

= FIFA World Cup Trophy =

The World Cup is a gold trophy that is awarded to the winners of the FIFA World Cup association football tournament . Since the advent of the World Cup in 1930 , two trophies have been used : the Jules Rimet Trophy from 1930 to 1970 , and the FIFA World Cup Trophy from 1974 to the present @-@ day .

The first trophy , originally named Victory , but later renamed in honour of former FIFA president Jules Rimet , was made of gold plated sterling silver and lapis lazuli and depicted Nike , the Greek goddess of victory . Brazil won the trophy outright in 1970 , prompting the commissioning of a replacement . The Jules Rimet Trophy was stolen in 1983 and never recovered .

The subsequent trophy , called the " FIFA World Cup Trophy " , was introduced in 1974 . Made of 18 karat gold with a malachite base , it stands 36 @.@ 8 centimeters high and weighs 6 @.@ 1 kilograms . The trophy was made by Stabilimento Artistico Bertoni company in Italy . It depicts two human figures holding up the Earth . The current holder of the trophy is Germany , winner of the 2014 World Cup .

= Jules Rimet Trophy =

The Jules Rimet Trophy was the original prize for winning the Football World Cup . Originally called " Victory " , but generally known simply as the World Cup or Coupe du Monde , it was officially renamed in 1946 to honour the FIFA President Jules Rimet who in 1929 passed a vote to initiate the competition . It was designed by Abel Lafleur and made of gold @-@ plated sterling silver on a white / yellow marble base . In 1954 this base was replaced with a high base made of lapis lazuli . It stood 35 centimetres ( 14 in ) high and weighed 3 @.@ 8 kilograms ( 8 @.@ 4 lb ) . It comprised a decagonal cup , supported by a winged figure representing Nike , the ancient Greek goddess of victory . The Jules Rimet Trophy was taken to Uruguay for the first FIFA World Cup aboard the Conte Verde , which set sail from Villefranche @-@ sur @-@ Mer , just southeast of Nice , on 21 June 1930 . This was the same ship that carried Jules Rimet and the footballers representing France , Romania and Belgium who were participating in the tournament that year . The first team to be awarded the trophy was Uruguay , the winners of the 1930 World Cup .

During World War II , the trophy was held by 1938 winners Italy . Ottorino Barassi , the Italian vice @-@ president of FIFA and president of FIGC , secretly transported the trophy from a bank in Rome and hid it in a shoe @-@ box under his bed to prevent Adolf Hitler and the Nazis from taking it . The 1958 FIFA World Cup in Sweden marked the beginning of a tradition regarding the trophy . As Brazilian captain Hilderaldo Bellini heard photographer requests for a better view of the Jules Rimet Trophy , he lifted it up in the air . Every Cup @-@ winning captain ever since has repeated the gesture .

On 20 March 1966 , four months before the 1966 FIFA World Cup in England , the trophy was stolen during a public exhibition at Westminster Central Hall . The trophy was found just seven days later wrapped in newspaper at the bottom of a suburban garden hedge in Upper Norwood , South London , by a dog named Pickles .

As a security measure , The Football Association secretly manufactured a replica of the trophy for use in exhibitions rather than the original . This replica was used on subsequent occasions up until 1970 when the original trophy had to be handed back to FIFA . Since FIFA had explicitly denied the FA permission to create a replica , the replica also had to disappear from public view and was for many years kept under its creator 's bed . This replica was eventually sold at an auction in 1997 for £ 254 @,@ 500 , when it was purchased by FIFA . The high auction price , ten times the reserve price of £ 20 @,@ 000 ? £ 30 @,@ 000 , was led by speculation that the auctioned trophy was not the replica trophy but the original itself . Subsequent testing by FIFA , however , confirmed the auctioned trophy was indeed a replica and FIFA soon afterwards arranged for the replica to be lent for display at the English National Football Museum , which was then based in Preston but is now in Manchester .

The Brazilian team won the tournament for the third time in 1970 , allowing them to keep the real

trophy in perpetuity , as had been stipulated by Jules Rimet in 1930 . It was put on display at the Brazilian Football Confederation headquarters in Rio de Janeiro in a cabinet with a front of bullet @-@ proof glass .

On 19 December 1983 , the wooden rear of the cabinet was pried open with a crowbar and the cup was stolen again . Four men were tried and convicted in absentia for the crime . The trophy has never been recovered , and it is widely believed to have been melted down and sold . Only one piece of the Jules Rimet Trophy has been found , the original base which FIFA had kept in a basement of the federation 's Zurich headquarters prior to 2015 .

The Confederation commissioned a replica of their own , made by Eastman Kodak , using 1 @.@ 8 kg ( 3 @.@ 97 lb ) of gold . This replica was presented to Brazilian military president João Figueiredo in 1984 .

The trophy was the subject of a 2014 documentary " Mysteries of the Rimet Trophy " shown as part of ESPN 's 30 for 30 : Soccer Stories films series during the 2014 World Cup .

= = New Trophy = =

A replacement trophy was commissioned by FIFA for the 1974 World Cup . Fifty @-@ three submissions were received from sculptors in seven countries . Italian artist Silvio Gazzaniga was awarded the commission . The trophy stands 36 @.@ 5 centimetres ( 14 @.@ 4 inches ) tall and is made of 5 kg ( 11 lb ) of 18 carat ( 75 % ) gold with a base ( 13 centimetres [ 5 @.@ 1 inches ] in diameter ) containing two layers of malachite . It has been asserted by Sir Martyn Poliakoff that the trophy is hollow ; if , as is claimed , it were solid , the trophy would weigh 70 ? 80 kg and would be too heavy to lift . Produced by Bertoni , Milano in Paderno Dugnano , it weighs 6 @.@ 175 kg ( 13 @.@ 6 lb ) in total and depicts two human figures holding up the Earth . Gazzaniga described the trophy thus , " The lines spring out from the base , rising in spirals , stretching out to receive the world . From the remarkable dynamic tensions of the compact body of the sculpture rise the figures of two athletes at the stirring moment of victory . "

The trophy has the engraving " FIFA World Cup " on its base . After the 1994 FIFA World Cup a plate was added to the bottom side of the trophy on which the names of winning countries are engraved , and are therefore not visible when the trophy is standing upright . The inscriptions state the year in figures and the name of the winning nation in its national language ; for example , " 1974 Deutschland " or " 1994 Brasil " . In 2010 , however , the name of the winning nation was engraved as " 2010 Spain " , in English , not in Spanish . As of 2014 , ten winners have been engraved on the base . The plate is replaced and rearranged the winners of the trophy into a spiral to accommodate future winners , with Spain this time written in Spanish ( España ) . FIFA 's regulations now state that the trophy , unlike its predecessor , cannot be won outright : the winners of the tournament receive a Bronze replica which is gold plated rather than solid gold . Germany was the first nation to win the new trophy for the third time in 2014 .

= = Winners = =

Jules Rimet Trophy

Brazil ? 1958 , 1962 , 1970

Uruguay ? 1930 , 1950

Italy ? 1934 , 1938

Germany ? 1954

England ? 1966

FIFA World Cup Trophy

Germany ? 1974 , 1990 , 2014

Argentina ? 1978 , 1986

Italy ? 1982 , 2006

Brazil ? 1994 , 2002

France ? 1998

