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足球 竞赛规则 2017/2018

中国足球协会 审定

人民体育出版社

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前言

国际足球理事会（IFAB）作为唯一负责制定和修订足球竞赛规则的全球性决策机构，每年都要修订并发布新版本《足球竞赛规则》。中国足球协会每年对规则进行翻译和审定，出版发行《足球竞赛规则》的中英文对照版，受到国内广大裁判工作者、教练员、运动员，以及足球爱好者的欢迎。

为适应当今足球运动的迅猛发展，国际足球理事会在《足球竞赛规则》2016/2017版本中，对原有规则章节结构、条文内容、语言措辞等方面进行了历史上最大面积的一次调整与修订，使规则条款更加准确、清晰、易于理解和统一执行。

国际足球理事会《足球竞赛规则》2017/2018作为上一版本规则精神和调整方向的补充与修正，以英文、法文、德文及西班牙文发布。为与最新规则保持同步，确保规则执行的一致性，经国际足球理事会授权，中国足球协会翻译并审定出版了本书。书中包含了国际足球理事会《足球竞赛规则》2017/2018的全部章节和说明内容，并以原文和译文对照的形式，呈现给读者以对照阅读和理解。

中国足球协会希望通过本书的出版，更好地服务于各类足球工作者，以及喜爱和关心足球运动的各界人士，作为学习、掌握和正确运用足球竞赛规则的规范参考。

本次规则主要由刘虎、段明洋、陈亮力翻译审校，同时感谢国内裁判行业相关人士提出的宝贵意见与建议。

中国足球协会裁判委员会

2017年12月

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The background is a light yellow color with several thick, flowing, abstract lines in a slightly darker shade of yellow. These lines create a sense of movement and organic shape, resembling stylized leaves or fluid patterns. The lines are not perfectly straight, giving the design a dynamic feel.

导 言

The philosophy and spirit of the Laws

Football is the greatest sport on earth. It is played in every country and at many different levels. The Laws of the Game are the same for all football throughout the world from the FIFA World Cup™ Final through to a game between young children in a remote village.

That the same Laws apply in every match in every confederation, country, town and village throughout the world is a considerable strength which must be preserved. This is also an opportunity which must be harnessed for the good of football everywhere.

Football must have Laws which keep the game 'fair' as a crucial foundation of the beauty of the 'beautiful game' is its fairness – this is a vital feature of the 'spirit' of the game. The best matches are those where the referee is rarely needed as the players play with respect for each other, the match officials and the Laws.

The integrity of the Laws, and the referees who apply them, must always be protected and respected. All those in authority, especially coaches and team captains, have a clear responsibility to the game to respect the match officials and their decisions.

规则理念与精神

足球是世界第一运动，各国人民都乐享其中。从国际足联世界杯决赛，到遥远乡村的儿童比赛都遵循着同一本《足球竞赛规则》。

在所有洲际联合会、国家、城市和乡村进行的每一场比赛中执行同一规则的原则必须得到保障，这也为促进各地区足球发展提供了良好契机。

足球比赛必须拥有一个“公平公正”的规则，因为“美丽足球”魅力的关键在于公平，这也是足球比赛“精神”的决定性特点。运动员在比赛中尊重对手、尊重比赛官员、尊重规则，不需要裁判员过多介入，一场精彩的比赛便由此而生。

竞赛规则的公正性，以及执行规则的裁判员，都必须永远受到保护和尊重。所有相关授权人员，尤其是教练员与球队队长，在比赛中肩负着尊重比赛官员及其判罚决定的明确责任。

Managing changes to the Laws

The first 'universal' football Laws were drawn up in 1863 and in 1886 The International Football Association Board (The IFAB) was founded by the four British football associations (The FA, Scottish FA, FA of Wales and Irish FA) as the worldwide body with sole responsibility for developing and preserving the Laws of the Game. FIFA joined The IFAB in 1913.

For a Law to be changed, The IFAB must be convinced that the change will benefit the game. This sometimes means that the proposal will be tested, e.g. the current video assistance for referees (VAR) and 4th substitute in extra time experiments. For every proposed change, as seen in the significant modernising revision of the Laws of the Game for 2016/17, the focus must be on: fairness, integrity, respect, safety, the enjoyment of the participants and how technology can benefit the game. The Laws must also encourage participation from everyone, regardless of background or ability.

Although accidents occur, the Laws should make the game as safe as possible. This requires players to show respect for their opponents and referees should create a safe environment by dealing strongly with those whose play is too aggressive and dangerous. The Laws embody the unacceptability of unsafe play in their disciplinary phrases, e.g. 'reckless challenge' (caution = yellow card/YC) and 'endangering the safety of an opponent' or 'using excessive force' (sending-off = red card/RC).

规则调整与变更

1863年，第一本“通用”的足球规则开始起草。1886年，当时英国的四个足球协会（英格兰、苏格兰、威尔士与爱尔兰足球协会）发起成立了国际足球理事会，以作为全球唯一负责制定及维护《足球竞赛规则》的机构。1913年，国际足联加入国际足球理事会。

若规则需要调整与变更，国际足球理事会必须确保这些调整与变更有利于足球运动的发展。这意味着一些提案需要进行测试检验，例如，目前正在试行的视频助理裁判员、加时赛第四人次替换等。正如《足球竞赛规则》2016 / 2017中做出的重要变更一样，每次规则修订必须着眼于比赛的公平、诚信、尊重、安全、参与者的体验，以及如何运用科技手段令比赛受益。同时，规则必须鼓励所有具有不同背景或能力的人士参与到足球运动中来。

虽然比赛中难免发生意外，但规则应尽可能让比赛安全进行。这需要队员尊重对手，而裁判员则必须对比赛中具有侵害性和危险性的队员采取强有力的措施。规则中的纪律术语已经体现了对这些行为的不认可，如“鲁莽抢断”（警告=黄牌）“危及对方安全”“使用过分力量”（罚令出场=红牌）等。

Football must be attractive and enjoyable for players, match officials, coaches, as well as spectators, fans, administrators etc. The Laws must help make the game attractive and enjoyable so people, regardless of age, race, religion, culture, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, disability etc. want to take part and enjoy their involvement with football.

Football's Laws are relatively simple, compared to other team sports, but as many situations are 'subjective' and referees are human (and thus make mistakes) some decisions will inevitably cause debate and discussion. For some people, this discussion is part of the game's enjoyment and attraction but, whether decisions are right or wrong, the 'spirit' of the game requires that referees' decisions are always respected.

The Laws cannot deal with every possible situation, so where there is no direct provision in the Laws, The IFAB expects the referee to make a decision within the 'spirit' of the game – this often involves asking the question, "what would football want/expect?"

The IFAB will continue to engage with the global football family so changes to the Laws benefit football at all levels and in every corner of the world, and so the integrity of the game, the Laws and the referees is respected, valued and protected.

足球对于队员、比赛官员、教练员，以及观众、球迷、管理者等极具乐趣和吸引力，而规则必须帮助足球运动形成这些乐趣与吸引力，以使无论任何年龄、种族、宗教、文化、民族、性别、性取向，包括伤残人士等都能够参与足球运动，并乐在其中。

与其他团体运动相比，足球规则相对简单，但比赛中的许多情况需要“主观判定”，而裁判员也是人（因此也会犯错误），一些判罚决定不可避免地会造成争议和讨论。对部分人士而言，这些讨论也是比赛的乐趣和魅力的一部分，但无论判罚决定正确与否，“足球运动精神”要求永远尊重裁判员的判罚决定。

规则不可能涵盖所有的情形，所以当出现规则中未直接明确规定的情况时，国际足球理事会希望裁判员依照“足球运动精神”做出判罚决定——这通常涉及一个问题，即“足球运动所要求 / 期望的是什么”。

国际足球理事会将继续与全球足球大家庭紧密接触，使规则的变更更有利于足球运动在世界每个角落和各个层面的发展，并且比赛的公正性、竞赛规则及裁判员都能得到重视、保护与尊重。

Background to the 2017/18 revision of the Laws

The 2016/17 revision of the Laws of the Game was probably the most far-reaching and comprehensive in The IFAB's history. The aim was to make the Laws clearer, more accessible and to ensure they reflect the needs of the modern game.

As with any large-scale revision, there is always a second 'follow up' stage and many of the changes for 2017/18 are clarifications which make the text clearer and/or easier to translate – most are the result of requests from individuals, groups and national FAs from around the world.

In addition to the clarifications, there are some changes which are extensions of principles established in the 2016/17 revision, for example:

- the philosophy behind reducing the disciplinary sanction from a sending-off (RC) to a caution (YC) for 'denying an obvious goal-scoring opportunity (DOGSO)' in the penalty area if the offence is an attempt to play the ball is now applied to 'stopping a promising attack' in the penalty area which will not be a caution (YC) if the offence is an attempt to play the ball
- penalising with a direct free kick a player who enters the field of play without the required referee's permission and interferes with play, as is the case for a substitute/team official.