

Dartmouth Model United Nations

FIFA Committee

April 7 – 9, 2017





DARTMOUTH MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

Twelfth Annual Conference • April 7 - 9, 2017

Dartmouth College • Rockefeller Center • Hanover, NH 03755

E-mail: dartmun@dartmouth.edu • DartmouthMUN.com

William Tremml
Secretary-General

January 11, 2017

Emily Choate
Director-General

Dear Delegates:

Bill Kosmidis
Chief of Staff

On behalf of the entire Dartmouth Model United Nations staff, I would like to welcome and thank you for registering for the twelfth annual Dartmouth Model United Nations conference this April 2017. We have been working relentlessly since the end of last year's conference to provide a better and more worthwhile Model U.N. experience for this winter's delegates. We are optimistic about this winter's conference and Dartmouth Model U.N.'s future.

Jessica Campinile
Chargé d'Affaires

DartMUN is a unique conference. We pair world-class delegations and dais staff members in smaller, more-interactive environments to facilitate an enriching experience for delegates of all skill levels. We believe DartMUN's active, small committees ensure delegates feel comfortable immersing themselves in a competitive but supportive environment that encourages trial by error and participation.

Clayton Jacques
*Undersecretary-General of
General Assemblies*

Furthermore, DartMUN's well-trained staff is excited to work with your delegates this winter in committee to equip the next generation of college students with the skills to tackle complex global problems.

Makisa Bronson
*Undersecretary-General of
Special Committees*

Scott Okuno
*Undersecretary-General of
Current Crisis Committees*

With this said, Model United Nations is only meaningful when delegates are thoroughly prepared. To aid in your research preparation, your committee staff has spent hours researching, writing, and editing this Background Guide. The Background Guide serves as an introduction to your respective committee and an overview of the topics that you will be debating over the course of the conference.

Lauren Bishop
*Undersecretary-General of
Historical Crisis Committees*

The Background Guide is intended to be a starting point for your research and is not, in itself, an adequate exposure to the complexities of your committee's topics. To be prepared, each delegate should do further research and focus on processing information through the lens of their respective country or position. If you are having trouble digesting all the information, the Background Guide contains relevant discussion questions that break down the topics. Also, as questions or ideas arise, do not be shy in contacting your committee staff via e-mail. Committee staff are knowledgeable and can help you better understand a particular topic or how your country fits into a larger international debate. More often than not, discussing the problem with another person can open up more paradigms and viewpoints that may guide you throughout the brainstorming process.

Zainab Molani
*Director of
Public Relations*

Michelle Wang
*Director of
Technology*

Eva Wang
*Director of
Finances*

As in years past, all delegates are expected to write a brief position paper before the conference to synthesize all of their preparatory research and analysis. Please see the position paper guidelines on the conference website for specific information about content, format, etc. Committee staff will collect position papers at the beginning of the first committee session on Friday evening, so be sure to bring a hard copy because delegates who do not submit position papers will not be eligible for awards.



Sincerely,

William Tremml
Secretary-General
DartMUN XII



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January 18, 2017

William Tremml
Secretary-General

Dear Delegates:

Emily Choate
Director-General

Congratulations! You have made it to DartMUN XII! Most importantly, welcome to the FIFA Crisis committee. Be prepared for an experience like no other. One filled with challenges and learning experiences. We hope that through DartMUN you will be able to hone your oral skills through an engaging experience and leave Dartmouth as a better MUN candidate. Hunter and I hope to see you bringing the utmost degree of passion to the committee. We ask that you fully immerse yourself into your character to gain the most out of this conference. Get ready for a MUN experience like no other, all within the serenity of the woods.

Bill Kosmidis
Chief of Staff

Over the course of the weekend, I will have the privilege of working alongside you as the Director of the FIFA Crisis Committee. Here's a little bit about me. I'm originally from Illinois and France, but I grew up in Dubai, UAE. I'm currently a freshman at the College and intending on majoring in Government and minoring in Arabic. Outside of MUN, I am involved with the Great Issues Scholars program associated with The Dickey Centre for International Understanding.

Jessica Campinile
Chargé d'Affaires

In order to aid you with your research, Hunter and I have put together a comprehensive background guide on the information about the FIFA Crisis Committee. You will find a detailed background about the institution along with a thorough list of characters that will make up the committee. We would like to stress that the background guide is simply an aid for your research and that it is NOT adequate enough to prepare for the conference by only reading this material. You MUST carry out your own research in order for the conference to be enjoyable for yourself and your fellow delegates. In addition, I would like to draw your attention towards the discussion questions which break down the topics in a very clear and concise manner. Finally, if you have any questions whatsoever, please feel free to contact Hunter (hunter.f.dominick.20@dartmouth.edu) or myself (nicolas.t.bagatelas.20@dartmouth.edu).

Clayton Jacques
*Undersecretary-General of
General Assemblies*

Makisa Bronson
*Undersecretary-General of
Special Committees*

Once again, welcome to DartMUN XII. I am looking forward to our weekend together and welcoming you to the Big Green. I hope that we share the same level of excitement and anticipation for DartMUN XIII!

Scott Okuno
*Undersecretary-General of
Current Crisis Committees*

Sincerely,
Nicolas T. Bagatelas
Director of the FIFA Crisis Committee

Lauren Bishop
*Undersecretary-General of
Historical Crisis Committees*

A note from the Assistant Director

Dear Delegates,

Zainab Molani
*Director of
Public Relations*

Welcome to the 2017 Dartmouth Model United Nations! I look forward to serving as your assistant director for the FIFA Crisis Committee. I hope you are as excited to serve on this committee as I am. Soccer has always excited me, as I first started playing soccer when I was five years old. While I do not play soccer anymore, I referee soccer matches, albeit not yet at the FIFA level. Thus, I hope that we can find a solution to increase the integrity and credibility of FIFA, so soccer will remain pure for future generations.

Michelle Wang
*Director of
Technology*

I am currently in my first year at Dartmouth, and while I am still undecided about my major, I am leaning towards a major in Geography and possibly a minor in German. Besides my involvement in Dartmouth Model UN, I also participate in the swim club, triathlon club, and the Dartmouth Outdoors Club among other clubs.

Eva Wang
*Director of
Finances*

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns, please reach out to me (hunter.f.dominick.20@dartmouth.edu) or Nico (nicolas.t.bagatelas.20@dartmouth.edu)! We are excited to be meeting you in April!

Best wishes,

Hunter F. Dominick
Assistant Director of the FIFA Crisis Committee



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History of the Topic

History of FIFA

FIFA was founded on May 21, 1904 in order to create a unified set of laws for soccer and to promote international competition in soccer¹. For the first few years, FIFA was strictly a European organization. After 1909, FIFA expanded from Europe, and so FIFA began its intercontinental expansion². However, the outbreak of World War I in 1914 disrupted FIFA's goal to promote soccer and unite nations. FIFA did not have a Congress for seven years. When Jules Rimet was elected as the third president of FIFA in 1921, FIFA was struggling as England, Brazil and Uruguay (major soccer countries) were not members of FIFA. At the beginning of Rimet's presidency, there were only 20 members; however, by the end of his 33 years as president, FIFA had 85 members. Despite the outbreak of World War II, FIFA over doubled in size. In 1924, Rimet organized the Olympic Football Tournament in Paris to great success³. Following the success of the Olympic Football Tournament, FIFA, led by Rimet, sought to organize its own world championship. In 1930, Uruguay hosted the first World Cup with much sporting and financial success despite the lack of European turnout. During the first

World Cup, only four European teams participated⁴. In 1946, the British football associations returned to FIFA, thus establishing FIFA's preeminence as the world's soccer organization. The Brazilian Dr. Joao Havelange, who was elected president in 1970, transformed FIFA by "promoting technical development worldwide" instead of competition alone. Havelange also established FIFA as a bastion of diplomacy through appeasement and service according to FIFA's principle of universality⁵. As of 2007, FIFA has 208 member associations⁶. On June 8, 1998, Joseph (Sepp) Blatter succeeded Dr. Joao Havelange to become the eighth FIFA president⁷.

History of the Corruption in FIFA

Allegations of corruption began during Joao Havelange's presidency when Swiss court documents implicated him and his son-in-law, Ricardo Teixeira, a former FIFA official, for receiving kickbacks from a marketing company called ISL in exchange for FIFA broadcasting rights. However, they were never prosecuted nor sanctioned, as FIFA did not have a code of ethics until 2004⁸. Further, in 2013, the chairman of FIFA's ethics committee, Hans-Joachim Eckert, also reported that between 1992 and 2000 Havelange received at least 1 million euros and Teixeira received at least 8.4M in

1 "History of FIFA - Foundation." FIFA.com, www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/history/index.html.

2 "History of FIFA - FIFA Takes Shape." FIFA.com, www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/history/fifa-takes-shape.html.

3 "History of FIFA - More Associations Follow." *FIFA.com*, www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/history/more-associations-follow.html.

4 "History of FIFA - More Associations Follow." *FIFA.com*, www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/history/more-associations-follow.html.

5 "History of FIFA - British Associations Return." *FIFA.com*, www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/history/british-associations-return.html.

6 "History of FIFA - Globalisation." *FIFA.com*, www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/history/globalisation.html.

7 "History of FIFA - The Blatter Years." *FIFA.com*, www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/history/blatter-years.html.

8 Euronews. "Show Me the Money: FIFA, Corruption and Where the Millions Come from and Go To." *Euronews*, 25 Feb. 2016, www.euronews.com/2016/02/24/show-me-the-money-fifa-corruption-and-where-the-millions-come-from-and-go-to.



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kickbacks. The report does not implicate Blatter in this bribery scandal, but it does suggest that he was aware of the corruption. His actions were considered “clumsy.”⁹ Numerous other cases of bribery have been uncovered by the media, including cases of match fixing whereby referees can make hundreds of thousands of dollars by assisting teams¹⁰. Another incident was when the former head of the Confederation of North, Central America and Caribbean Association Football (CONCACAF), Jack Warner, was found guilty, by way of an audit, of selling World Cup tickets in Trinidad, his home country, to make a profit. Further, Lord Triesman, the former chair of the English Football Association and head of England’s 2018 World Cup bid, testified before a parliamentary committee that Warner demanded a 500,000 euro bribe to vote for England’s bid and that Nicolas Leoz, the president of the South American soccer confederation requested knighthood in exchange for the vote. Additionally, when seeking World Cup bids, FIFA demands the host countries grant legal and tax immunities for FIFA and its sponsors. Although this white-collar corruption is seemingly harmless, just the rich stealing from the rich, it is often the average citizen who suffers the consequences, such as was the case in South Africa when two schools were torn down to build a new stadium. In fact, the mayor of Cape Town forcibly evicted residents and moved them to a “temporary relocation area,” (TRA) which residents describe as a “concentration camp.” Sometimes families of six or seven people are crammed into a space of three meters

by six meters. According to residents, there are 15,000 people living in these tiny rooms. The government denies these charges instead claiming that the site has capacity 1,667 families. Furthermore, there have been claims police brutality. This example from the 2010 World Cup highlights the widespread nature of this issue as everyone from the rich to the poor are affected and at serious costs¹¹.

Current Updates on the Corruption Scandal- Blatter Era

While there has been suspicion of corruption in FIFA for years now, this issue of corruption became especially salient after Russia and Qatar were respectively awarded the 2018 and 2022 World Cup bids in 2010. In fact, two of the 24 voting members were dismissed before the vote for trying to sell their vote. FIFA’s inspection team evaluated Russia and Qatar as the riskiest of all the bids. Russia was deemed risky because of their lack of infrastructure and Qatar because of the summer heat which poses a health risk to everyone involved. There was also the issue of blatant human rights violations committed by both countries. England’s bid, which the inspection team deemed as one of the best bids, received only two votes¹². As a result of these charges of corruption, in 2012 FIFA launched an independent investigation, led by US attorney Michael Garcia, of the bidding process for the 2018 and 2022 hosting rights. Garcia finished his investigation in 2014; however, FIFA

9 “The Independent.” *The Independent*, Independent Digital News and Media, www.independent.co.uk/sport/football/news-and-comment/joao-havelange-guilty-of-taking-bribes-for-world-cup-rights-but-clumsy-fifa-president-sepp-blatter-8598250.html.

10 Hill, Declan, and Jeré Longman. “Fixed Soccer Matches Cast Shadow Over World Cup.” *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 31 May 2014, [www.nytimes.com/2014/06/01/sports/soccer/fixed-](http://www.nytimes.com/2014/06/01/sports/soccer/fixed-matches-cast-shadow-over-world-cup.html?smid=tw-share&_r=2)

[matches-cast-shadow-over-world-cup.html?smid=tw-share&_r=2](http://www.nytimes.com/2014/06/01/sports/soccer/fixed-matches-cast-shadow-over-world-cup.html?smid=tw-share&_r=2).

11 Smith, David. “Life in 'Tin Can Town' for the South Africans Evicted Ahead of World Cup.” *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 1 Apr. 2010, www.theguardian.com/world/2010/apr/01/south-africa-world-cup-blikkiesdorp.

12 Phillips, Brian. “Corruption, Murder, and the Beautiful Game.” *Grantland*, 23 Aug. 2011, grantland.com/features/corruption-murder-beautiful-game/.



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chose not to release the whole report, instead only releasing a 42 page summary of his 350 page report. Garcia claimed that the summary was “materially incomplete” with “erroneous representations of the facts and conclusions.” Soon after, the United States and Switzerland began criminal investigations of corruption within FIFA. In May 2015, Swiss police on behalf of the United States arrested seven FIFA officials. On December 3, 2015, a total of 23 FIFA officials were indicted on a total of 92 US criminal charges, including racketeering and fraud under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act. They were not indicted for bribery, as under US law, bribery is only illegal in regards to payments to government officials. While the indictment does not span the 2018 and 2022 World Cup bidding process, it does allege that the criminal schemes lasted 24 years and that FIFA fraudulently awarded marketing and media rights. The Swiss authorities are also investigating the bidding process and have accused Blatter of “criminal mismanagement or misappropriation over a TV rights deal and a ‘disloyal payment’ to European football chief Michel Platini.” Both FIFA and Blatter deny corruption.

In the FIFA presidential election held in May 2015, Blatter defeated Prince Ali bin Hussein of Jordan who ran on a platform of anti-corruption and has spoken out against Blatter¹³. Further, many of FIFA’s top corporate sponsors called for Blatter’s resignation¹⁴. Blatter finally announced his resignation on June 2, 2015¹⁵. On October 8, 2015, the ethics committee suspended Blatter for 90 days¹⁶. Blatter is then subsequently “prohibited from taking part in any soccer-related activities for eight years.”¹⁷ In the February 2016 election to succeed Blatter as president, Prince Ali lost to the Union of European Football Associations’ general secretary Gianni Infantino. In March 2016, FIFA’s financial disclosures reported a \$122 million loss, the first loss in 13 years. FIFA has been trying to portray themselves as victims of their former leaders’ corruption¹⁸. In September 2016, FIFA announced that it hired new auditors and a dedicated compliance officer. In addition, they announced proceedings against Blatter¹⁹.

13 “Prince Ali Bin Hussein on Corruption at Fifa, Scandal in English Football and What He Really Thinks of Sepp Blatter.” *The Telegraph*, Telegraph Media Group, www.telegraph.co.uk/sport/2016/10/29/prince-ali-bin-hussein-on-corruption-at-fifa-scandal-in-english/.

14 “The Rise and Fall of Sepp Blatter.” *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 27 May 2015, www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/05/27/sports/soccer/sepp-blatter-fifa-timeline.html?_r=0#/time376_11250.

15 Gaines, Cork. “Sepp Blatter Is Not Going to Remain FIFA President, despite Him Saying ‘I Did Not Resign!’” *Business Insider*, Business Insider, 26 June 2015, www.businessinsider.com/sepp-blatter-fifa-president-comments-resignation-2015-6.

16 Buddle Findlay -Graeme Hall, Laura O’Gorman, Scott Barker, Sherridan Cook, Susan Rowe and Susie Kilty. “FIFA Scandal: The Sport of White Collar Corruption.” *Lexology*,

www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=b1ea32a5-4f6a-4dc9-935b-c3597d5ae193.

17 “The Rise and Fall of Sepp Blatter.” *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 27 May 2015, www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/05/27/sports/soccer/sepp-blatter-fifa-timeline.html?_r=0#/time376_11250.

18 Ruiz, Rebecca R. “FIFA’s Financial Disclosures Show That Scandal Has Affected Its Bottom Line.” *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 17 Mar. 2016, www.nytimes.com/2016/03/18/sports/soccer/fifa-financial-disclosures-show-that-scandal-has-affected-its-bottom-line.html.

19 “Scandal-Hit FIFA Appoints Auditors, Hires Compliance Officer.” *Yahoo! News*, Yahoo!, 16 Sept. 2016, sports.yahoo.com/news/scandal-hit-fifa-appoints-auditors-hires-compliance-officer-152325848--sow.html.



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Solutions to the Alleged Corruption

There are a few solutions to combat this problem. First, an independent overseer could be appointed to keep the corruption in check. This overseer should be someone independent of FIFA, possibly a former attorney. Although FIFA already has an independent ethics commission, the ethics commission has little influence in the affairs of FIFA. For instance, the head of the ethics committee Michael Garcia wrote a 430-page report of corruption allegations; however, FIFA only released a 42-page summary²⁰. Thus, we need to ensure that this independent overseer has substantial authority. How could we ensure this? Additionally, the voting process could be reformed. Right now each country, regardless of size or wealth, has one vote. Similarly, each country shares equally in the profits, leaving no incentive for the smaller countries to change the organization of FIFA. This voting process leaves FIFA vulnerable to corruption. In addition, FIFA could increase their transparency so that the public can judge for themselves whether or not FIFA is corrupt. This would include steps such as releasing more substantial reports and information on the inner-workings of FIFA. Further, the executive committee should be completely overhauled. Most of the members of the committee have been

accused of corruption, and, regardless of if these claims are true or not, FIFA needs to restore the public's faith in them by starting afresh. FIFA should reform the world cup bid process. Awarding two bids at once invites corruption and vote trading²¹. Lastly, maybe FIFA should be abolished and a new soccer organization be started from scratch²². The purpose of this committee is to find an acceptable solution to reduce corruption in FIFA, especially in the World Cup bid process as most of FIFA's income stems from the World Cup²³. The effects of this corruption are not just limited to major corporations but also to average citizens. Many migrant workers have already died as a result of preparation for the World Cup in Qatar²⁴. Thus, solving this problem of corruption is a grave concern that must be addressed²⁵.

Questions to Consider

1. How should the World Cup bid process be reformed to reduce corruption?
2. Should FIFA have an independent overseer? If so, how should this be enacted? Would it be a single person or a committee? How would the overseer be chosen? What authority would the overseer have?

²⁰ "FIFA Corruption Timeline." *The Independent*, Independent Digital News and Media, www.independent.co.uk/sport/football/international/fifa-corruption-timeline-the-events-that-led-up-to-the-resignation-of-president-sepp-blatter-10294646.html.

²¹ Everything You Need to Know About FIFA's Corruption Scandal." *Wired*, Conde Nast, www.wired.com/2015/05/fifa-scandal-explained/.

²² Zirin, Dave. "Throw FIFA Out of the Game." *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 7 June 2014, www.nytimes.com/2014/06/08/opinion/sunday/throw-fifa-out-of-the-game.html.

²³ Euronews. "Show Me the Money: FIFA, Corruption and Where the Millions Come from and Go To."

Euronews, 25 Feb. 2016, www.euronews.com/2016/02/24/show-me-the-money-fifa-corruption-and-where-the-millions-come-from-and-go-to.

²⁴ "FIFA Corruption Timeline." *The Independent*, Independent Digital News and Media, www.independent.co.uk/sport/football/international/fifa-corruption-timeline-the-events-that-led-up-to-the-resignation-of-president-sepp-blatter-10294646.html.

²⁵ Gibson, Owen, and Pete Pattison. "Death Toll among Qatar's 2022 World Cup Workers Revealed." *Modern-Day Slavery in Focus*, Guardian News and Media, 23 Dec. 2014,

www.theguardian.com/world/2014/dec/23/qatar-nepal-workers-world-cup-2022-death-toll-doha.



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3. How should FIFA be reorganized to reduce corruption? Or should it be abolished and a new authority body for soccer be formed?
4. How should the 2018 and 2022 World Cup bids be handled? Should Russia and Qatar be allowed to keep the bid despite their record of human right violations?
5. What should happen to the current leaders of FIFA who oversaw this corruption? Should they be prosecuted criminally? If so, to what extent should they be held responsible?
6. How can FIFA increase their transparency?
7. How can these human right violations be prevented in the future? And how should the existing damage be fixed?

Characters

United States Government

Jeff Sessions - US Attorney General

Sunil Gulati - US representative of the FIFA Council

Tom Price - Secretary of Health and Human Services (In charge of sport)

The United States played a major role in corruption scandal that plagued the organization. The US was entitled to indict the individuals because they were known to have been using the US banking system as well as planning to make large profits through schemes that would target US soccer market, which is a growing

²⁶ "FIFA Scandal: Why the U.S. Is Bringing down the Hammer." *CNN*. Cable News Network, n.d. Web. 18 Jan. 2017.

²⁷ "Nine FIFA Officials and Five Corporate Executives Indicted for Racketeering Conspiracy and

market. The Swiss Office of Justice stated that "these crimes were agreed and prepared in the U.S., and payments were carried out via U.S. banks". ²⁶

Corruption in the soccer industry has been going on for a number of years. So which event specifically resulted in the start of this US led investigation to quash corruption in FIFA? Some state that it was the US failed attempt to get the World Cup bid for 2022 and that this resulted in suspicions that the bid was bought by Qatar. In November 2014 FIFA issued a 42-page summary of the investigation into the 2018 and 2022 world cup bid process, which essentially cleared themselves of any wrongdoing. According to Michael Garcia, FIFA's ethics investigator, this was an "erroneous" report compared to his original 350-page report. Therefore, it seemed as if something was being covered up. ²⁷

The FBI continued its investigation and wanted to know if any of the dealings took place on American Soil. Fortunately, they were able to use an informant. Chuck Blazer, the Number 2 individual at CONCACAF (The FIFA related governing body for North America and the Caribbean) plead guilty to corruption charges in 2013 after he amassed 11 million USD in unreported income. In order to reduce his prison sentencing, he became a wire-wearing informant and provided evidence to the US government which confirmed their suspicions that illegal deals were taking place on US soil.

It turned out that Jeffrey Webb, Head of CONCACAF and former Vice President of FIFA, was abusing his role and soliciting bribes from sports marketing officials. An

Corruption." *Nine FIFA Officials and Five Corporate Executives Indicted for Racketeering Conspiracy and Corruption | OPA | Department of Justice*. N.p., n.d. Web. 18 Jan. 2017.



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example of such bribery taking place was when \$110 million in bribes resulted in the Copa Americana cup being held in the US in 2016, versus in South America where it is usually held. The FBI and Justice Department continued their investigations, and eventually it led to five corporate executives and nine FIFA officials being indicted for racketeering conspiracy and corruption.

There were multiple US government personnel involved in this investigation against the corruption in FIFA. The main attorney was Attorney General Loretta E. Lynch. As well as Acting U.S. Attorney, Kelly T. Currie of the Eastern District of New York. Finally, there were also certain key players from the investigative side of things. James Comey, Director of the FBI, played a large role in overseeing the investigation into the corrupt institution. As well as Assistant Director of the FBI's New York Field Office, Diego W. Rodriguez, Chief Richard Weber of the Internal Revenue Service-Criminal Investigation (IRS-CI) and finally Special Agent in Charge Erick Martinez of the IRS-CI's Los Angeles Field Office.

Swiss Government

Simonetta Sommaruga - Head of Federal Department of Justice and Police

Didier Burkhalter - Swiss foreign Minister

Guy Parmelin - Head of Federal Department of Defense, Civil Protection and Sport

The majority of the investigation with regards to corruption allegations inside FIFA was carried out by the US. The Swiss government simply played a role because

²⁸ Gibson, Owen, and Damien Gayle. "Fifa Officials Arrested on Corruption Charges as World Cup Inquiry Launched." *The Guardian*. Guardian News and Media, 27 May 2015. Web. 18 Jan. 2017.

FIFA is headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland. Therefore, much of the physical police work, such as carrying out arrests, etc. had to be done by the Swiss government.

In 2014, the Attorney General of Switzerland was able to attain a copy of Garcia's reports with regards to FIFA. The Attorney General stated: "grounds for suspicion that, in isolated cases, international transfers of assets with connections to Switzerland took place which merit examination by the criminal prosecution authorities".²⁸

A year later, in May 2015, the Swiss police raided the Baur au Lac hotel in Zurich, Switzerland. They arrested seven FIFA officials all of whom were extradited to the US. They were extradited to the US because these arrests were a part of a wider investigation lead by the FBI into corruption allegations within FIFA.²⁹

Independent FIFA Ethics Committee

Cornel Borbély - Chairman of Investigatory Chamber

Hans-Joachim Eckert - Chairman of Adjudicatory Chamber

Djimrabaye Bourngar - Deputy Chairman of Investigatory Chamber

Alan Sullivan - Deputy Chairman of Adjudicatory Chamber

The FIFA Ethics Committee is one of the three judicial bodies present in FIFA. The ethics committee was

²⁹ Ruiz, Rebecca R. "In FIFA Inquiry, Switzerland Aids U.S. but Is Wary of Being Eclipsed." *The New York Times*. The New York Times, 05 Dec. 2015. Web. 18 Jan. 2017.



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divided into two chambers in 2012. These chambers are the Investigatory Chamber and the Adjudicatory Chamber. The investigatory chamber was given the role of investigating any case (both past and present) suspected of being in violation with the FIFA Code of Ethics. The Adjudicatory Chamber is responsible of reviewing the evidence that the Investigatory Chamber discovers and make a concluding decision³⁰.

The FIFA Ethics Committee's major contribution to the 2015 corruption case was that in December of 2015 the committee banned Sepp Blatter and Michel Platini (head of UEFA) for eight years from any football related activity after the two were found to be guilty when Blatter paid Michel Platini £1.3 in 2011 which was classified as a "disloyal payment".³¹

Other

Sepp Blatter

Joseph Blatter is a Swiss national and served as the eighth president of FIFA from 1998 - 2016, which is when he was ejected from office. In June 2015, he announced that he was going to resign from being president amid the corruption scandal as he believed his mandate was not strong enough. However, in September of 2015 he became a suspect of an investigation led by Swiss investigators with regards to his relationship to Michel Platini (UEFA President). Many of FIFA's sponsors, such as Coca-Cola, publically issued statements desiring Blatter's resignation. Finally, on 21 December, Blatter and Platini were banned from any football related

³⁰*Independent Ethics Committee*. FIFA, n.d. Web.

<http://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/committees/committee=1882034/>

³¹ "Fifa Corruption Crisis: Key Questions Answered." *BBC News*. BBC, 21 Dec. 2015. Web. 18 Jan. 2017.

activities for 8 years after the two were found to be guilty when Blatter paid Michel Platini £1.3 in 2011, which was classified as a "disloyal payment". The ban was later reduced to 6 years. Consequently, he officially left office as President in ³²February 2016 and his successor was Gianni Infantino.

Jack Warner

Jack Warner was vice president of FIFA and president of CONCACAF until 2011 when he was ejected from both of these roles. Warner has a long history of corruption scandals dating back to the 2002 World Cup where it was believed that he had made \$350,000 off of selling tickets. He was also believed to have been claiming compensations for votes for England's bid for the 2018 World Cup. Moreover, it is believed that he purchased the television rights for Trinidad and Tobago for all the world cups dating from 1998 through and including 2014. In 2013, Warner and his counterpart Chuck Blazer, were accused of mismanagement and fraud within CONCACAF. Finally, in 2015, he was indicted by the US government along with 13 other FIFA officials.³³

Mohammed Bin Hammam of Qatar

He was President of the Asian Football Confederation (2002-2011) as well as one of the 24 members of the FIFA executive committee (1996-2011). In 2011, Bin

³² "Sepp Blatter: End of Era for Fifa Boss." *BBC News*. BBC, 21 Dec. 2015. Web. 18 Jan. 2017.

³³ "Corruption Shocks—Shocks!—FIFA." *The Atlantic*. Atlantic Media Company, n.d. Web. 18 Jan. 2017.



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Hamman was suspended from all football related activities.³⁴

He was suspended because it was discovered that he had paid \$1 million USD to 25 members of the Caribbean Football Union for their vote in the Presidential election as he was running for president. Moreover, he was suspected of being involved in a vote-trading pact with Angel Maria Villar Llona, which was designed to help Qatar's bid for the world cup.

Overall, Bin Hamman of Qatar did not have as much of an influential role as Blatter or Warner, but his monetary influences in FIFA was an area of concern and therefore he is one of the main characters involved in the corruption scandal that plagued FIFA.

³⁴ "Rise and Fall of Mohamed Bin Hamman – Timeline." *The Guardian*. Guardian News and Media, 01 June 2014. Web. 18 Jan. 2017.