



NewMUN: Chapter VI

BACKGROUND GUIDE

English FA

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LETTER FROM THE CHAIRS

"Talent without hard work is nothing," "tienes que luchar para alcanzar tu sueño. hay que sacrificarse y trabajar duro para ello" as famously stated by Cristiano Ronaldo and Lionel Messi. These two individuals, among countless others, have played instrumental roles in shaping the beloved sport of football. While their names may not be immediately familiar to a younger audience, their contributions to the game are undeniable.

Now, you might be wondering why we have included this quote in our background guide. The answer is simple: we want delegates to understand the heart and soul of football and the individuals who have created an era filled with emotion and passion.

Since were on the topic of introductions - Greetings Delegates! We are Sreyas and Issac your chairs for the English FA council for the upcoming NewMUN conference. Get ready for a wild ride as we dive into the world of football diplomacy.

Together we will make sure this experience will stay in your finest of memories.

Football is more than just a game; it is a global phenomenon that unites people from all walks of life. The English Football Association, as the governing body of football in England, plays a crucial role in maintaining the integrity of the sport, promoting its growth, and ensuring that it continues to inspire millions around the world. Through strategic planning, development programs, and international collaboration, the FA is committed to upholding the values of fairness, inclusivity, and excellence in football.

Football, like everything else, has its strengths and weaknesses. While it boasts passionate fans, dedicated clubs, and governing bodies, it also grapples with issues such as corruption, discrimination, racism, and sexism. The English Football Association was established to address these problems and restore the sport's reputation and integrity. Delegates at the conference will be challenged to find solutions that safeguard football's future and ensure it remains a cherished and respected pastime.

MUN is a distinctive platform that offers opportunities for learning, growth, and personal development. By immersing yourself in the intricacies of global issues through engaging debates and simulations, you'll gain invaluable insights and develop essential leadership skills. NewMUN can equip you to become a force for positive change in the world.

As chairs, we're excited to facilitate engaging discussions and problem-solving efforts over the next two days. Our goal is to create a positive and rewarding council experience for all delegates. We hope that this experience will inspire and motivate you throughout your MUN journey.

Please don't hesitate to reach out if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Sreyas, Issac

Chairs, The English FA



AGENDA 1:

Addressing Corruption and Proposing Reforms for Transparency in Football

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS

1998-2015: Sepp Blatter's rule as FIFA President is damaged by various corruption scandals.

2010: The granting of the 2018 and 2022 World Cups to Russia and Qatar raises serious concerns about bribery and backroom deals.

2011: FIFA suspends high-ranking authorities amid debasement charges, but questions linger with respect to straightforwardness in investigations.

2014: Michael Garcia's report on the World Cup bidding process is only partially released, starting contention over FIFA's commitment to transparency.

2015: The US Department of Justice prosecutes a few FIFA officials on charges of racketeering, wire fraud, and money laundering. This acts as a catalyst for major change.

2015: Sepp Blatter and Michel Platini, then-FIFA President, and UEFA President respectively, are suspended from football-related activities due to corruption charges.

2016: FIFA replaces the scandal-tainted Executive Committee with a new FIFA Council.

2017: Further arrests and indictments of football officials across the globe expose the global scale of corruption.

2018: Recognizing the importance of whistleblowers, FIFA introduces a system for anonymous reporting of corruption within the organization.

2020: FIFA launches a comprehensive compliance program to strengthen ethical standards and promote accountability within the organization.

2020: Mandatory ethics training becomes a requirement for all FIFA officials.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Bribery: Offering or receiving something of value (money, gifts) to influence a decision or action unethically. (e.g., Bribing officials to select a team for a tournament)

Match-fixing: Deliberately manipulating the outcome of a game for personal gain (e.g., betting on a predetermined losing team).

Money Laundering: The process of concealing the source of illegally obtained money by moving it through legitimate businesses. (e.g., Using sponsorships to launder money from bribes)

Public Access to Information: The right of the public to access information held by governing bodies. (e.g., Having an online portal with financial data)

Independent Oversight Body: A neutral group outside the organization that monitors its activities and decision-making.

Whistleblower Protection Laws: Legal safeguards for individuals who report corruption within their organization without fear of retaliation.

Global Code of Conduct: A set of ethical principles and guidelines that all football organizations must adhere to.

Regular Audits and Compliance Checks: Independent reviews to ensure adherence to regulations and ethical standards.

FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association): The international governing body for football.

Transparency International: A leading global anti-corruption organization.

UEFA (Union of European Football Associations): The governing body for football in Europe and surrounding regions.

MAJOR PARTIES INVOLVED

FIFA: The sport's governing body has been ground zero for multiple scandals. The 2015 case exposed bribery surrounding World Cup hosting rights. Former President Blatter's downfall for shady payments is a prime example.

UEFA: Europe's football boss, UEFA, hasn't been spotless either. Questions linger about favoritism in awarding tournament rights, with Michel Platini's ban for a suspicious payment highlighting the issue.

National Associations: From misusing funds to bribery and match-fixing, corruption plagues national bodies too. The Brazilian FA's troubles with former president Teixeira showcase this.

Football Clubs: Big clubs have not been immune. Financial irregularities like tax evasion and "financial doping" have cast shadows. Barcelona and Real Madrid's past investigations are cases in point.

Sponsors and Partners: Even sponsors have not always played fair. Unethical practices and bribes to secure deals have tainted some partnerships. The pressure major sponsors like Adidas and Coca-Cola put on FIFA for reform underlines their potential influence.

Players and Agents: A few players and agents have been lured into the dark side, receiving illegal payments, manipulating transfers, or even match-fixing. Legal issues faced by stars like Messi and Ronaldo regarding tax evasion are reminders of player involvement.

Fans and Supporters: Though mostly victims, fans can indirectly influence the game. Their outrage, like the protests against the European Super League, can push for change.

Media: Investigative journalists have been watchdogs, exposing corruption. The 2015 FIFA scandal's media coverage, with outlets like The Guardian leading the charge, is a prime example.

Governments and Regulators: Cracking down on corruption falls partly on governments. The US Department of Justice's role in the 2015 FIFA investigation demonstrates this.

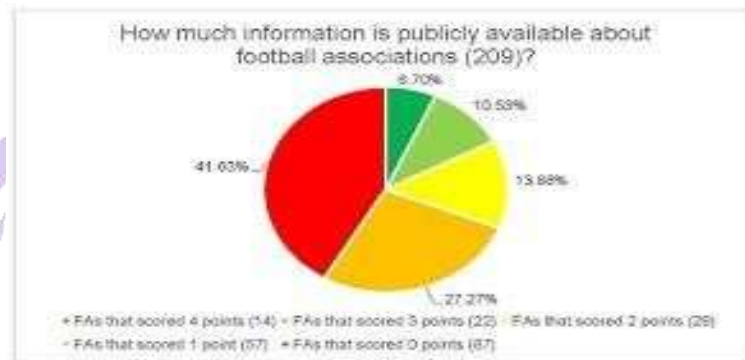
GENERAL OVERVIEW

The Disgraceful Beginning to Bad Blood: How Corruption Took the Footballing World by Storm

Despite its immense popularity and wealth, football grapples with a dark side: corruption. Match-fixing, where games are manipulated for betting gains, is a prime example. Players, officials, or even entire teams might be bribed to underperform, creating a mockery of fair play. The infamous 2006 Calciopoli scandal, where Italian giants like Juventus were implicated, serves as a stark reminder. Bribery is another weapon in the corrupt arsenal, with officials or players swayed by money or gifts for desired outcomes. The 2015 FIFA scandal, which exposed a culture of bribery within the sport's governing body, exemplifies this.

These corrupt practices erode fans' trust in the game's integrity, potentially leading to declining viewership and financial troubles. The beautiful game needs a clean pitch, and tackling corruption is crucial to safeguard its future.

A Dive into the Past: History of Corruption in football



Corruption in football dates back to the early 20th century, with match-fixing scandals emerging in the 1920s and 1930s. The issue gained prominence in the 1960s and 1970s, notably with Italy's "Calciopoli" scandal. The 1990s saw major scandals like the 1993 French bribery case and the 1999 FIFA bribery allegations. The 2000s and 2010s exposed widespread corruption, including Germany's 2001 "Hoyzer scandal," Italy's 2006 "Calciopoli," and

FIFA's 2015 corruption scandal. Recent leaks, such as the 2016 Panama Papers and 2019 Football Leaks, continue to reveal financial misconduct and unethical practices in the sport.

The Rise of Questions: The Increasing role of FIFA, UEFA and Other Footballing Organizations in Corruption

The 2015 FIFA corruption scandal involved extensive bribery and corruption within the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), the governing body of international football. Over two dozen FIFA officials and their associates were implicated in a 24-year scheme for personal enrichment, reaching the highest levels of FIFA management. Central to the scandal were accusations of bribery linked to the awarding of hosting rights for the 2018 World Cup to Russia and the 2022 World Cup to Qatar.

FIFA and its intentions: How they took centre stage in the field of corruption.

FIFA's financial success from growing corporate sponsorships took a hit in the early 2000s. A major sports marketing company, ISL, which held broadcasting and sponsorship rights for World Cups, collapsed due to debt and accusations of fraud.

Investigations revealed that ISL had bribed sports officials, including some from FIFA leadership like João Havelange and Ricardo Teixeira. Despite repaying a small portion of the bribes, the matter wasn't fully addressed, casting a shadow over FIFA's finances.

The Beginning of Corruption: The Sepp Blatter Scandal



Blatter was found guilty of ethics violations and barred from football-related activities for eight years. Some of the charges stemmed from a \$2 million payment Blatter made to Michel Platini in 2011; the latter, who was then president of the Union of European Football Associations, was considered Blatter's likely successor. Blatter contested the decision, and in February 2016 FIFA's appeals committee reduced the ban to six years. That ruling was upheld by the Court of Arbitration for Sport in December. Also in 2016, FIFA elected a new president, Gianni Infantino. Citing financial wrongdoing, FIFA issued another ban against Blatter in March 2021. It barred him from football for more than six years beginning after his original ban ended in October.

Rebellion in the Integrity of the Beautiful Sport: Blatter's Right Hand Man's Involvement



Michel Platini, was banned from football in 2015 for receiving an unethical payment of 2 million Swiss francs from FIFA President Sepp Blatter. This payment, made in 2011 for work supposedly done a decade earlier, was part of the broader FIFA corruption scandal. Platini's ban, initially eight years, was later reduced to four years on appeal. This case highlighted systemic issues within UEFA, including a lack of transparency and accountability.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Financial Transparency: Conducting regular, independent audits and publicly disclosing financial statements, sponsorships, and executive compensation can illuminate financial activities and decision-making processes. Moreover, robust whistleblower protection programs can encourage individuals to report corruption without fear of retaliation.

Enhancing Governance Structures: Implementing term limits for leadership positions can prevent the entrenchment of power. Independent oversight boards with the authority to investigate and sanction can serve as a critical check on leadership. Additionally, open bidding processes for tournaments and contracts can significantly reduce the risk of bribery and collusion.

Fighting Match-Fixing: Strengthened doping controls, supported by data analysis and intelligence gathering to detect suspicious betting patterns, can be instrumental in anti-match-fixing efforts. Educating players, coaches, and officials about the dangers and consequences of match-fixing can foster a culture of integrity. Enhanced collaboration between law enforcement agencies and football organizations across borders can aid in tracking and prosecuting match-fixing rings.

Empowering Fans: Establishing independent fan groups with a voice in decision-making processes ensures that supporter interests are represented. Providing financial resources for these groups to monitor governance and finances offers a valuable check on power. Utilizing social media platforms to promote transparency and encourage fan dialogue with governing bodies empowers fans to hold organizations accountable.

Promoting Ethical Conduct: Establishing a code of ethics for all stakeholders, including players, coaches, officials, and administrators, sets clear standards for behavior and decision-making. Regular training sessions on ethical conduct and integrity can reinforce these standards. Additionally, setting up a confidential reporting system for ethical violations ensures that concerns can be raised and addressed promptly and appropriately.

SUGGESTED UNMODERATED CAUCUS TOPICS:

1. Should Open Bidding Processes Be Enforced for All Major Football Tournaments?
2. Should Financial Resources Be Allocated to Fan Groups for Monitoring Activities?
3. Should a Universal Code of Ethics Be Established for All Football Stakeholders?
4. Should Sponsorship Agreements and Their Terms Be Publicly Disclosed?
5. Should There Be a Cap on Executive Salaries in Football Organizations to Prevent Corruption?

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AGENDA 2:

Addressing Challenges and Gender Equality in Women's Football

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS

7 May 1881: First recorded match between an England and Scotland women's teams at Hibernian Park

1894: British Ladies' Football Club founded by activist Nettie Honeyball.

August 1917: Tournament launched for Female Munition Workers Team in England officially titled the "Tyne Wear & Tees Alfred Wood Munition Girls Cup", it was also known as "The Munitionettes Cup"

1921-1970: FA ban on playing of women's' football on association football pitches. Thus women started playing matches on Rugby pitches.

5 December 1921: The English Ladies' Football Association was formed, with 58 affiliated clubs

January 1970: UEFA recommendation for national associations to control women's' football

1970-1971: Women's World Championships held by Torino based 'Federation of Independent European Female Football'. 1970 World championship played in Italy

And the following edition played in Mexico. Both these tournaments were partly played by clubs from different countries.

1970: Professionalism on a part-time basis of women's football introduced in Italy,

1981: First recorded national football women's' football event

1988: Sweden first to introduce women's professional league and first invitational women's tournament in China which was ignored by FIFA

1989: First semi-professional league introduced in Japan called the L-league

1991: Inaugural women's World Cup held in China and won by the United States

1996: Football introduced to Summer Olympics

2003: FIFA declares a 1971 match between France and Netherlands as the first official match in women's football

2008: FA issues apology for the banning women from the game.

2024: First semi-professional league introduced in Japan called the L-league

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Gender Parity: A statistical measure used to describe ratios between men and women, or boys and girls in a given population

Misogynistic: Strongly prejudiced against women

Sexual Harassment: Behavior characterized by making of unwelcome and inappropriate sexual remarks or physical advances in a workplace or other professional or social situation

Abuse: use (something) to bad effect or for a bad purpose; misuse

Labor disputes: A disagreement between employer and employees regarding the terms of employment

Revival: An improvement in the condition, strength or fortunes of something of someone or something (an instance something becoming popular, active or important)

Ban: Officially or legally prohibit (something)

MAJOR PARTIES INVOLVED

FIFA: The most powerful governing body of football weren't keen to start women's football and had them ban for a duration of time. Only recognized an official match in 2003

FIEFF: A body like the UEFA, this body was the stepping stone for advancing female football in the 20th century by holding the first club world cup.

UEFA: Were opposed to Women's football till the 1970's. Only recognized it in the 1980s' and started the women's euros. Now is the main rule maker and conductor of the rules and tournaments for men and women in Europe.

Players and referees: Many players have debated and fought with many governing bodies on labor issues and equal salary and right among the women athletes.

Hardline misogynists: These are the people with the ideology that some things are reserved for men only. This is true especially in the case of football with many opposing the playing of women's football.

GENERAL OVERVIEW

Introduction

Football, the world's most popular sport, has long been dominated by men, both on and off the field. However, in recent decades, women's football has gained significant attention and growth, thanks to the dedication and perseverance of female footballers. Despite this progress, gender inequality persists in the sport, manifesting in various forms ranging from financial disparities to societal perceptions. This background guide explores the challenges faced by female footballers and proposes measures to achieve gender equality in sport.

Challenges Faced by Women's football

A. Equality on the Sidelines: The Growing Divide in Pay between Men's and Women's Football

This is a rising issue in women's sport where female footballers are consistently paid less than their male counterparts. For instance, in 2023, the highest-paid male footballer earned over \$100 million, while the highest-paid female player earned around \$1 million. This pay gap is a significant barrier to gender equality in the sport. Another example is the FA Cup, where, despite some companies sponsoring the tournament, clubs pay more to enter than they

receive in prize money. In 2015, it was reported that even if Notts County won the tournament, the £8,600 prize money would leave them out of pocket. The winners of the Men's FA Cup in the same year received £1.8 million, with teams that did not even make it past the first round receiving more than the women's winners.

Investments are also low in women's football (compared to men) with low budgets training facilities, coaching etc.

B. Unequal Spotlight: The Disparity in Media Coverage and Sponsorship Between Men's and Women's Football

Women's football is a far less viewed sport compared to men's football, therefore having less sponsorship opportunities and media coverage.

This leads to many people thinking that women's sport is far less entertaining and is not valuable enough to spend time on. Due to less media coverage, a female footballer finds it hard to receive lucrative sponsorship deals which limits their earning.

C. Uneven Playing Field: The Enduring Discrimination and Stereotypes Holding Back Women's Football

Many areas around the world do not encourage girls to participate in football due to traditional gender roles and preconceptions. Girls' participation in this game is limited by such cultural traditions, as well as a lack of encouragement from families, communities, and schools. Another factor is the misogyny that exists both on and off the pitch, including insulting remarks, unfair treatment, and discrimination from officials, coaches, and fans. This creates a hostile environment, which may discourage women from pursuing a career in football.

D. Disparity on the Pitch: The Struggle for Equal Professional Opportunities in Men's and Women's Football

There are fewer professional women's football leagues globally, and those that exist are often less established and financially unstable compared to men's leagues. This limits the opportunities for female footballers to pursue the sport as a full-time career. Due to this financial instability and limited opportunities, many female footballers retire early or are forced to juggle multiple jobs to sustain their careers. This lack of career longevity further perpetuates the inequality in the sport

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Equal payment and investment: National associations and clubs should commit to narrowing the gender wage gap by ensuring that female footballers earn the same pay and bonuses as their male counterparts. Collective bargaining agreements, like as those used in Norway and the United States, can help to achieve this. Clubs and football federations should enhance their investment in women's football by providing better facilities, coaching personnel, medical treatment, and youth development programs. This will not only increase the game's quality, but will also draw new talent to the sport.

Enhanced media coverage and sponsorship: Media sources should be encouraged to cover women's football more extensively, including live broadcasts, interviews, and commentary. Increased visibility will assist to shift attitudes and attract new fans to the sport. Brands should be encouraged to invest in women's football by providing sponsorship opportunities for female players and teams. Governing bodies can also provide incentives to firms who support women's sports.

Combatting Discrimination and Changing Perceptions: Campaigns should be created to counter gender preconceptions and highlight the benefits of female participation in football. Schools and community organizations should encourage females to play football from an early age by providing them with the appropriate resources and assistance. Football associations should develop rigorous policies to combat sexism and prejudice in the sport. This includes providing gender equality training to officials, coaches, and players, as well as ensuring that discrimination incidents are handled swiftly and effectively.

Creating More Professional Opportunities: Football governing organizations should collaborate to build and expand professional women's football leagues worldwide. This involves offering financial assistance to current leagues and supporting the formation of new ones. Initiatives should be launched to assist female footballers in transitioning into other areas within the sport, such as coaching, administration, or media, when their playing careers have ended. This would assist ensure that women are still a vital component of the football ecosystem.

SUGGESTED MODERATED CAUCUS TOPICS:

1. Addressing the Gender Pay Gap in Football
2. The Role of Media and Sponsorship in Promoting Women's Football
3. Overcoming Societal and Cultural Barriers to Women's Participation in Football

4. Expanding Professional Opportunities for Female Footballers
5. Combatting Sexism and Discrimination in Football
6. The Impact of Investment in Women's Football on Performance and Development
7. The Future of Women's Football: Pathways to Gender Equality
8. The Role of Football Federations in Promoting Gender Equality
9. Youth Development and Grassroots Programs for Girls in Football
10. The Economic Impact of Investing in Women's Football
11. Challenges of Dual Careers: Balancing Football with Other Professions

SUGGESTED UNMODERATED CAUCUS TOPICS

1. Should Football Federations Mandate Equal Pay for Men's and Women's Teams?
2. Is Mandatory Gender Quotas in Football Governance the Right
3. Approach?
4. Should Mixed-Gender Teams Be the Future of Professional Football?
5. Should Football Prize Money Be Equal Regardless of Gender?
6. Is It Fair to Compare Women's Football to Men's Football?

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