

MUNSA 2022



FIFA Council Study Guide

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Note of the Chairs

Dear delegates,

It is our honor to welcome you to the Council of the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA, for its initials in French) of the Model United Nations Students Association 2022, here in Barcelona.

First and foremost, we would like to introduce ourselves to you, so you can get to know us a little bit before the conference.

My name is Inés Cirera and I am a third-year Law and Global Governance student at ESADE Law School. I specialize in international politics and I hope to pursue a career in international law enforcement and European Union external relations. I became acquainted with MUN when I was in 4th of ESO (10th grade) and I partook in my first conference in my school. Beyond academic matters, I am passionate about photography and music, as well as traveling and discovering new cultures. I am really excited to meet you and be a part of this MUN!

I am Àlex Font, and I recently graduated in History from the Autonomous University of Barcelona. My main field of interest is contemporary history, specifically the interwar years, as well as the study of nationalism. I am a member of UNSA Barcelona, and I have participated in quite a few MUNs as a delegate. This will be my first time as chair, and I am very excited about it!

In this committee, we will be debating two topics, revolving around the scandal known as "Qatargate", and the role football can play to further develop the health of young teenagers as well as fight inequalities and racism in the international system. These topics are very compelling and will allow for the development of a very fruitful debate since they are not only about football, but about human rights and the strength of geopolitics.

International championships such as the World Cup can promote a spirit of worldwide cooperation and friendship between countries and citizens, but the Qatar World Cup of 2022 has raised many issues. This is mainly due to the fact that the host of the competition has been accused of committing several human rights violations in the last decades. The values of the World



Cup –respect, equality and healthy competition– are not being kept anymore, and are intrinsically related to monetary interests.

Furthermore, football and more specifically the construction of infrastructure can be a way to lift many young people in developing countries out of poverty, but it also contributes to the unequal relationship between developed and developing countries. The latter are usually not able to face the former ones in international championships, due to the fact that they do not have the same resources, infrastructure, or the capability to attract talented players or coaches, even if they are from their own countries.

As you can see, the topics are more about the relationship between football championships with society and politics, rather than football itself. Therefore, do not worry if you are not an expert on football.

We do encourage you, however, to take this study guide as an introduction to these topics, and to look for more information by yourselves, in order to be more prepared for the debate.

We look forward to meeting all of you, and hope that you will have a great time in MUNSA 2022!

Kind wishes,

Àlex Font & Inés Cirera, Chairs of the FIFA



Information about the Committee

FIFA is the governing body of football worldwide. Founded in 1904, its objectives are, according to its own Statutes, “to improve the game of football constantly and promote it globally in the light of its unifying, educational, cultural and humanitarian values, particularly through youth and development programmes, to organize its own international competitions, to draw up regulations and provisions governing the game of football and related matters and to ensure their enforcement, to control every type of association football by taking appropriate steps to prevent infringements of the Statutes, regulations or decisions of FIFA or of the Laws of the Game,¹ to use its efforts to ensure that the game of football is available to and resourced for all who wish to participate, regardless of gender or age, to promote the development of women’s football and the full participation of women at all levels of football governance, and to promote integrity, ethics and fair play with a view to preventing all methods or practices, such as corruption, doping or match manipulation, which might jeopardize the integrity of matches, competitions, players, officials and member associations or give rise to abuse of association football”.²

The FIFA Council (formerly known as the Executive Committee) is one of the main institutions of FIFA, being the non-executive, supervisory and strategic body that sets the vision for FIFA and global football.³ It is also the one we will be simulating in our committee. The Council is the main decision-making body of the organization in the intervals of FIFA Congress, and it is tasked, among other things, with the organization of major football tournaments, including the World Cup.

The final composition of the FIFA Council consists of 37 members: one President, elected by the FIFA Congress; eight vice presidents, and 28 other members elected by the member associations – each for a term of four

¹ The Laws of the Game are the rules of association football (number of players per team, the length of a game, etc.). They are issued by the International Football Association Board (IFAB).

² (2022, May). “FIFA Statutes, May 2022 Edition”. FIFA: https://digitalhub.fifa.com/m/3815fa68bd9f4ad8/original/FIFA_Statutes_2022-EN.pdf.

³ (2020) “FIFA Council: UNM World Affairs Delegation”. University of New Mexico.



years. A minimum of one female representative must be elected per confederation. The President and the members of the Council may serve for no more than three terms of office (whether consecutive or not).⁴ Its structure has changed during the years, as well as the memberships and nationalities it represents. Several topics that the Council may touch upon are gender equality, corruption, the creation of development projects in developing countries, decisions regarding the World Cup...

The FIFA Congress is the supreme legislative body, which meets annually (although the Council can call on an Extraordinary Congress at any time, or if one-fifth of the member associations request it), and it is where the 211 national football associations are represented. The Congress is the one tasked with choosing the president of the association, who carries out, together with the general secretary, the daily administration of the organization. The current president is Gianni Infantino, who was elected in 2016 after the previous president, Sepp Blatter, was banned from the presidency and from football altogether by the FIFA ethics committee, in relation to his participation in the corruption scandal uncovered in 2015, after an investigation by the American Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), concerning bribery, money laundering and racketeering.⁵

In Congress, each member association has one vote, with regional confederations only acting as observers, with no voting rights. The president reports to Congress, who is also charged with overseeing and approving the audited financial statements, approving the budget, expelling or admitting associations, and designating the host for the World Cup.⁶

You have to keep in mind, however, that in this committee for MUNSA, **you will be representing the national football federation of the country that you have been assigned with.**

⁴ (2022). "FIFA Council." FIFA.

⁵ (2015, December 18). "Sepp Blatter: how the machiavellian master of Fifa power politics fell". *The Guardian*.

⁶ (2022, May). "FIFA Statutes, May 2022 Edition". *FIFA*.



Topic A: Qatargate

Introduction to the Topic

Because of its worldwide popularity, football has become a major source of money. And one of the major football events is the World Cup: not only is it a source of income for many, but for the country in which it is held, it can also be a way to make that country known and respected around the world, and attract tourism and foreign investment. For countries who are not full democracies, it can also be a way to add legitimacy to their regimes.

This is exactly what Qatar pretends to achieve by hosting the World Cup of 2022. However, a debate has been brought forward on whether Qatar is a fit host. This is due to continuous reports of human rights violations during the preparations of the World Cup, with dozens of migrant workers dying as a result of appalling working conditions, and other grave labor rights violations, as well as the fact that temperatures in the country are clearly not adequate for major sporting events, and several rumors and investigations surrounding the fact that members of FIFA were possibly bribed in order to accept Qatar as a host.⁷

This scandal has made for different countries to take a stance on whether or not they believe Qatar is the correct pick for the World Cup. Qatar has spent a total of 220 million US dollars in order to host the World Cup. Many have wondered, with a hot middle-eastern climate and a history and present of violating human rights, could it be possible that a bribery took place when deciding where to host the World Cup? Some arguments in favor of this theory is that Qatar was in need of the World Cup. Hosting it would be of national interest and boost foreign relations. Its 200 billion US dollar infrastructure pack is also said to have played a big part in the alleged bribery. Many argue that Qatar hosting the World Cup would be just another one of its strategies to establish influence in the western

⁷ Moñino, L. (2022, April 21). "Five things to know about Qatar World Cup 2022: Heated debate about a winter tournament and the host nation". *El País*.



world. This argument is supported by its sponsorship of FC Barcelona and Paris Saint Germain through Qatari firms.

This situation has created a worldwide scandal, with several calls to change the host of the 2022 World Cup. Overall, Qatargate has made a lot of people rethink the relationship between football and human rights overall. Should football championships be only about football specifically, or are they more about promoting a certain number of values? Is it really acceptable to have a worldwide competition in a country such as Qatar, whitewashing that country's human rights violations in the process? What standards should be established in order to be able to apply as a host or even a competitor? Or maybe there should be no standards at all, and keep it all strictly in the field of football? This is an ongoing debate taking place in our societies, and it will be up to you to answer these questions.



Key definitions

Forced Labor: The International Labor Organization (ILO) defines forced labor as “all work or service which is exacted from any person under the threat of a penalty and for which the person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily”, its Forced Labor Convention of 1930. Since many of the workers were lied to about the nature of the job, and they have been retained against their will, under threats of detention and deportation, it is accurate to say that what has happened in Qatar in the last decade constitutes forced labor. Qatar is a member of the ILO, and it has ratified the Forced Labor Convention, as well as the Abolition of Forced Labor Convention.

Sharia Law: Sharia is the set of laws and norms deriving from Islam’s sacred texts. In many Islamic countries, the legal system is based on these religious norms, interpreted by religious scholars. Applying the Sharia means that, for instance, wearing a hijab is mandatory for all women, and that the consumption of alcohol is prohibited. It also means that physical punishments are allowed and that elected parliaments cannot pass laws that contradict these religious norms.

World Cup: The FIFA World Cup is an international football competition, held every four years since 1930. Since 1998, 32 national teams participate in the tournament (with plans to expand that number to 48 in the 2026 World Cup), with a three-year-long qualification process, held in every continent (Africa, Asia, Oceania, Europe, North and Central America and Caribbean, and South America), with FIFA deciding the number of teams who would be able to qualify for each continent.

Human rights violations: Human rights violations are actions that are contrary to the recognised Human rights by the UN. The Charter of the UN prohibits arbitrary deprivation of life; torture, cruel or degrading treatment or punishment; slavery and forced labour; arbitrary arrest or detention; arbitrary interference with privacy; war propaganda; discrimination; and advocacy of racial or religious hatred.



History of the topic

In December of 2010, the FIFA Executive Committee, who at the time was tasked with choosing the host for the World Cup, held the vote in Zurich, Switzerland, for the hosting rights to the 2018 and 2022 World Cup competitions. For the 2022 tournament, these countries were the five official candidates: Australia, Japan, South Korea, Qatar, and the United States. The final round of voting between Qatar and the United States ended with fourteen votes for Qatar and eight for the United States. Since the vote was taken, FIFA has been dogged with claims of bribery and corruption. The vote for Qatar— an illogical choice given the weather conditions, human rights violations, and lack of existing footballing facilities— only enhanced these claims.⁸

Hosting rights for the 2022 FIFA World Cup soccer tournament have been awarded to Qatar through a process that many alleged was corrupt. In 2020, an investigation by the United States Department of Justice, which alleged that Russia and Qatar bribed FIFA officials in order to make sure that they would be elected as the hosts for the World Cup of 2018 and 2022 respectively, broke in the press.⁹ Specifically, Nicolás Leoz, president of CONMEBOL (South American Confederation of Football), and the then president of the Brazilian football federation, Ricardo Teixeira, were accused of taking bribes to vote for Qatar. Qatar rejected these accusations, defining them as “false claims”, while FIFA offered their full cooperation in figuring out if there were indeed some wrongdoings in the process, but refused to change the host for the 2022 World Cup.¹⁰

The climate in Qatar during the summer, when the tournament is traditionally held, is extremely hot, leading FIFA to move the tournament to the winter months. This move will have a major financial impact on professional soccer leagues in Europe and throughout the world, as well as

⁸ Youd, K. (2014) “The Winter’s Tale of Corruption: The 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar, the Impending Shift to Winter, and Potential Legal Actions against FIFA”, 35 Nw. J. Int’l L. & Bus. 167.

⁹ Panja, T., & Draper, K. (2020, April 6). “U.S. Says FIFA Officials Were Bribed to Award World Cups to Russia and Qatar”. *The New York Times*.

¹⁰ Conn, D. (2020, April 7). “World Cup likely to stay in Qatar despite new bribery accusations in US”. *The Guardian*.



on broadcasters and business partners.¹¹ The impact that this change would have on the national football leagues, as well as other sporting events, has led many football federations to protest strongly against this measure, with former FIFA executive and president of the German Football Federation when the vote took place, to argue that the decision to choose Qatar as host for the event was “a blatant mistake” and that “Changing the World Cup to the winter is going deep into the structures of European national federations”.¹² In 2014, even the then president of FIFA himself, Sepp Blatter, admitted that it was a mistake, and that “The technical report on Qatar clearly indicated that it was too hot in summer”, which led FIFA to publish a statement saying that “the president reiterated that the decision to organize the World Cup in summer was an 'error' based on the technical assessment report of the bid, which had highlighted the extremely hot temperatures in summer in Qatar”, but that “At no stage did he question Qatar as the host of the 2022 FIFA World Cup”.¹³

Beyond corruption, many countries that have complained about the alleged bribery that occurred when letting Qatar host the Cup have pointed out the bold choice it has been from FIFA to choose a country that has violated and continues to violate human rights. These human rights violations range from those against the workers dedicated to building all the necessary infrastructure for the event, and laws against women and the LGBTQ+ community.

These workers mentioned are for the most part immigrants from South-East Asia, and since 2013, the international media has published several stories of mistreatment and violation of labor rights, and other abuses, in what has been described by the media as forced labor and slavery. The Guardian¹⁴ was the first to denounce this situation, explaining that 44 Nepalese workers died in the summer of 2013, mostly out of heart

¹¹ Youd, K. (2014) “The Winter’s Tale of Corruption: The 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar, the Impending Shift to Winter, and Potential Legal Actions against FIFA”, 35 Nw. J. Int’l L. & Bus. 167.

¹² (2013, July 24). “Qatar World Cup decision ‘a blatant mistake’, says FIFA executive Theo Zwanziger”. *Raidió Teilifís Éireann*.

¹³ (2014, May 16). “Sepp Blatter admits summer World Cup in Qatar mistake”. *The Associated Press*.

¹⁴ Pattison, P. (2013, September 25). “Revealed: Qatar’s World Cup ‘slaves’”, *The Guardian*.



attacks, while other Nepalese workers explained that many of them were not being paid for their work, they were not allowed to drink water in the workplace (when temperatures in Qatar during the summer can go over 40°C) and their documentation had been confiscated, which meant that if they managed to flee (they were not allowed to leave their jobs by the company) they would not be able to find another job, and most likely, they would be arrested. Some of these workers, though, did manage to escape, and took refuge in the Nepalese embassy in Doha.

Even though the Qatari ministry of labor responded to these news stating that laws in Qatar guaranteed salaries and working conditions in the heat, and that periodical inspections were carried out to ensure that these laws were respected, in the following years more and more scandals came to light surrounding the World Cup. Organizations such as Amnesty International - which has dubbed the World Cup as the “Qatar World Cup of Shame”, and has demanded that FIFA should compensate the abused migrant workers with a total sum of 440 million dollars¹⁵ - have conducted investigations which have not only confirmed the already mentioned human rights violations, but also uncovered that many of these workers were lied to in relation to their working conditions and their salaries, as well as their housing conditions, which were not equipped with electricity, water or ventilation. The NGO also uncovered the deep psychological effects of this situation for the workers. It must be remembered that these are immigrants fleeing mainly because of debts they have in their country of origin, where their families still reside. But the fact that they are not paid their salaries, or that their documentation is confiscated from them, means that they are not able to send money to their families back home, and therefore their debts are not settled, leaving the door open to possible harassment by their creditors.¹⁶

To the labor violations, other human rights violations - such as the fact that homosexuality is illegal in Qatar - have created more and more doubts over whether Qatar is an appropriate host, but FIFA has insisted that they have

¹⁵ (2022, May 19). “Qatar: FIFA Should Match \$440m World Cup Prize Money to Fund Major Compensation Programme for Abused Migrant Workers,” *Amnesty International*.

¹⁶ (2013). *The dark side of migration: spotlight on Qatar’s construction sector ahead of the World Cup*. Amnesty International.



“confronted” Qatar over these issues, and that in the last decade, Qatar has “made progress”. Some legislation has been introduced, including a minimum wage, or the lifting of the prohibition from leaving their jobs imposed on migrant workers, but many still believe that Qatar is not an appropriate host for the championship, due to the country’s record when it comes to human rights. It is important to note that Qatar is ruled by Sharia law, which means that consumption of alcohol is prohibited, and that many physical punishments, such as flogging, are enforced, not to mention that homosexual relations between two male adults can be punished with an imprisonment sentence of between one and three years, under the charge of “sodomy”, according to the Penal Code.¹⁷ Declarations made by Qatari officials, such as the emir himself, who claimed that “We will not stop anybody from coming, visiting and enjoying the football”, but that “each of us have different cultures”, and that “We welcome everybody, but we expect and we want people to respect our culture”,¹⁸ have done nothing but create more controversy. In the end, the fear that many homosexual football fans may face prosecution for showing public displays of affection is indeed very well-founded, since discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity is not considered a crime, or an aggravating circumstance in a crime.¹⁹ Furthermore, the government has the power to expel expatriates that are considered to “jeopardize morals”, leaving the door open to the expulsion of people based on their sexual orientation.²⁰

As for the situation of women in Qatar, while it has somewhat improved in the last decades, it is still very oppressive in many aspects. Women in Qatar are dependent in almost every important aspect of their lives on their male guardian, which can be their father, uncle, brother or husband. The permission of their male guardian is needed in order for them to be able to

¹⁷ Article 296 of the Penal Code of the State of Qatar: <https://www.almeezan.qa/LawArticles.aspx?LawArticleID=889&LawID=26&language=en>.

¹⁸ Declarations made by the emir of Qatar, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad al-Thani, in a press conference in May 2022: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_VpdcYFY9pE.

¹⁹ (2019) “Stonewall Global Workplace Briefings 2019: Qatar”. *Stonewall*: https://www.stonewall.org.uk/system/files/global_workplace_briefing_qatar_final.pdf.

²⁰ Section 25 of Act 21 of 2015: <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/MONOGRAPH/102231/123499/F-577602842/QAT102231%20Eng.pdf>.



access a higher education, work, marry, leave the country, and even obtain reproductive healthcare. This dominance exercised by men over women creates a situation in which women are basically treated as minors for the entirety of their lives, while also leaving them more vulnerable to domestic violence.

Women are also never able to act as guardians for their children in any capacity, and face many complications when it comes to divorce, needing the approval of a court that usually goes against them, even if they find themselves in abusive marriages. Meanwhile, men can divorce immediately at any time without authorization and without even informing their wife.

It is important to note that the Qatar Family Law establishes that guardianship ends when the “guarded” is 18 years old, and that the Constitution of the country in theory guarantees equality under the law, regardless of sex. However, these laws are clearly not upheld, because the authorities do not explain them to the citizenry, and therefore the people do not know they exist, and so these practices, some of them backed by shady and unclear legal and administrative requirements that discriminate on the basis of sex, continue. In many instances, such as the prohibition for women under 30 to rent a hotel room, their legal basis is basically non-existent, but they are applied anyway.

The NGO Human Rights Watch published in 2021 an extensive report denouncing this situation.²¹ In that report, many Qatari women explained their experiences of discrimination by these legal and extralegal rules. Qatari authorities called the report “inaccurate”, while at the same time promising to investigate the allegations made and punish those that had broken the law.²²

The fact that FIFA, especially since the election of Gianni Infantino as president in 2016, has been trying to use football to fight against discrimination of any kind, and assuring the public that they will not tolerate them in football, while at the same time having the most important international football competition in the world in a country

²¹ (2021, March 29). “Women and Qatar’s Male Guardianship Rules”, *Human Rights Watch*.

²² Grant, H. (2021, March 29). “ ‘We’re treated as children’, Qatari women tell rights group”. *The Guardian*.



where women and members of the LGBTIQ+ community are constantly discriminated against, has created an obvious contradiction, that has discredited FIFA and its supposed efforts in fighting discrimination worldwide.

In the end, all of these issues necessarily bring up the question of whether respect for human rights should be a determining factor when choosing a host for these kinds of competitions, and even if countries who violate human rights should be allowed to participate in them. Because of the war in Ukraine, the Russian Federation has been vetoed from participating in the competition, which also brings up the question of whether other countries should also be banned from participation due to human rights violations. This creates a difficult situation, since many times a strict defense of human rights gets in the way of national interests, and therefore the elaboration of a specific set of conditions in order to be able to participate in these championships would certainly be no easy task. To put a clear example, maybe many countries opposed to Israel, who argue that Israel violates human rights and international law, such as Iran, could ask for that country to be banned from the World Cup, but of course, countries who support Israel, like the United States, would never accept this. There are many cases like this that show that trying to uphold human rights is not as easy as it seems, and that geopolitics usually gets in the way of the defense of human rights.



Previous actions on these matters

FIFA's response to the many problems and scandals surrounding the World Cup has usually been underwhelming in many aspects. FIFA has done everything in its power to make sure that the World Cup of 2022 would stay in Qatar, while at the same not denying the many accusations of corruption made, but dodging their consequences. On the corruption scandals, for instance, when criminal investigations were underway, FIFA assured the public they would collaborate in any way possible, but back in 2014, the FIFA ethics committee already concluded that while there had been some irregularities during the voting procedure, "the effects of these occurrences on the bidding process as a whole were far from reaching any threshold that would require returning to the bidding process, let alone reopening it",²³ therefore guaranteeing that Qatar would continue to be the host of the competition. Furthermore, when the summer climate of the country also made it impossible to have the World Cup in the summer months, FIFA decided that the Cup would begin in November, despite all the problems that this situation creates, in order to, once more, guarantee that the World Cup remains in Qatar.

On the issue of labor rights violations, FIFA has generally turned the other cheek, even though it has recognised the existence of these violations that have taken place during the construction of infrastructure both related and unrelated to the World Cup.²⁴ At the same time, FIFA has made an effort to show the "progress" that has been made surrounding worker's rights and human rights in Qatar,²⁵ such as the introduction of legislation that raised the minimum wage and that ended the kafala system, under which the workers were not allowed to change jobs without their company's permission. The UN's International Labor Organization said that "By introducing these significant changes, Qatar has delivered on a commitment, one that will give workers more freedom and protection, and

²³ Gibson, O. (2014, November 13). "Fifa report into alleged corruption clears Qatar to host 2022 World Cup". *The Guardian*.

²⁴ Thorogood, J. (2019, June 6). "Qatar 2022: FIFA admits violation of workers' standards". *Deutsche Welle*.

²⁵ MacInnes, P. (2022, March 31). "Qatar World Cup chief bites back after criticism from Norwegian FA". *The Guardian*.



employers more choice”, and many NGOs applauded these legislative reforms, but argued that the government needed to make sure that they were applied, and that the new minimum wage was still too low.²⁶ It is important to remember that legislation protecting worker’s rights already existed before Qatar was designated as the host for the World Cup, and that Qatar had already ratified the Forced Labor Convention, but this didn’t prevent any of the labor violations already described from taking place.

In any case, while Qatar has tried to stop the backlash from the exploitation of immigrant workers in the country, it has made no legislative changes whatsoever on the issue of homosexuality. In many public appearances, representatives from Qatar have guaranteed repeatedly that everyone would be welcome in the country, while warning at the same time that public displays of affection would be frowned upon. There have also been threats to seize any LGBTIQ flags displayed by fans in the stadiums, arguing that it would be necessary to guarantee their safety from other people who could possibly react in an aggressive manner.²⁷ FIFA has generally ignored the persecution of homosexuality in Qatar, with the now former president, Sepp Blatter, even laughing it off when asked, stating that any homosexual football fans in the World Cup “should refrain from any sexual activities”,²⁸ declarations that caused a huge outrage, causing him to apologize afterwards.²⁹

FIFA has recently stated that it will terminate all contracts with all hotels who refuse homosexual couples to book rooms, after many cases erupted, and has also made it clear that the requirements made to the hotels to welcome everyone, regardless of sexual orientation will “continue to be reinforced in awareness raising sessions and subsequently monitored and evaluated through audits and inspections of hotels linked to the FIFA

²⁶ Pattison, P. (2020, September 1). “New labour law ends Qatar’s exploitative kafala system”. *The Guardian*.

²⁷ Buzinski, J. (2022, April 4). “Qatar might confiscate rainbow flags at World Cup to ‘protect’ LGBTQ fans”. *Outsports*.

²⁸ (2010, December 14). “Sepp Blatter says gay fans ‘should refrain’ at 2022 World Cup in Qatar”. *The Guardian*.

²⁹ (2010, December 17). “Blatter apologizes for Qatar World Cup gay remarks”. *CNN*.



World Cup”.³⁰ Aside from these measures though, the security of homosexual fans in the World Cup is not guaranteed at all, despite assurances from Qatari authorities and FIFA, who have clearly have not done enough to guarantee that the competition is safe for people of all sexual orientations.

On the issue of women’s rights, some changes have been introduced in Qatar in the last decades that have, for instance, allowed for a rising number of women in higher education, for women to be able to drive without permission from their male guardian, for the establishment of safehouses for victims of domestic violence, the right to vote and a higher feminine presence in politics, but, as already described, many discriminatory practices against women persist in the country to this day. FIFA has not tackled the issue at all, although it is worth noting that for the first time ever, female referees will be present in the 2022 World Cup.³¹

³⁰ Keegan, M. (2022, May 13). “FIFA tell Qatar's 'anti-gay' hotels they will CANCEL their World Cup contracts if they reject same-sex couples, after dozens refused their bookings and told them to modify their behaviour and not to 'dress gay'”. *The Daily Mail*.

³¹ Harpur, C. & Humayun, A. (2022, May 29). “FIFA appoints three female referees for World Cup for first time in competition history”. *The Athletic*.



Block positions

General guidelines regarding blocks

It is crucial to take many elements into account when it comes to the formation of alliances in MUN debates. Each delegate will have to look into their country's culture, economic relations, trade agreements, past wars and conflicts as well as overall diplomatic relations with the other countries present in the debate. This way the debate will be richer in terms of accuracy and will foster far more interesting points of holistic nature.

Western Europe

Some west european football federations, such as Norway or the Netherlands, have openly shown their disagreement with the election of Qatar as a host for the 2022 FIFA World Cup, due to the deaths of hundreds of workers, and the prosecution of homosexuality and discrimination against women. At the same time, other federations, such as England, have also openly criticized the decision made by FIFA to move the start of the tournament to November, due to the negative impact this will have in their own national competitions. There has also been a lot of pressure from NGOs, the public opinion as a whole, and even several football players,³² to change the host for the World Cup in these countries, and, if not, to boycott it.

At the time of writing this study guide, however, no national federation has taken that decision, and is not likely to, since the competition is due to take place shortly, and they would expect to win nothing by boycotting it. Despite the pressure in their own countries, no federation has officially called to change the host country either, since the decision was already taken, and FIFA has no intention to change it,³³ and also because the consequences this decision could generate (on a diplomatic and economic level as well) are not easy to predict at all. It is more than reasonable, however, that these countries would demand a bigger set of changes from

³² (2021, March 28). "Qatar human rights protests spread across World Cup qualifiers". *France 24*.

³³ Rubio, C. (2021, November 17). "England to officially protest against the Qatar 2022 World Cup". *Atalayar*.



Qatari authorities on the issues of labor rights, as well as legislation to end discrimination against women and the LGBTIQ+ community.

South America

Contrary to what has happened in Europe, no important protests have taken place there, and, in fact, the relationship between the Qatar Football Association (QFA) and the South American Football Confederation (CONMEBOL) has improved greatly in the last years, with both associations signing an agreement in 2018 to “promote and develop football across the two continents”,³⁴ and Qatar being invited to participate in the Copa América championship of 2019 and 2020. Furthermore, Qatar Airways also announced in 2018 that they would be sponsoring, for a period of four and a half years, CONMEBOL and its club competitions, the Copa Libertadores and Copa Sudamericana.³⁵ Seeing how the ties between the QFA and CONMEBOL have strengthened in the last years, it is safe to assume that the South American federations will hardly accept a boycott, a change of host, or any other measure of that nature.

Qatar

As the host for the 2022 FIFA World Cup, Qatar obviously aims to maintain that position, claiming that the championship can be a way to change the vision that exists of the Arab world as a dangerous and violent place, and promote Qatar as a safe tourist destination and place of investment. Qatari authorities have used the changes made in labor rights as an example of the work and changes that have taken place in the country, claiming, for instance, that “even our harshest critics such as Amnesty recognise our commitment”.³⁶ As it has already been explained, however, very little changes have been made on the constant discrimination women suffer in the country, and when it comes to homosexuality, Qatar has simply asked for respect to what they define as their culture, rejecting, therefore, to make any changes in that area whatsoever.

³⁴ (2018, May 13). “QFA signs MoUs with South American countries”. *Qatar Football Association*.

³⁵ Dalleres, F. (2019, June 20). “Copa America: The reasons behind Qatar’s involvement in South America and what the future holds”. *City A.M.*

³⁶ MacInnes, P. (2022, March 31). “Qatar World Cup chief bites back after criticism from Norwegian FA”. *The Guardian*.



Egypt

Egypt has not yet made any comments on the Qatargate case. Though, it can be highlighted that on 20 January 2021, Egypt agreed to resume diplomatic relations with Qatar, making it the first country to officially do so under an Arab deal to end the dispute. Taking into account these diplomatic relations are fairly new, therefore Qatar and Egypt have not yet formed stable diplomatic relations.

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is a country near Qatar, which can profit from tourism that stems from the World Cup. On 4 January 2021, Qatar and Saudi Arabia agreed to reopen airspace, land and maritime borders, with the expectation to fully restore diplomatic relations. This happened after the ongoing dispute over territorial influence between the two countries. While Saudi-Qatari diplomatic relations are flawed due to an existing power struggle, and the blockade led by Saudi Arabia against Qatar did seem to menace the celebration of the World Cup, the crisis is solved, and in the end, both countries share similar policies when it comes to homosexuality, for instance, so it is unlikely that Saudi Arabia would support any measure that would threaten the celebration of the Qatar World Cup at this point.

United States of America

Qatar and the United States enjoy close economic and trade relations. The United States is Qatar's fifth trading partner and the primary source of imports which amounts to \$4.108bn. Many sources have turned their view to the US as an alternative to host the World Cup in, since it was the other main option to host the 2022 World Cup, which would be an opportunity for the US that might or might not affect the country's view on the matter. It is also worth noting that the US Department of Justice has accused Russia and Qatar of bribery of high FIFA executives in order to host the 2018 and 2022 World Cup respectively.

Russia

In the case of Russia, it is worth noting that it was chosen as the host for the 2018 World Cup in the same vote as Qatar was chosen to be the host for the 2022 World Cup, in 2010. In fact, the election of Russia was also marked by several irregularities and accusations of bribery. It is safe to



assume, therefore, that Russia would not be in favor of changing the host for the 2022 World Cup, since that would mean questioning the vote that made it possible for Russia to be the host for the 2018 World Cup. Furthermore, Russia has been banned from participating in the World Cup due to the war in Ukraine, so its main priority would surely be to end that veto.

Possible block/alliance

Any country that has a border with Qatar or is close to it may position itself in favour of Qatar, as they will profit from economic benefits from the competition.

Any country that participated in the Qatar blockade can also take into account that its diplomatic relations with the country are damaged.

Moreover, any country that violates human rights such as the ones violated in the Qatargate scandal may refrain from accusing Qatar, as they might fear that their own bribery and human rights violations will be revealed.



Questions a resolution should answer

Some of the most pressing issues related to the topic that should be addressed in a resolution are:

1. Is Qatar really an ideal place to host the World Cup? If not, should Qatar be stripped of its condition of host?
 - a. You have to take in mind that while no country has called for this, and probably won't, the decision to change the host, or maybe even perhaps suspend the World Cup, however, depends on how the debate will flow, your interactions with one another, and the agreements you may (or may not) reach with each other.
2. Should Qatar make any profound legislative changes, on the issue of women's rights, for example, in order to remain the host of the World Cup?
3. If you choose to allow Qatar to remain as host, what measures can be taken to improve the World Cup, by assuring, for instance, the safety of homosexual fans?
4. Should human rights be a determining factor to be taken into account when choosing the host for the World Cup, and also when choosing the countries that may be able to participate in the tournament?
5. How should Qatari Law be interpreted in terms of allowing homophobia and transphobia directed at fans and players to occur during the tournament? Does local culture prevail over the value of equality regarding sexual orientation?
6. Should the crimes committed in Qatar be further investigated, and/or punished in any way?



Topic B: The development of soccer facilities and opportunities for young people in developing countries

Introduction

The second topic you will be discussing focuses on the social and economic impact of football worldwide. The spread of football around the world has created many opportunities in developing countries, especially for young people. These can be reflected in facilities being built for the use of football and investments being made in developing countries. The presence of international football clubs in developing countries can be an opportunity for many children who will be guaranteed a safe space to develop their skills, and education and will have their basic needs covered by the football clubs.

This can certainly be a positive aspect of developing countries' football clubs intervening in developing countries, and it will be debated by the delegates. Many children would not be able to make a career in the world of football if it were not for the many programmes of mainly European football clubs that recruit and train them, giving them an opportunity that they most surely would not have in their own countries. In the last decades, many efforts have also been made to build many sporting facilities in developing countries, to help specially the young people in these countries, to make it easier to make a living out of football. Not only that, but the promotion of a healthy lifestyle through the integration of football in everyday life is also a way of pursuing the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

However, you will also have to discuss the other side of the coin. There is an existing inequality between countries in the world of football: developing countries do not have the resources, infrastructure, or the physical level required to compete with more developed countries on an equal level. Some scholars argue that the synergy of economic development, democratic experience, football association duration, and low income inequality improves the performance of men's national football teams. They also argue that income inequality excludes the talents from the poor



and reduces national football performance. This proves the correlation between the mentioned inequality between countries in the world, as developing countries have been shown to have an unfair advantage over developed ones.³⁷ Given this inequality, you will have to find ways for FIFA to make sure that there is more equality between countries in international competitions, as well as the role FIFA can play in reducing the unfair advantage present between countries.

³⁷ Wan, KM., Ng, KU. & Lin, TH. The Political Economy of Football: Democracy, Income Inequality, and Men's National Football Performance. *Soc Indic Res* 151, 981-1013 (2020).



Key Definitions

Developing countries: It is a term designed to define those countries, mainly in Asia, Africa and Central and South America, who have not yet reached the considered necessary level to be considered as a fully developed country. While there is no agreement on what exactly a “developing country” is, indicators like the Human Development Index (HDI), the gross national income or the industrial base are used to compare different countries and categorize them as developed or developing.

Loss of national and local talent: It is a term that refers to the exile of talent in developing or less developed countries. Talented professionals from a country with fewer opportunities seek work in countries where they may find better jobs. It is dangerous for the less developed countries.

Development programs: When developing the information for the topic it is crucial to look into what we have defined as development programs. Development programs are programs dedicated to enhance a country’s talent in terms of football. They can be a cause of many debates regarding whether or not they are positive for developing countries or not.

Racism: A belief that race is a fundamental determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race. Racism nowadays is more cultural than biological, but many physical aspects such as skin colour cause discrimination and racist attacks, especially in the world of football.

Homophobia: Irrational fear of, aversion to, or discrimination against homosexuality and gay people. This aversion can be caused by religion, or simply an aversion to what some consider unnatural practices that should be banished from public spaces, and even violently repressed. Many countries have institutionalized homophobia, and strictly punish homosexual practices, while in many countries in which homosexuality is legal, many homophobic attacks by concrete groups or individuals still take place.

FIFA Forward: A FIFA program that started in 2016, meant to finance all member associations, according to their particular needs and objectives. The program, according to FIFA, has been very successful and has helped in the construction of needed infrastructure and facilities, for instance, to



try to make sure that every member association can reach its true potential.



History of the topic

International football can be a very useful tool to fight the existing inequality between countries and inside countries, by raising awareness on issues such as gender and social inequality, or the existence of homophobia. However, expressions of hate and racism in the world of football have also become quite common.

The main problem when tackling racism in football is probably the lack of coordination between institutions. The match played in September 2021 for the World Cup qualifiers between England and Hungary is a good example of this lack of coordination. Hungary had been sanctioned by UEFA (Union of European Football Associations) after some racist incidents by their supporters during the Euro 2020. These sanctions meant that the Hungarian national team would have to play three matches without supporters, but since the World Cup does not fall under the jurisdiction of UEFA but FIFA, supporters were allowed to participate in that match, where they made several racist attacks against some English players, which created a big outrage.³⁸ UEFA told the press that FIFA had the power to apply the ban on the match, while FIFA said that the sanctions didn't apply to games not administered by UEFA, while promising, though, to open disciplinary proceedings against Hungary, and reaffirming its stance against racism and any kind of discrimination.

FIFA has the power to deduce points, force a match to be played under closed doors, and even expel countries from competitions. In this particular situation, FIFA decided to impose a fine on the Hungarian Football Federation, as well as a prohibition to have spectators in the next two home matches in FIFA competitions, with the second match suspended for a probationary period of two years.³⁹ It is worth mentioning that FIFA did not specifically take into account the UEFA sanctions, meaning that the sanctioned attitudes were not considered a reoffense, and therefore that the sanctions could have been tougher. Meanwhile, while the Hungarian Football Federation vowed to identify and sanction those individuals

³⁸ Steinberg, J. (2021, September 3). "Fifa facing questions over anti-racism policy after England players abused". *The Guardian*.

³⁹ (2021, September 21). "Hungary sanctioned after racist behaviour towards England players". *FIFA*.



accused of inappropriate behavior during the match, it stated that the majority of fans simply cheered their national team, and the Hungarian foreign minister downplayed the incident, stating that when English fans booed the Italian anthem during the Euro final of 2020 (where some English fans also led many racist attacks against some of their own players after they lost the game), no measure was taken then.⁴⁰

The obvious conclusion to extract from these events is that further cooperation between international, European, and national football authorities to tackle these situations is needed, and that a more specific plan of action needs to be elaborated in order to facilitate this cooperation.

In terms of homophobia, several studies and cases have been analyzed in order to come to a conclusion that homophobia and transphobia is very present in the world of sports, most especially in football. Research by Scotland's Equality Network 'Out for Sport' (2011) shows that of more than 1,700 respondents, 79% thought that there was a problem of homophobia in sport, whilst 62% had witnessed or experienced homophobia or transphobia in sport. Amongst trans respondents the numbers of those having experienced or witnessed homophobia or transphobia in sport rose to 80%. These findings, whilst focused on Scotland, are widely seen as transferable to other UK contexts.⁴¹ There have been a few football players that have come out in recent years, and all of them have received both backlash and praise for their decision to disclose their sexual preferences.

Another aspect to have in mind is that not all countries around the world have the same capabilities to compete in FIFA international competitions. Developing countries with low GDPs prioritize fighting against illiteracy, for instance, over promoting physical education or sporting events, and, in fact, the state budget dedicated to sport overall is minimal. Developing countries do not have, therefore, the capability to produce as many experienced players as first-world countries. Furthermore, they also lack the necessary infrastructure to promote sporting competitions (and, when they do, the level of maintenance is at times practically non-existent, due to lack of financial resources), and their players are not as well paid as football players are in Europe, for instance, creating a wage gap, with one of its

⁴⁰ (2021, September 21). "FIFA will take action over racist abuse of England players by Hungary fans". *Euronews*.

⁴¹ Homophobia & Transphobia in Football. (n.d.). Football v Homophobia.



main consequences being the “muscle drain” (which not only affects players, but coaches and managers) from these developing countries (Latin America and Africa have been the regions most affected by this drain) to developed ones. There are countless examples of football players who have left their country of origin to play in developed countries where they can actually not only make a living out of football but achieve a level of wealth, popularity and recognition that they would not be able to achieve back home. In some cases, these players have even managed to receive the nationality from the countries in which they are now playing, therefore opening the door for them to play in that country’s national team, and not their own. Furthermore, in many instances in which these players were technically able to play for their national teams, the European teams have not freed these players to play for their countries in international competitions such as the Olympics or the African Cup.⁴²

All of these issues not only make it practically impossible for these countries to act as hosts for competitions such as the World Cup but also puts the national football federations in a position of inferiority when compared to developed countries. While regional football competitions, such as the African Cup, exist, they do not have the impact or the prestige of other international competitions, and they are used by European clubs to recruit players for their own teams, further contributing to the “muscle drain” described earlier. These competitions are also marked by corruption, including the existence of fixed matches, bribing of players, and other scandals surrounding sponsorships and broadcasting rights, with the president of the South African Football Federation even being found guilty of the latter in 1997.

On the other hand, football has been used in the past to create a positive outcome in developing countries. This has been seen in cases such as the following: the Agence Française de Développement and FIFA are sponsoring the "Championness program" implemented by the NGO Plan International in Benin, Guinea, and Togo. It aims to reduce gender inequalities through the development of women's soccer, starting in the protective environment of schools. “The Championnes project will create sports associations for young girls in secondary schools that will also enable boys, teachers, and parents to get involved," says Léa Cezeur, who

⁴² Andreff, W. (2006). “Sport in developing countries. Handbook on the Economics of Sport”. 308-315.



oversees the project at AFD's Gulf of Guinea regional office. ⁴³ Given the power that FIFA has shown to have, maybe they could reinforce these projects further.

⁴³ "Maxime Terrieux: 'Sports Can Have Very Positive Impacts on a Country's Development,'" n.d.



Previous actions on these matters

Regarding the development of facilities and institutions for developing countries, FIFA has done the first phase of the implementation of the 2020-2023 period outlined in The Vision, the organization worked towards achieving a greater geographical proximity to its member associations (MAs). It also laid building blocks for further growth through many examples of reinforced governance structures and development of professionals and systems operating within them. Another project has been developed in Bhutan. With the goal of 'making football truly global', FIFA has provided an enhanced level of development support to its 211 Member Associations over recent years.

The latest nation to benefit has been Bhutan with the completion of a modern new football academy. Located in Thimphu, capital of the Himalayan country known affectionately as the Land of the Thunder Dragon, the new Changjiji Football Academy complements the previous facility, also funded by FIFA in 2003, and belongs to a series of FIFA Forward projects from the first cycle (1.0) which also includes facilities at the Girls' football academy at Gelephu, floodlight and four artificial turfs.

Both the Boys' Academy at Changjiji and the Girls' Academy at Gelephu are operational, and the construction of a fourth artificial turf will be completed soon. Aimed at upgrading the country's footballing infrastructures and facilities, the projects are expected to lift the country's game to a new level, prospects fuelling BFF (Bhutan Football Federation) President Ugen Tsechup with new ambitions⁴⁴.

This is one of the many projects aimed at development that FIFA has done. Some countries that have been recipients of said projects include Guinea, Barbados, Croatia and Lithuania. The debate will have to have a foundation in the past actions that FIFA has done, all delegates will have to take a look at FIFA's development projects that come in different forms and for different objectives.

On May 9th, 2016, the FIFA Congress approved the FIFA Forward Development Program, to support football development in all football associations, in order to "support football across the globe so that football

⁴⁴ (2022) "New Academy Offers Fresh Opportunities in the Land of the Thunder Dragon,"



can reach its potential in every single country”. The first edition of this program (FIFA Forward 2.0), which ran between 2016 and 2018, was deemed a success, helping member associations, “financially both in their daily operations but also in setting new strategic long-term goals and by implementing tailor-made development projects to provide football infrastructure, competitions and to promote and advance women’s football”.

As a result of the program, many football federations that did not have as many financial resources as others did, were able to, for instance, to properly equip their teams, and to participate in international competitions, thanks to the Forward solidarity funding for travel and equipment needs. A new edition of FIFA Forward (FIFA Forward 2.0) was also approved in 2019, to run until the end of 2022, with a 20% increase in the annual investment for each member association. FIFA Forward 2.0 includes a total investment of 2,000,000 US dollars for the 2019-2022 period, specially directed to the construction of infrastructure, including pitches, technical centers, training grounds, stadiums and headquarters, according to the particular needs of the association in question. Under FIFA Forward 2.0, it is mandatory for the associations as well to promote anti-discrimination, diversity and inclusion, as well as taking measures to protect minors from any possible abuses and promote their wellbeing.⁴⁵

An organization worth looking into is Grassroots Soccer. This organization combats global poverty by supporting athletic and academic programs around the world. To date, Grassroots Soccer has helped implement soccer, health and educational programs in 45 countries in Latin America, South America, Africa, Eastern Europe and Asia. The organization raises awareness of both global poverty and health risks associated with HIV/AIDS and malaria ⁴⁶ . Looking into different organizations that help soccer development in developing countries can give the delegate ideas for how FIFA could redirect soccer development.

⁴⁵ FIFA Forward Programme: <https://www.fifa.com/football-development/fifa-forward-programme>.

⁴⁶ 3 Soccer Programs Addressing Global Poverty. (2021, July 27). Retrieved from The Borgen Project website: <https://borgenproject.org/soccer-programs-addressing-global-poverty/>



In addition, FIFA has made a substantial effort in the last years to promote anti-racism campaigns worldwide, such as the “Stop Racism. Stop Violence” campaign, made in solidarity with the Black Lives Matter movement in 2020, in which many well-known football personalities participated. Current FIFA president Gianni Infantino has stated that “Today, and every day, FIFA and football stand united against racism”, and that “As the governing body of football worldwide, FIFA recognises and embraces its responsibility to lead the fight against discrimination”.⁴⁷

Article 13 of the FIFA Disciplinary Code states that “Any person who offends the dignity or integrity of a country, a person or group of people through contemptuous, discriminatory or derogatory words or actions (by any means whatsoever) on account of race, skin colour, ethnic, national or social origin, gender, disability, sexual orientation, language, religion, political opinion, wealth, birth or any other status or any other reason, shall be sanctioned with a suspension lasting at least ten matches or a specific period, or any other appropriate disciplinary measure”, and also establishes sanctions that can be applied by FIFA to football associations who engage in such behavior, including fines, bans on playing in certain stadiums, banning spectators, deducting points, or even expulsion from a competition.⁴⁸ FIFA also introduced a three-step procedure under which a referee has the power, when found with any discriminatory behavior, to stop, suspend, and ultimately forfeit the match.⁴⁹

FIFA also provides guidance to its members to develop their own action plans to fight discrimination, promotes diversity and anti-discrimination trainings for its own employees, and has also created the FIFA Diversity Award, that recognises any organization, individual or initiative of the world of football that stands against racism and discrimination.

Despite these efforts to show themselves to the public as defenders of equality against racism or any form of discrimination, FIFA has been heavily criticized for not doing enough to fight racism in football, and the 2022

⁴⁷ (2021, March 20). “Infantino: FIFA embraces its responsibility to lead the fight against discrimination”. *FIFA*.

⁴⁸ FIFA Disciplinary Code, 2019 Edition: <https://digitalhub.fifa.com/m/1b1c85f7bbc8b3e6/original/i8zsjk8xws0pyl8uay9i-pdf.pdf>.

⁴⁹ (2019, July 25). “FIFA Circular no. 1682”. *FIFA*: <https://digitalhub.fifa.com/m/20dc9a5c0c772ec5/original/sn7trsj9kkrbuhobcx2-pdf.pdf>.



World Cup has certainly not helped with this issue, due to the obvious discrimination and human rights violations committed against migrant workers, LGBTIQ people and women in that country. The dissolution of the FIFA Task Force Against Racism and Discrimination, created in 2013, in 2016, generated some backlash, and accusations against FIFA stating that racism was still very present in the world of football, and that FIFA, by dissolving this task force, was acting like the problem was already solved.⁵⁰ FIFA responded by clarifying that the task force had been created to develop concrete measures to fight racism, among them the already explained disciplinary proceedings of the Diversity Award, and that after these measures were proposed and applied, the task force had achieved its objectives.⁵¹

⁵⁰ Bland, A. (2016, September 26). "Fifa says it's solved racism in football – but it's nowhere near". *The Guardian*.

⁵¹ (2016, September 29). "Clarification on FIFA Task Force Against Racism and Discrimination". *FIFA*.



Block positions

Western developed countries

Western European countries can form an alliance in favor of creating development programs in soccer, as their national football clubs are rather wealthy. They would also most probably be in favor of fighting racism in football in a stronger way. However, while they would not oppose measures to invest in football facilities in these countries, for instance, it is a fact that their football clubs are the main beneficiaries of the “muscle drain” from developing countries, so it is safe to assume that they most certainly would oppose any profound action to truly tackle the unequal relationship that exists between developing and developed countries in football.

Hungary

As it has been mentioned in the study guide before, Hungary has had some racist scandals for which it was sanctioned. Hungary is a country that was deemed an autocracy in early 2022, it openly supports and spreads homophobic behaviour in its citizens and passes legislation against the LGBTQ community in Hungary.

LEDCs (Least Economically Developed Countries) in Africa, South America and Asia

All countries that may be interested in development programs in their countries can create an alliance to defend their interests as developing countries and to achieve fair investments from developed countries and FIFA, in order to have the same opportunities as developed countries have in international competitions, and achieve a more equal status. Furthermore, most of these countries would also support measures to fight racism in football, since their population is targeted with racist attacks. However, some of these countries, such as Nigeria, would most likely oppose the fight against homophobia, since homosexuality is illegal in their countries.

China

China has heavily invested in soccer-related facilities in Africa and South America for many years now, with the objective to improve relations with the affected countries, expand its influence, and benefit from trade deals as



a result.⁵²⁵³ Therefore, while in principle China would not oppose further investment in football facilities in these developing countries, it would still try to maintain its privileged status as the main investor in many of these countries, trying to use its improved relationships with them for this purpose.

⁵² Rick, A. (2018, May 24). "Belt, Road, and Ball? How China's Soccer Diplomacy Handles Latin America". *Forbes*.

⁵³ (2019, November 11). "How China is using football in Africa". *Tifo Football*. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XVglowJPjIq>.



Questions a resolution should answer

Some of the most pressing issues related to the topic that should be addressed in a resolution are:

1. Has FIFA done enough to combat racism and homophobia in the world of football? If not, what other new measures could be adopted?
2. Is the elaboration of a worldwide protocol to fight discrimination in football and allow for further collaboration between different football associations necessary?
3. How can FIFA ensure that developed and developing countries compete on an equal footing in international competitions?
4. What measures can be adopted to tackle the “muscle drain” from developing countries to developed countries?
5. Can FIFA make a change in institutions in developing countries by promoting human rights?
6. What facilities could FIFA build in order to help developing countries and promote the sport in said countries?



Additional readings

Full report by Amnesty International on the worker's rights violations in Qatar:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20150104211133/http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/MDE22/010/2013/en/ca15040d-290e-4292-8616-d7f845beed7e/mde220102013en.pdf>.

Article detailing the existing inequalities between countries in relation to football and sports in general:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/288138224_Sport_in_developing_countries.

Article on homophobia and transphobia in football

<https://www.footballvhomophobia.com/lgbtphobia/>



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