



For the Good of the Game Always...

The **FIFA World Cup** is the biggest sporting event on earth. Every four years, the world holds its breath as teams compete for the gold trophy. In the 16 finals since 1930, Brazil have won four times, Germany and Italy three times each.

The **1998 FIFA World Cup** in France, won by the host country, drew 2.6 million spectators to the 64 matches, and a cumulative television audience of nearly 40 billion. The **2002** finals, again involving 32 teams, will be played in Japan and South Korea.

But FIFA also promotes other forms of football and regularly organises other world championships:

- the **Women's** World Cup
- the World **Youth** Championship
- the **Under-17** World Championship
- the World **Futsal** (Indoor Football) Championship
- the **Confederations** Cup
- the **Club** World Championship
- the Men's and Women's **Olympic** Football Tournaments



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- ① Play to win.
 - ② Play fair.
 - ③ Observe the Laws of the Game.
 - ④ Respect opponents, teammates, referees, officials and spectators.
 - ⑤ Accept defeat with dignity.
 - ⑥ Promote the interests of football.
 - ⑦ Reject corruption, drugs, racism, violence and other dangers to our sport.
 - ⑧ Help others to resist corrupting pressures.
 - ⑨ Denounce those who attempt to discredit our sport.
 - ⑩ Honour those who defend football's good reputation.

It is FIFA's mission to ensure that the good image of football is always maintained throughout the world. Special attention is paid to promoting the concept of **Fair Play**, with a worldwide campaign aimed at education and ethical values, including the fight against racism and attempted corruption in football.

For the Good of the Game

Football: the game the world plays. A sport with a long and colourful history. A game so easy to understand and easy to play, and yet so hard to perfect. A game for men, for boys, for women, for girls. A game played by over 200 million people throughout the world. A game to play anywhere, any time. The world's favourite sport. **And in charge of football in all its many forms is FIFA.**





The true **origins** of football are the subject of historical debate. Its roots can be traced back to Ancient China. But the birthplace of the modern game was 19th century England.

FIFA itself was founded in Paris on 21 May 1904, by seven European countries (Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland). In 1932 it moved its headquarters to Zurich and has remained in the Swiss city to this day.

At **FIFA House**, the 100-strong staff of the General Secretariat coordinates the activities of the international football family in the official languages English, French, German and Spanish.

The **President** of FIFA is Joseph “Sepp” Blatter of Switzerland, who was elected in 1998 in succession to Dr. João Havelange of Brazil and who is committed to continuing the evolution of FIFA as a modern and dynamic organisation.

The basis of the world football family coordinated by FIFA is formed by the **National Associations**. From the original seven in 1904, the family has grown to 203 affiliated associations. Together with FIFA, each association is responsible for its own national league and cup competitions, for men and women alike.

These associations are also organised into six **Confederations**: Europe (UEFA), Africa (CAF), Asia (AFC), South America (CONMEBOL), North and Central America and the Caribbean (CONCACAF) and Oceania (OFC).

Every two years FIFA holds its **Congress** at which each member association has one vote. The Congress decides basic policies, admits new member countries and elects the FIFA President for a four-year term.

These policies are then implemented by the FIFA **Executive Committee**, backed by 18 standing committees and two judicial bodies. The 24-man Executive is composed of the President, seven Vice-Presidents and 16 Members.

But FIFA’s worldwide activities go well beyond the committee table and congress hall. In the project FIFA For **SOS Children’s Villages**, FIFA gives not only material and financial support but also promotional help, using the popularity of football to bring joy and benefit to underprivileged children in some 130 countries.

At the Swiss University of Neuchâtel, FIFA has established the International Centre for Sports Studies (**CIES**), with the aim of furthering academic research into the economic, social, psychological and cultural aspects of football.

Medical research into football injuries and their prevention is the speciality of **F-MARC**, the FIFA Centre for Medical Research and Assessment.

The history of football is preserved in over 1,000 valuable items in the **FIFA Museum Collection**, while FIFA also supports the new International Football **Hall of Champions**. Other specialist areas of FIFA’s ongoing activities include sponsorship, media, stadium security, playing equipment and players’ agents.



Much of football’s success lies in the simplicity of its rules. The 17 **Laws of the Game** apply throughout the world, and are reviewed every year by the International Football Association Board. Changes are seldom and slight, seeking mainly to encourage positive and fair play.

On the pitch, the referee is in charge, and his decision is final. FIFA promotes moves towards the professionalisation of refereeing at the top level, but recognises that the human element and controversy are fundamental to the game’s continuing appeal.

Many initiatives for modifications to the Laws came from the FIFA Task Force, an ad hoc group of prominent figures and experts from all sectors of the football world, which is now integrated into the **Football Committee**.

Coaches, referees, doctors and administrators around the world benefit from FIFA’s extensive programme of development **courses**. Now in their third decade, these courses have helped to close the gap between the traditional football countries and those in regions where the game is developing fast. The newest of these programmes, the **Goal** project, was launched in 1999, establishing a worldwide network of regional offices to oversee the implementation of funds.

The world’s national teams are classified in the monthly **FIFA World Ranking**, with the Team of the Year and the Best Mover of the Year each receiving an annual award. And FIFA organises an annual poll among the world’s national team coaches to select the **FIFA World Player of the Year**.



The President
Sepp Blatter

