions for the 13th time in their history after their win against Angers." [PSG French champions for the 13th time in their history after their win against Angers." [PSG French champions for the 13th time in their history after their win against Angers." [PSG French champions for the 13th time in their history after their win against Angers." [PSG French champions for the 13th time in their history after their win against Angers." [PSG French champions for the 13th time in their history after their win against Angers." [PSG French champions for the 13th time in their history after their win against Angers." [PSG French champions for the 13th time in their history after their win against Angers." [PSG French champions for the 13th time in the 13th 
3-1)". BBC Sport. Retrieved 9 May 2025. ^ a b c d "Le PSG". Saint-Germain en-Laye. Archived from the original on 6 November 2013. Retrieved 8 July 2013. ^ a b c d e f "Things You Should Know About Paris Saint-Germain FC". Culture Trip. 14 December 2016. Archived from the original on 28 December 2019. Retrieved 28 December 2019.
  "Blasons, Logos, Écussons du PSG". PSG70. Archived from the original on 11 November 2011. Retrieved 7 October 2010. ^ a b c d e f "Paris Saint-Germain, la capitale scintille en rouge et bleu". SO FOOT.com. 28 December 2015. Archived from the original on 17 April 2017. Retrieved 10 April 2017. ^ a b "Le PSG prend un nouveau virage". PSG.FR.
23 July 2010. Archived from the original on 19 August 2017. Retrieved 26 July 2010. ^ "L'hommage du PSG à Annie Cordy, qui avait chanté le premier hymne du club". Maxifoot. 4 September 2020. Archived from the
original on 17 January 2021. Retrieved 5 September 2020. ^ "Allez Paris-Saint-Germain! (par Les Parisiens)". Bide et Musique. Archived from the original on 11 August 2021. Retrieved 27 December 2019. ^ a b "PSG: Ecoutez l'hymne des Parisiens chanté par les joueurs!". Sportune. 22 March 2012. Archived from the original on 27 December 2019.
Retrieved 27 December 2019. ^ "Chronologie". Nouvel Obs. 1 June 2006. Archived from the original on 6 August 2020. Retrieved 10 March 2019. ^ "Comment "O Ville Lumière" est en
train de pousser Phil Collins vers la sortie". L'Équipe. 19 December 2015. Archived from the original on 12 April 2016. Retrieved 17 July 2017. ^ "VIDÉOS - Les chants les plus emblématiques des supporters dans les stades de foot en France". France Bleu. 20 April 2018. Archived from the original on 28 December 2019. Retrieved 28 December 2019.
  ^ a b c "Kop of Boulogne, the story". SO FOOT.com. 5 March 2010. Archived from the original on 9 August 2019. Retrieved 24 September 2016. Archived from the original on 21 July 2019. Retrieved 6 October 2019. The Blizzard. 4
 September 2017. Archived from the original on 27 December 2019. Retrieved 27 December 2019. Archived from the original on 14 July 2015. Retrieved 13 July 2015. The Classical. 11 January 2012. Archived from the
original on 31 January 2012. Retrieved 13 February 2012. Archived from the original on 15 August 2021. Archived fr
May 2020. Archived from the original on 18 May 2020. Retrieved 4 May 2020. Archived from the original on 13 May 2020. Archived from the original on 18 May 2020. Archived from the original o
26 February 2019. Retrieved 8 March 2019. ^ a b c "L'historique des maillots du PSG: Les années 1980". Histoire du PSG: 6 May 2020. Archived from the original on 18 May 2020. Archived from the original on 18 May 2020. Retrieved 5
May 2020. ^ a b "L'historique des maillots du PSG: Les années 2020". Histoire du PSG: 25 October 2020. Archived from the original on 17 July 2020.
Retrieved 15 July 2020. ^ "L'historique des maillots du PSG: Archived from the original on 25 January 2021. Retrieved 6 August 2020. ^ "Le grand retour du maillot Hechter blanc!". PSG.FR. 5 August 2020. Archived from the original on 18 May 2020. Archived from the original on 25 January 2021. Retrieved 6 August 2020. ^ "Le grand retour du maillot Hechter blanc!". PSG.FR. 5 August 2020. Archived from the original on 25 January 2021. Retrieved 6 August 2020. ^ "Le grand retour du maillot Hechter blanc!". PSG.FR. 5 August 2020. Archived from the original on 25 January 2021. Retrieved 6 August 2020. ^ "Le grand retour du maillot Hechter blanc!". PSG.FR. 5 August 2020. Archived from the original on 25 January 2021. Retrieved 6 August 2020. ^ "Le grand retour du maillot Hechter blanc!".
maillot Third". PSG.FR. 16 September 2019. Archived from the original on 22 July 2020. Retrieved 21 July 2020. ^ "Paris Saint-Germain unveils exclusive lettering in collaboration with Fatma Al Sharshani". EN.PSG.FR. 3 January 2025. Alaa, Bader (5 January 2025). "PSG Is Wearing Arabic-Printed Jerseys For Its Historic
Qatar Match!". Lovin Doha. Retrieved 22 January 2025. ^ "Paris Saint-Germain unveils exclusive lettering in collaboration with Fatma Al Sharshani". EN.PSG.FR. 3 January 2025. ^ a b c d e f "L'écusson du PSG, évolution du logo à travers notre histoire". Histoire du PSG. 9 May 2020. Archived from the original on 13 May
2020. Retrieved 10 May 2020. ^ @michelkollar (30 August 2020). "hommage à Christian Lentretien membre du conseil d'administration du @PSG inside et président de la commission d'administration du @PSG inside et président de la commission d'administration du @PSG inside et profession, il avait créé le 1 er logo avec la Tour #Eiffel" (Tweet) (in French). Archived from the original on 30
August 2020. Retrieved 30 August 2020 - via Twitter. ^ a b "PSG dreams bigger with its new brand logo by Dragon Rouge". Dragon Rouge. 22 February 2013. Archived from the original on 16 November 2018. Retrieved 8 March 2019. ^ a b c d "Anecdotes autour du Tournoi de Paris". PSG.FR. 12 July 2010. Archived from the original on 19 August
2017. Retrieved 23 January 2011. ^ a b "Tournoi Indoor de Paris-Bercy". RSSSF. 5 October 2003. Archived from the original on 7 November 2017. Retrieved 4 November 2017. Retrieved 12 August 2018. ^ "Há 60 anos, Vasco derrotava o Real Madrid de Di Stéfano em Paris".
2017. ^ "PSG-Barcelone 2-2: une soirée pleine de promesses". Le Parisien. 4 August 2012. Archived from the original on 23 September 2017. Netrieved 24 February 2022. Archived from the original on 19 January 2024. Retrieved 19 January 2024. ^ "Le
PSG et Manchester City, les faux jumeaux". Le Monde. 5 April 2019. Archived from the original on 8 March 2019. Archived from the original origi
matches". worldfootball.net. Archived from the original on 29 November 2016. Retrieved 20 July 2021. ^ "Records affluence au Parc des Princes". Stades et
Affluences de spectateurs. Retrieved 24 January 2024. ^ a b c d e "Listes des saisons". Histoire du PSG. 22 October 2013. Archived from the original on 17 December 2022. Retrieved 19 January 2024. ^ a b c d
 "Jour de reprise!". PSG.FR. 10 July 2023. Archived from the original on 1 January 2024. Retrieved 14 January 2024. ^ a b c d e f "Clap de fin au Camp des Loges". PSG.FR. 2 June 2023. Archived from the original on 24 June 2023. Archived from the
original on 11 August 2021. Retrieved 16 September 2019. ^ "Le centre d'entraînement du PSG à Poissy sera finalement livré en 2022". Le Parisien. 16 July 2019. Archived from the original on 18 July 2021. Retrieved 16 September 2022". Le Parisien. 16 July 2019. Archived from the original on 18 July 2021. Retrieved 16 September 2022". Le Parisien. 16 July 2019. Archived from the original on 18 July 2021. Retrieved 18 July 2019. Archived from the original on 18 July 2019. Archived from the original on 24 July 2021. Retrieved 16 September 2022". Le Parisien. 16 July 2019. Archived from the original on 24 July 2021. Retrieved 18 July 2019. Archived from the original on 18 July 2021. Retrieved 18 July 2019. Archived from the original on 24 July 2021. Retrieved 18 July 2019. Archived from the original on 24 July 2021. Retrieved 18 July 2019. Archived from the original on 24 July 2021. Retrieved 18 July 2019. Archived from the original on 24 July 2021. Retrieved 18 July 2019. Archived from the original on 24 July 2021. Retrieved 18 July 2019. Archived from the original on 24 July 2021. Retrieved 18 July 2021. Retrieved 18 July 2021. Archived from the original on 24 July 2021. Retrieved 18 July 2021. Retrieved 18 July 2021. Archived from the original on 24 July 2021. Retrieved 18 July 2021. Archived from the original on 24 July 2021. Retrieved 18 July 2021. Archived from the original on 24 July 2021. Retrieved 18 July 2021. Archived from the original on 24 July 2021. Retrieved 18 July 2021. Archived from the original on 24 July 2021. Retrieved 18 July 2021. Archived from the original on 24 July 2021. Retrieved 18 July 2021. Archived from the original on 24 July 2021. Archive
2019. ^ "Le Stade". PSG.FR. Archived from the original on 11 April 2020. Retrieved 16 September 2019. ^ "Première séance collective au Campus PSG". PSG.FR. 18 July 2023. Archived from the original on 23 January 2024. Archived from the
original on 23 January 2024. Retrieved 23 January 2024. Archived from the original on 10 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.fr. 26 June 2016. Archived from the original on 14 January 2024. Retrieved 10 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.fr. 26 June 2016. Archived from the original on 10 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.fr. 26 June 2016. Archived from the original on 10 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.fr. 26 June 2016. Archived from the original on 10 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.fr. 26 June 2016. Archived from the original on 10 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.fr. 26 June 2016. Archived from the original on 10 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.fr. 26 June 2016. Archived from the original on 10 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.fr. 26 June 2016. Archived from the original on 10 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.fr. 26 June 2016. Archived from the original on 10 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.fr. 26 June 2016. Archived from the original on 10 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.fr. 26 June 2016. Archived from the original on 10 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.fr. 26 June 2016. Archived from the original on 10 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.fr. 27 June 2016. Archived from the original on 10 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.fr. 27 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.fr. 27 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.fr. 28 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.fr. 28 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.fr. 28 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.fr. 28 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.fr. 28 June 2021. ^ a b c "Le Camp des loges à St-Germain". Actu.
2024. ^ "Les Centres de Formation et Préformation du club intègrent le Campus à Poissy". PSG.FR. 7 January 2024. Archived from the original on 8 January 2024. Archived from the original on 8 January 2024. Archived from the original on 9 January 2024. Archived from 1 January 2024. Archived from 1 January 2024. Archived from 1 January 2024. Arc
2023. ^ "Statistiques". Histoire du PSG. 13 May 2017. Archived from the original on 26 November 2020. ^ "Le Paris Saint-Germain et les finales
européennes, acte 3 !". PSG.FR. 21 August 2020. Archived from the original on 11 August 2020. Archived from the original on 24 June 2023. Retrieved 25 June 2023. Archived from the original on 24 June 2023. Retrieved 25 June 2023. Archived from the original on 24 June 2023. Archived fro
from the original on 4 April 2019. Retrieved 4 April 2017. Archived from the original on 2 April 2017. Retrieved 4 April 2017. Retrieved 9 May 2018. ^ "Paris St-Germain: LFP.fr. 8 May 2018. Archived from the original on 2 April 2017. Retrieved 9 May 2018. ^ "Paris St-Germain: a la suite, record national!". LFP.fr. 8 May 2018. ^ "Paris St-Germain: a la suite, record national!". LFP.fr. 8 May 2018. Archived from the original on 2 April 2017. Retrieved 9 May 2018. ^ "Paris St-Germain: a la suite, record national!". LFP.fr. 8 May 2018. ^ "Paris St-Germain: a la suite, record national!". LFP.fr. 1 April 2017. Archived from the original on 2 April 2017. Archived from the original
Mauricio Pochettino wins first trophy of managerial career". BBC. 13 January 2021. Archived from the original on 24 June 2020. Archived from the original on 25 June 2020. Archived from the original on 26 June 2020. Archived from the original on 27 June 2020. Archived from the original on 28 June 2020. Archived from the original on 29 June 2020. Archived from the original on 20 June 2020. Archived from the original 
Parisiens!". PSG.FR. 4 August 2022. Archived from the original on 5 August 2022. Archived from the original on 12 February 2021. Archived from the original original original original original original original original ori
 Mondial. 22 March 2018. Archived from the original on 11 September 2019. Archived from the original on 20 September 2019.
3 March 2017. Retrieved 2 March 2017. ^ "PSG Ultras: Key groups, famous incidents and best tifos". Football Ground Guide. 17 February 2024. Retrieved 7 February 2025. ^ a b c "The History of Paris Saint-Germain's Ultras". Breaking The Lines. 13 June 2021. Retrieved 7 February 2025. ^ a b c "The History of Paris Saint-Germain's Ultras". Breaking The Lines. 13 June 2021. Retrieved 7 February 2025. ^ a b c "The History of Paris Saint-Germain's Ultras".
 repression of football fans in France". These Football Times. 28 February 2018. Retrieved 7 February 2025. ^ a b c d e f g "La mobilité des supporters de football et ses nouvelles formes: sécurité, réglementations et déplacements" (PDF). HAL Thèses. 15 September 2023. Retrieved 19 February 2025. ^ "1973-1978: Naissance d'une ferveur". Paris
 United. 25 November 2018. Archived from the original on 20 September 2019. Achived from the original on 31 January 2012. Retrieved 11 October 2019. a b "Période 1978 - 1991 : l'ambiance du Parc". Paris United. 7 December 2018. Archived from the
original on 20 September 2019. Retrieved 20 September 2019. ^ "How PSG lost its soul". LookLeft. 1 December 2013. Archived from the original on 23 September 2018. Archived from the original on 24 September 2019. Retrieved 24
 September 2019. ^ "La nouvelle cartographie des groupes de supporters parisiens". SO FOOT.com. 11 January 2013. Archived from the original on 20
  September 2019. Retrieved 20 September 2019. ^ "Boulogne et Auteuil, histoire d'une opposition". SO FOOT.com. 21 December 2011. Archived from the original on 8 June 2020. Retrieved 7 October 2019. ^ a b "Why the return of Paris Saint-Germain's ultras is such a big deal". ESPN FC. 12 November 2016. Archived from the original on 23
November 2016. Retrieved 22 November 2016. ^ "Des groupes contestataires créent le " collectif ultras Paris "". La Grinta. 23 February 2016. Archived from the original on 24 September 2019. ^ a b c "Associations Supporters 2006". PSG.FR. 24 May 2006. Archived from the original on 24 May 2006. Retrieved 12
February 2025. ^ a b c "Associations Supporters 2008". PSG.FR. 14 April 2008. Archived from the original on 14 April 2008. Retrieved 10 March 2025. ^ a b "Incidents face à l'Etoile Rouge; qui sont les ultras du PSG?". Le
Parisien. 5 October 2018. Archived from the original on 6 October 2018. Retrieved 30 November 2019. ^ "PSG: au Parc de Princes, les ultras tentent de
s'imposer côté Boulogne". Le Parisien. 24 September 2019. Archived from the original on 11 August 2017. Archived from the original on 11 August 2017. Archived from the original on 12 November 2019. Archived from the original on 13 November 2019. Archived from the original on 14 August 2017. Archived from the original on 15 November 2019. Archived from the original on 16 November 2019. Archived from the original on 17 August 2017. Archived from the original on 18 November 2019. Archived from the original on 19 November 2019. Archived from the original on 20 November 2019. Archived from the original original original original original original orig
du Collectif ultras Paris". Le Parisien. 14 June 2017. Archived from the original on 3 December 2019. ^ a b c "Everything You Need to Know About Le Classique Rivalry Between PSG and Marseille". Bleacher Report. 28 February 2014. Archived from the original on 9 July 2021. Retrieved 8 July 2021. ^ "Du Classico au
Classique ?". Culture PSG. 26 October 2019. Archived from the original on 28 October 2019. Archived from the original on 29 March 2019. Archived from the original on 28 October 2019. Archived from the original on 28 October 2019. Archived from the original on 29 March 2019. Archived from the original on 28 October 2019. Archived from the original on 29 March 2019. Archived from the original origi
2020. Archived from the original on 4 February 2021. Retrieved 7 February 2021. ^ a b c d "Joey Barton puts the "punch" back into the Marseille-PSG rivalry". Bleacher Report. 4 September 2012. Archived from the original on 3 October 2012. Retrieved 29 July 2013. ^ a b c d "Marseille vs PSG: France's bitter and violent north-south divide laid
bare". FourFourTwo. 1 June 2003. Archived from the original on 7 November 2017. Archived from the original on 25 October 2019. Archived from the original on 25 October 2019.
original on 6 December 2016. Retrieved 7 March 2012. a b "US firm Arctos Partners takes minority stake in Paris Saint-Germain". France 24. 7 December 2023. A "PSG's Qatari owners tap Neymar to promote QNB". SportsPro Media. 10 December 2018. Archived from the original on 3 August 2020. Retrieved 27 March
2019. ^ "Paris Saint-Germain: Can world's richest club rule Europe?". The Independent. 7 August 2012. Archived from the original on 9 March 2019. Retrieved 11 March 2019. Archived from the original on 9 March 2019. Retrieved 11 March 2019.
2019. ^ a b "PSG's Champions League fortunes won't change until the club changes its zero-sum gamesmanship". Yahoo! Sports. 6 March 2019. Archived from the original on 7 March 2019. Archived from the original on 27
March 2019. Retrieved 27 March 2019. ^ "Profile: Qatar Emir, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani". BBC News. 25 June 2013. Archived from the original on 6 March 2019.
Retrieved 7 March 2019. ^ "Deloitte Football Money League 2025". Deloitte. 23 January 2025. Archived from the original on 14 May 2020. Retrieved 15 May 2020. ^ a b "Fin du contrat avec Qatar
Tourism Authority: le PSG vers un nouveau modèle économique". Le Parisien. 4 July 2019. Archived from the original on 14 May 2021. Retrieved 14 May 2021. ^ "PSG Jordan Deal Extended Until 2022". Footy Headlines. 6 January 2021. Archived from the original on 14 May 2021. Archived from the original on 14 May 2021. Archived from the original on 14 May 2021.
June 2022. Archived from the original on 29 June 2022. Retrieved 29 June 2022. Archived from the original on 13 July 2022.
Retrieved 13 July 2022. ^ "Trophée des Champions: le palmarès par titres depuis 1995". L'Équipe. 13 July 2022. Archived from the original on 13 July 2022. Archived from the original on 13 July 2022. Retrieved 13 July 2022. ^ "Coupe de la Ligue: le palmarès par titres depuis 1995". L'Équipe. 13 July 2022. Archived from the original on 13 July 2022. Archived from the original ori
palmarès par titres depuis 1934". L'Équipe. 13 July 2022. Archived from the original on 13 July 2022. Archived from the original on 17 August 2022. Archived from the original on 18 July 2022. Archived from the original on 19 July 2022. Archiv
October 2022. Retrieved 13 July 2022. ^ a b "Players|First team|Paris Saint-Germain". PSG.FR. Archived from the original on 13 September 2024. Archived from the original on 13 September 2024.
Retrieved 17 September 2024. ^ "Nasser Al-Khelaïfi, Président du Paris Saint-Germain". PSG.FR. 19 June 2022. Archived from the original on 19 June 2022. Archived from the original ori
PSG.FR. 13 January 2023. Archived from the original on 13 January 2023. Retrieved 13 January 2023. Archived from the original on 10 June 2022. Retrieved 10 June 2022. ^ "Présentation du nouvel organigramme de l'équipe première du club". PSG.FR. 16
July 2022. Archived from the original on 14 July 2023. Retrieved 16 July 2023. Archived from the original on 18 July 2023. Archived from the original o
20 July 2023. Retrieved 20 July 2023. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Paris Saint-Germain Football Club. Official website (in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic, Chinese, Indonesian, and Japanese) Paris Saint-Germain - Ligue 1 Paris Saint-Germain - UEFA.com Retrieved from "
```